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Senators Air Hopkins Stand In Cabinet Quiz

Nominee for Commerce post denies conflict with business; socialistic views sought.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Any socialist theories he may have held in his youth as well as any disdain for Republican policies were put behind at his appointment as Secretary of Commerce, Harry L. Hopkins told the Senate Commerce Committee today.

Examining the former WPA chief's fitness for his new Cabinet post, the Committee heard Mr. Hopkins' declarations that the Administration has no fundamental conflict with business, that he is confident of his ability to fill his new job despite his inexperience at "meeting a private pay roll," and that his role in WPA spending was free from political favoritism.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan led the questioning.

A charge made by Former Representative Samuel Pettingill (D) of Indiana in his book "Jefferson, the Forgotten Man," that he was a registered Socialist in 1914-15 was not denied by Mr. Hopkins. "I can't remember registering Socialist but I do not, however, wish to deny it," he told the Committee. "If I did, I can explain," he added, describing his desire to have the United States keep out of war and to see "a decent administration in New York City."

Retort Cited

Referring to Mr. Hopkins' retort, "I am opposed to anything Senator Vandenberg would introduce," made to a Congressional committee in reply to a request for his opinion of Senator Vandenberg's proposal to turn relief back to the states, the Senator commented, "if that's your state of mind, I am wondering how you are going to deal with Republican business men or with Republicans on the Commerce Committee."

Mr. Hopkins described his comment on the Vandenberg proposal as "political aside," adding he is "not in the least interested" in the politics of the business leaders with whom he has begun to deal as Secretary of Commerce.

Stresses Fitness

Mr. Hopkins said he personally has "a great deal of confidence" in his qualifications as Secretary of Commerce. "All my life ever since I went to work I have had from 15 to 70,000 employees under me," he told the Committee. All these, he said, had been in the public welfare field. As head of the WPA, he pointed out, he has disbursed nearly $9,000,000,000 in Government funds, has bought and sold millions of dollars' worth of goods, negotiated thousands of contracts with business men. "I have become intimately acquainted with the practical problems of business," he declared.

A statement attributed to him by Arthur Krock, New York Times Washington correspondent, and other columnists that the New Deal is "going to spend and spend, tax and tax, and elect and elect" was disowned by Mr. Hopkins. He neither made it, nor does it express his philosophy, he said. He took the columnists to task for quoting a statement purported to have been made at a New York race track, commenting, "If most of the people around this table were quoted in moments of relaxation, it would be a fine-looking record."

WPA and Politics

The Committe delved at length into WPA's relation to politics, using the Sheppard Investigating Committee's report largely as a basis for questioning.

Mr. Hopkins denounced newspaper editorials and articles that laid the blame on him for abuses discovered by the Committee. "I have done everything I could to keep politics out of the WPA and close examination of the Sheppard report will vindicate me," he declared. "Anyone who knows the way practical politics are run in counties and townships must not be surprised if even some officials of WPA were coerced by politicians," he said.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine, a member of the Sheppard Committee, warned against laying too much emphasis on what the Committee did not find. With an average staff of only 18, the investigation, he said, could not be comprehensive.

As Senator Bailey continued his questioning about Mr. Hopkins' political activities, the new Secretary of Commerce interrupted:

"If the Senate confirms me, it will do so knowing in advance that I am devoted to the cause of the President. I have tried to be loyal to him and it has been easy because I believe in him. I'm on his team. That's the whole story. And when that team starts to move, it moves."

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Limoges to Honor Work for Peace

By the Associated Press

Limoges, France, Jan. 11

This famous china manufacturing town announced preparations were completed today for presentation of gifts to President Roosevelt and Premiers Chamberlain and Daladier for "keeping the world out of war."

A popular subscription was started last October after the Munich conference.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Chamberlain will get dinner services, M. Daladier will receive a table centerpiece and vase.

Rome Looks Ahead To Real Gains In Chamberlain Visit

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 11 — Rome today greeted its British visitors—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Viscount Halifax—with confidence and even with optimism that something more than formal wishes for improvement of Anglo-Italian relations will result from their visit.

Unless Italian official circles are badly mistaken the conversations beginning Thursday between Mr. Chamberlain and Signor Mussolini will have concrete and positive results, although these may not become visible at once.

The Anglo-Italian talks will cover a wide range of subjects, but their chief concern is expected to be the Civil War in Spain. It is hoped in Rome that a truce in Spain may be assisted by the conversations.

Spanish Civil War

Premier Mussolini and Mr. Chamberlain are equally anxious to terminate the Spanish Civil War. The continuation of the Spanish conflict equally threatens the domestic and foreign policies of both these statesmen. Both are, therefore, desirous of finding a formula which would shorten the warfare, but agreement on the nature of such a solution is not so easy.

Outwardly, the British visit emphasizes for the general public both in Britain and in Italy the "appeasement policy" formulated by Mr. Chamberlain early in 1938.

The conversations in Rome are expected to influence events not only in Spain but also so far afield as China.

Certain Italian newspaper spokesmen, however, indicate a strong desire to confine the talks strictly to the Mediterranean projects.

Truce Is Hoped For

A Spanish truce certainly would be welcomed by hundreds of thousands of Italians who have been directly or indirectly implicated in the fighting in Spain. Elsewhere it would be hailed as humanitarian.

Italian officials are receiving their British visitors soberly, realizing that the whole policy of appeasement is on trial in Rome this week. This realization—reflected in other Italian newspapers and semi-official statements—augurs well for the success of the conversations.

But the negotiations started in Rome now will probably have to be completed elsewhere. Italy must consult its partner in Berlin and Britain will not act without consulting France.

ROME, Jan. 11 (AP)—Premier Mussolini and his son-in-law and Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, met Prime Minister Chamberlain and his Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, at the railway station when they arrived.

As Signor Mussolini, smiling broadly, stepped forward to shake Mr. Chamberlain's hand, a military band struck up "God Save the King!" and followed this with Italian and Fascist Party anthems.

The station was draped with British and Italian colors. Attending Signor Mussolini were high Government and Party officials.

Signor Mussolini conducted Mr. Chamberlain over a red carpet to a special stand of honor on a platform, where they stood while Italian dignitaries and about 1,000 members of the British colony in Rome cheered.

Views of London and Paris on conversations in Rome: Page 2.

Europe: Will 1939 Serve It Better Deal?

Glance backward shows 1938 was most momentous year since Armistice in 1918.

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As the curtain goes up on Europe's first major political event of 1939—the Anglo-Italian talk in Rome—it is useful to cast an eye back over what lies behind, namely the panorama of 1938, the most portentous year the world has known since the Armistice was signed in November, 1918.

The twentieth year after the end of the World War saw the process of tearing up the Peace Treaties grow from a trickle into an avalanche. On March 11, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler annexed Austria; on Oct. 1, he began to occupy the German-speaking districts of Bohemia—and more than 800,000 Czechs with them. These two events altered the whole post-war edifice of European diplomacy and the French system of alliances to keep Germany in check and opened the way for Germany to dominate the Central and Eastern parts of Europe. These facts form the real background of the forthcoming Rome talks which ostensibly are concerned solely with Anglo-Italian relations.

What Munich Did

The Munich Agreement of September is credited by many with having averted war. But President Roosevelt in his address to Congress also voiced the belief of many others who feel, at the same time, that peace has "not been assured."

Yet only the history that is unrolled in 1939, and perhaps even more distant years, can fully assess the gains which may be predicated on the fact—whatever the political opinions surrounding it—that there actually was no war in 1938.

But Munich resulted in giving Herr Hitler virtually full territorial demands upon Czechoslovakia, and the signs since have pointed strongly in the direction of a vigorous German drive eastwards on the lines laid down by Herr Hitler in his book "Mein Kampf" which he began to write in prison in 1925. The current year, 1939, is generally expected to witness important developments in this connection.

During the three months since Munich, Germany has compelled the reorganization of Czechoslovakia into the three autonomous districts of Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia and Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia. From this third partner in the new Czechoslovakia, Germany is already busy fostering the growth of a Ukrainian national movement which Poland and the U. S. S. R., and to a lesser degree, Rumania, find highly disturbing.

"Splinter Germans"

Further north, Germany has been busy in regard to Memel. The Memel elections in December gave the German group one more seat than in the previous Diet and it can now virtually do what it likes throughout the district. Reports have been current that Germany is shortly to demand that Lithuania should relinquish sovereignty over Memel. As, however, the Memel Germans are one of the so-called "splinter" German groups, some observers believe they will be left under Lithuanian rule provided they are given complete freedom over their own affairs particularly in respect of their relations with their brothers over the Reich border.

In the House of Commons just before Christmas, Prime Minister

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

How Can Democracy Meet Its Challenges? Monitor Forum Points Way to Paths Ahead

The nearly 2,000 letters received in Monitor poll reveal cross section of opinion on benefits of self-government.

World events have brought democracy and dictatorships so conclusively to grips within the past year that The Christian Science Monitor today is devoting its entire Magazine to a reappraisal and re-examination of free government.

Popular interest in this venture is shown by the fact that nearly 2,000 persons contributed through letters sent in reply to the Monitor's question, "What is most needed to make a better democracy?"

The ten prize-winning letters, whose authors will each receive a year's subscription to The Christian Science Monitor, appear in an adjoining column.

So excellent have been the replies in this contest that a further group of eleven letters has been selected for honorable mention. These appear on the editorial page, and their authors will each receive a special award of a two-months' subscription to the Monitor.

A further special award of two yearly subscriptions to the Monitor is made for a group of four letters from a single family, the letters appearing on page 4 of this issue.

Many of the other good letters will be published, without awards, in early issues of the Monitor, on the editorial page.

When two world trends come into collision and the world passes through some major transition, peoples scarcely recognize the development until historians have looked back and labeled such a period a Reformation or a Renaissance. Momentous events are in progress today and it is the purpose of the Monitor to shed whatever illumination it can on their meaning and to help toward a peaceful solution of concurrent problems.

A Timely Forum

The growing importance of democracy in the world news was dramatized overwhelmingly in the September crisis, as the long-developing struggle between dictatorships and democracy appeared to crystallize in acute form. The drama between systems of government and ways of living reached a new phase when President Roosevelt in his Message to Congress called all free people to a new crusade to preserve not only the American way but the way of liberty throughout the world.

Every struggle of free government, whether it be represented by the Spanish War or by repressions of a boss-ridden American city, poses profound questions: The Monitor has provided a forum for discussion of these commanding questions.

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Democracy as a Way of Living; Democracy and Religion: Editorial Page

The Ten Prize-Winning Letters On Making a Better Democracy

By Norman Sutherland Linton

Democracy may be defined as a state of mind combining freedom of thought and action with readiness to subordinate the interests of the individual to corporate achievement of the common good. It has two main principles; the privilege of freedom and the duty of considering others.

The privilege we are all willing to accept, but are we so ready to carry out the duty? Can we come to see this duty not as something burdensome, but as a joyous privilege? The privilege of loving our neighbor so much, that we want to help him in every way possible; of seeing that it is only by sharing good with him that we can have good ourselves.

Here is something we can begin to do today, something that will help to bring about the universal brotherhood of man, which transcends all boundaries, national or racial, and fulfills the command of Jesus Christ to love our neighbor as ourselves.

311, Upper Richmond Road
London, S. W. 15, England

By Eunice Woodman Hedler

There can be only one answer. We may each phrase it differently but the meaning is one. Without it democracy fails. Without it we are rightly discouraged at what our eyes behold. Democracy is not democracy until it is Christian. Democracy has not succeeded because like Christianity it has not yet been tried. But when His kingdom comes on earth—when Christianity is practiced by nations because it is practiced by their citizens—then we shall have democracy succeeding. Citizens will not then be deceived by demagogues, for the appeal of the demagogue is lost on those who love their neighbors as themselves. Citizens will not shirk their responsibilities, for they will be about their Father's business. Taxation and spending will alike be planned under the guidance of the Golden Rule. And the ballot will be cast with gratitude after entering into the closet of prayer.

Christianity practiced is the thing most needed to make a better democracy.

405 Prescott Street
Toledo, Ohio

By Stanley W. Connelly

Under a democracy one may publicly criticize the government—safely. Individual freedom of thought and action, then, is the essence of democracy, and until its citizens understand and treasure this freedom, democracy cannot be bettered. The basis of this understanding is education. Not formal education—no—a more difficult kind of education is needed, the kind that helps a man distinguish truth from error, intrinsic goodness from evil. At school our children rather than being indoctrinated must be taught to think. The search begun in school years must be continued far beyond; must never stop. The results? Propaganda will dwindle as truth gives us immunity to it, individual rights will be held yet more sacred, "the greatest good for the greatest number" will be more nearly our objective, democracy will come into its own.

1438 Pleasant Avenue
Highland Park, Ill.

By Mary M. Roche

Honesty and courage are the two qualities most needed to make a better democracy. We need honesty to face the facts and courage to act upon the facts. Although science and industry together have made possible the highest standard of living, we need to recognize serious defects and abuses in our social and economic structure. Beyond our borders we also need to appreciate the present advantages which dictatorships offer. This then is the challenge to our democracy—juster social and economic arrangements within the frame of our present government. In meeting this challenge, we should realize that no compromise with Fascism is possible. We need courage to re-interpret and defend the meaning of democracy, that form of government which is inspired with the consciousness of the dignity of man. As Thomas Mann says, we need to "Act as men of thought and think as men of action."

12 Shackford Street
Eastport, Maine

By Vincent H. Ewing

A democracy, according to Abraham Lincoln, is a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people." A thorough understanding of this fact will help to make a better democracy. If one wishes to enjoy the blessings of democracy, one must be willing to share the duties and responsibilities connected therewith.

Although few people have the opportunity to serve their country in an official way, all, as citizens, have the privilege and opportunity of performing many duties, some of which are: to vote intelligently at all elections; to subordinate selfish interests for the good of the majority; to keep well informed on all national and international affairs through good newspapers, magazines and books; to contribute original ideas and constructive criticism in letters to your favorite newspaper; to encourage and support public meetings, public schools, and public libraries; and to be tolerant of people of all races and religions.

1738 St. Paul Street
Rochester, New York

By Mary Antin

We shall have a better democracy:

Vigilance: When children grow up among adults who consistently exhibit the same concern for community and world affairs that they show for the welfare and honor of their own families;

Intelligence: When the civic behavior of their elders implants a consciousness of democratic institutions as the machinery, always subject to improvement, for giving effect to the basic requirements of religion;

Discipline: When courtesy and sincerity are exacted in public relationships, domestic and foreign, as attitudes of good breeding guaranteed by the democratic spirit;

Humility: When the religious and secular cultures of all peoples are graciously treated, in public and private life, as part of the common store of world values;

Unity: When "ours" is built up as the word of maximum response in place of "mine";

Consecration: When "We, the People," acquires from everyday experience a religious connotation of high privilege and exacting responsibility, with clarity the better part of glory.

Gould Farm
Great Barrington, Mass.

By Florence Hood Johnson

What is most needed to make a better democracy is better appreciation of and better qualification for it. People protect what they value. Democracy is precious as the form of government which protects liberty, our whole precious heritage of individual and collective self-determination. To make a better democracy the vital, mental, moral, physical, economic, social, and spiritual value of liberty in righteous individual and national development must be appreciated.

Most significant, democracy protects the liberty of the Christian to regulate his life by prayer. Christians must realize that to secure the right to obey God legally they must live under a government that protects their personal liberty. Democracy thus secures the freedom also of the nation to work out its divine destiny. Appreciating all this the people will take practical measures to educate themselves for and to establish a better democracy.

1014 Sixth Avenue
Tacoma, Washington

By James Armstrong

In its profoundest sense, democracy, individual or collective, simply means right self-government. Unquestionably a perfect Principle creates, controls, and governs all through an immutable spiritual law. Therefore what we most need to make a better democracy is but a larger comprehension of this law and government. The more fully man understands himself to be wholly so governed, the more right self-government he expresses, the nearer he approximates perfect democracy. This unfoldment in human thought is entirely practical and within the reach of us all. If every individual devoted only a portion of each day in a prayerful effort to grasp and reflect the presence, allness, and perfection of this divine law, nothing more would be needed to make a better democracy.

P. O. Box 712
Palo Alto, Calif.

By Lucien M. Cox

First, we need to think of democracy, not as a fixed form, but as a dynamic process, a way of living, a means of achieving our ideals.

Democracy grows better with use. We must practice it in the home, in schools, in business, and industry, and widen its application to government functions through the initiative and referendum.

To do this, we must simplify government downward to understandability and educate ourselves upward to the ability to understand the laws, agencies, and functions of our government.

We the living people must weave our garment of government from the warp and woof of today's conditions. And we must train our children to do the same.

Then a better people will use this better, this dynamic Democracy for realizing a better and better civilization.

Zillah, Wash., R. No. 1

By Bessie W. Carnegie

When each and every person in a democracy is willing to faithfully practice and live the Golden Rule to the utmost of his or her understanding, we shall have a better democracy.

To make a reality of the principles of democracy, each person must improve his thinking. He must not be content to live merely for himself, but for the good of his neighbor as well. Government cannot legislate morals, emotions, attitudes or practices of Christian living.

As a finer thinking takes place within each individual, and as his ideals become highly altruistic rather than individualistic it will be reflected in outward living conditions, desires, and ideals.

To summarize then may we say, that to better a democracy begin by raising the thinking level of each individual concerned.

623 Carlyle Place
Union, N. J.

A Reporter's-Eye Record Of a Day in a Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Twenty-four hours in the life of a Democracy! What is going on today in Washington, and in the nation, that throws light on the problems studied in today's Democracy Forum of The Christian Science Monitor? What is a reporter's-eye view of democracy on the eleventh of January, 1939?

Most significant is the fact that the Congress, newly in session with a readjusted balance of parties, is manifesting that independence most typical of the tripartite American form of representative democracy. Executive dominance is for the time at least a thing of the past; the rubber stamps are gone, and American democracy has resumed its traditional form.

The new independence of the three branches of the American Government is of course a relative factor. President Roosevelt has not always had his way with previous Congresses, nor with earlier terms of the Supreme Court. Far from it. But the time has gone by when a piece of folded newspaper can masquerade as the engrossed copy of a "must" bill from the White House which members have not read or heard read, but which they enact into law.

There were plenty of signs of new congressional independence in Washington today.

A House Subcommittee has just cut down the relief estimates submitted in an urgent special message by the President last week. The appropriation may be boosted again, but it will be after full and free examination by the Congress.

A Senate Committee today took Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce-designate, over the hurdles, probing into many aspects of his personal and political record. He will not be confirmed as a member of the President's official fam-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

$16,083,500,000 for Arms

GENEVA, Jan. 11 (AP)—The League of Nations Armaments Yearbook, in an annual estimate published yesterday, said the world spent approximately $2,439,500,000 more for armaments in 1938 than it did in 1937.

Terming the increase part of "a race toward grave and unknown dangers," the Yearbook said the world's military expenditures for 1938 amounted to 9,500,000,000 gold dollars (approximately $16,083,500,000), as compared with 1937 expenditures of 8,000,000,000 gold dollars.

The Yearbook said the seven great powers—the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, Italy and the Soviet Union—spent 7,400,000,000 gold dollars in 1938, or 78.7 per cent of the world total.

In 1929, the same seven countries accounted for only 66.7 per cent of the world total, or 2,800,000,000 gold dollars out of 4,200,000,000 gold dollars.

From 1929 through 1938 these seven great powers spent 41,000,000,000 gold dollars, an average of 5,800,000,000 gold dollars for each of the past 10 years.

Expenditures for 1938 for the great powers, Germany excepted, were: Russia, 17,481,000,000 rubles (nominally $3,496,200,000); Britain, 261,600,000 pounds sterling; United States, $1,009,700,000; Japan 1,411,200,000 yen (about $381,024,000); Italy, 5,952,900,000 lire (about $313,122,540), and France, 9,522,500,000 francs (about $247,385,000).

Estimated for 1939 expenditures for countries available include: Russia, 27,044,000,000 rubles; Britain, £326,600,000; Japan, 1,246,800,000 yen; Italy, 6,363,400,000 lire, and France, 11,064,300,000 francs.

Sweden 'Vigilant'

STOCKHOLM (AP)—King Gustaf V, opening the Riksdag Jan. 11 with new budget proposals for increased armaments, declared world events demand "ceaseless vigilance."

Sweden intends to spend an estimated total of 1,642,443,000 kroner (about $390,000,000) in the next fiscal year, but the new taxation and reserve funds will assure a balanced budget.

Of the total, the National Defense Fund will get 239,000,000 kroner as compared to the previous appropriation of 180,000,000 kroner.

Two key ambassadors prepare Congress on defense: Page 5.

Truck Strike Is Settled

Drivers accept compromise plan—Goods will begin to move at once; strike began week ago.

A whooping, shouting, deliriously happy crowd of truck drivers shortly after noon today called off the strike, which had tied up food and other commodities in Boston and vicinity for six and a half days, and voted to go back to work.

With a loud roar of "ayes," the 2,000 men gave their almost unanimous approval to a compromise plan of settlement, drawn up last night and advocated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a dramatic personal appearance at the Union meeting this morning.

Without so much as waiting for a motion to adjourn, the drivers bolted out the doors of the city auditorium, where they had been meeting, shouting triumphantly, "Back to work!" "Back to work!"

The workers, members of Local 25, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, accepted by their vote a plan that gives them two dollars a week added earnings for the year 1939.

Owners Already Accepted

The plan earlier today has been approved by the truck owners at midnight meeting at the Hotel Manger.

The Union immediately began signing up individual owners and as rapidly as they were signed the men went back to work.

Deliveries of fruits, vegetables and fish were expected to start, in part, during the afternoon and to be back to normal by tomorrow morning.

The settlement was hailed by State officials as a triumph for the peaceful processes of democracy and as a personal feather in the cap of the State's new Governor, Mr. Saltonstall. The tactful, persuasive efforts of the latter, in which force was not employed, were widely regarded as an important factor in bringing about a mutually satisfactory ending of the dispute.

Praise for Governor

Observers were especially interested to note that many of the drivers said to each other, as they left the meeting, "That Saltonstall is a great fellow! He certainly proved his stand for labor!"

The Governor himself termed the agreement "Fine!" and the Lieut. Gov., Horace T. Cahill, said: "It is a tribute to democratic processes, that out of an uncertain situation, we were able to bring orderliness."

Less than an hour after the Union had voted to end the strike, Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of Police, sent radio dispatches to all districts notifying the 700 extra police, who have been on duty for the past week, they are no longer needed and to return home.

Trucks were moving once again at the Fish Pier and at the Faneuil Hall Market District at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At the Pier, it was announced, wireless messages had been sent to trawlers out in the banks telling them the good news. Arrangements were being made, owners said, to have the trawlers stagger their arrivals during the next few days to prevent a glut of fresh fish.

Wholesalers in the market district had been expecting an end of the strike, and had goods piled up and orders completed in preparation for an immediate resumption of deliveries.

Only Few Held Out

Shouts of "Let's go back to work" were frequent among the drivers as they assembled for their crucial union meeting in Higginson Auditorium, belonging to Boston, at Brookline Street and Shawmut Avenue, South End, at 10:15 this morning.

A few dissenters still held out for the original union demands of $40 for a 40-hour week, however. They were shouting "40-40" amid the tumult of the densely-packed hall. About 2,000 were in attendance.

Reporters were excluded, as John M. Sullivan, President of the Union, called it to order, but eavesdropped throughout the gathering through partly-open doorways.

Mr. Sullivan explained the compromise proposal, arrived at last night at the State House, and urged its approval by the Union. He was followed on the platform by other members of the Union Committee, each of whom in turn urged ratification of the agreement.

Police investigtors have since announced that the man, John Pimen-

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In the Boston Section:

New England asked to aid oppressed.

Proposed retail sales tax attacked.

Probe called for into race track operations at Rockingham Park.

Woburn schools still closed.

and News From All New England in the

Beginning on Page 9 Second Section,

Europe Starts Year Facing Left-Overs of Epochal '38

(Continued from Page 1)

Neville Chamberlain disclosed that Herr Hitler at Munich had promised to respect the Memel Convention which at present governs the international situation of Memel.

The "splinter-German" theory is one which many expect to see developed on a considerable scale during 1939. Its essence is that the smaller and more isolated groups of Germans at present outside the Reich's boundaries should not be brought under direct Reich sovereignty but should be left as an outpost of Germanism to exercise influence on the national States in which they form a minority. Splinter-German groups exist in considerable numbers in all the Baltic States as well as in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, and Yugoslavia.

Hungary and Poland

Another feature of the Munich settlement which is expected to have important repercussions in due course is the transfer of population to Hungary and Poland, respectively. Poland acquired nearly 250,000 additional inhabitants of whom only 76,000, or roughly 30 per cent, are Poles. Of the remainder, no less than 134,000 are Czechs or Slovaks. Hungary gained nearly 1,000,000 new inhabitants, of whom 289,000 are Slovaks and 35,000 Ruthenians.

Thus Hungary will henceforward have a minority problem besides being faced with the difficult task of placating the transferred Hungarians who find living conditions in their home State considerably less attractive than when they were a minority in Czechoslovakia. Poland, which already had a minority population of more than 30 per cent, faces a precisely similar problem.

Both Poland and Hungary, though benefiting territorially under the Munich settlement, have both been weakened internationally. Polish-German relations have become definitely strained, and the new rapprochement between Poland and Soviet Russia has not yet provided adequate compensation. A Polish-Russian trade treaty, however, negotiated just before the end of 1938, is expected to increase trade between them twenty-fold during the current year.

Mussolini's Position

Hungary, so far has received no such benefits. Now that Austria has disappeared and Czechoslovakia is under Germany's wing, the former tendency of Germany to woo Hungary has disappeared. Nobody, in fact, loves Hungary any more except Italy, and Italy's affection is largely platonic. When Poland and Hungary sought Italian help in securing a common Polish-Hungarian frontier after Munich, the Duce failed to respond. For the time being, therefore, Hungary is isloated and its Governments finds itself largely dependent on Germany's moves. This is believed to be the explanation of the new anti-Jewish Bill introduced into the Hungarian Parliament last month by a Prime Minister who is not personally anti-semetic.

Premier Benito Mussolini, who came valiantly to Herr Hitler's aid at Munich, has so far profited little from his loyalty to the Axis. In the past month, however, the Duce has shown signs of trying to emulate the Führer by creating a grievance in order to extract concessions. His target has been France. The sudden campaign in the Italian Chamber and Press on the slogan, "Corsica, Tunis, Nice, Djibouti," has not yet had any result beyond exasperating the French and stiffening the resistance of Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain is also credited with having become less reconciled during the closing weeks of 1938 to a Franco victory in Spain, so ardently desired by Signor Mussolini. The British Prime Minister is understood to have received a most unfavorable impression from the Nationalists' great Christmas offensive against Catalonia, and more especially from the conspicuous part in it played by Italian infantry in spite of the Duce's lip-service to nonintervention and his ostentatious withdrawal of 10,000 Italian "volunteers" two months previously.

Mr. Chamberlain hopes that he can persuade the Duce to agree to an armistice in Spain. But he is leaving the Italo-French dispute severely alone. One of the biggest question marks of 1939 centers round Italo-French relations, particularly with regard to Tunis and Djibouti.

In the economic sphere, 1938 opened with the completion of the van Zeeland report which was published on Jan. 26. Hailed with satisfaction by all the democratic States, the van Zeeland report has since been in cold storage. The one break—which may yet prove to have been of major importance—was the Anglo-American trade treaty of Nov. 18, which is the first important move for many years to reduce the barriers in the way of the free interchange of goods between the nations.

Rival Systems

Apart from these two developments, 1938 saw an increasingly sharp line of division between the two rival economic systems now competing for the mastery in the world. The totalitarian system, seen in its most highly developed form in Germany, uses man-power as its capital whereas the democratic and free exchange groups measure their capital in terms of gold. To the totalitarians, an unemployed man is an asset whose work is available to increase national output—generally of munitions. To the democrats, an unemployed man is at present a liability and has to be maintained at the expense of his fellows who are working.

A fierce contest developed in Southeastern Europe some years ago between these antagonistic economic conceptions, and its intensity increased during 1938. The battle is expected to be continued in 1939. Thanks largely to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, Germany has managed to secure something like two-thirds of Bulgaria's foreign trade, one-half of Rumania's, Hungary's, Turkey's and Yugoslavia's, and one-third of Greece's. In December, 1938, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, in Britain announced shortly after a tour of the Balkans by Dr. Walther Funk, that Great Britain would gladly come to an agreement with Germany for a division of these markets. Otherwise, he said, Britain would fight Germany with her own weapons.

To complete the tale of major happenings in 1938, there is the mounting tragedy of Jewry. Thanks to the initiative of President Roosevelt, an international conference opened at Evian-les-Bains, France, on July 6, to consider the question of Jewish and other refugees. The Evian Conference resulted in a new organization, the Inter-Governmental Committee on the Refugee Problem, being set up in London under Mr. George Rublee as Director, to try to find homes for these unfortunate people. As from Jan. 1, 1939, the London body has taken over the duties of the League's Nansen Office and the office of the League High Commissioner for Refugees coming from Germany.

Plans for large-scale settlement of exiled Jews were mooted in plenty during 1938, but it remains for 1939 to bring these plans to fruition. They include the allocation of large tracts of land in Tanganyika, British Guiana, Madagascar, and elsewhere, for colonization by Jews from Germany and Poland, by Sudeten Germans from the regions of Czechoslovakia ceded to Germany, and even by the almost-forgotten Assyrian refugees for whom homes have been sought unsuccessfully for the past 20 years.

Meanwhile, however, the plight of the prospective beneficiaries of these grandiose embryonic ideas has grown steadily worse through 1938. The actions which followed the assassination of a German diplomat in Paris by a young Polish Jew from Hamburg seem to have passed their zenith but they have left the Jews of Germany deprived of the greater part of their remaining property and almost the last of their rights.

Hungary at Christmastide was considering its second anti-Jewish law of the year. The new restrictions are far more drastic than those of the summer and reduce the number of Jews allowed in most of the liberal professions to six per cent as from 1943. They also forbid Jews to hold responsible positions in journalism as from the end of the current year (1939).

Hope in Poland

On the other hand, there is a gleam of hope for the Jews in Poland. The first municipal elections since the new Constitution of 1935 were held in December, 1938. They showed a decided swing toward the Left and away from anti-Semitism. Indeed, Socialists and Jews now hold a majority on a number of local councils. Nevertheless, the Polish Government considers that 2,750,000 Jews are too many for a State whose total population is 32,000,000 and is determined to reduce the number. It is looking to the London Refugee Committee to help it.

Thus it looks as if 1939 has some busy months before it clearing up the problems bequeathed to it by 1938. It is to be hoped it will be as successful in solving them as its predecessor was in creating them.

This Changing World

Hot Money—Future of the Pound Under Canvass With New British Defensive Measures—Gold Across the Atlantic

By H. B. Elliston

The jitters which have been overcoming foreign money-holders over Britain's political and economic situation are eloquently reflected in the last statement of the British Exchange Equalisation Fund. The Fund issues an accounting every six months. In the statement just put out for Sept. 30, the British report that they have lost no less than £730,000,000 in gold since March 31.

Virtually all of this capital in flight, which represents mainly foreign money held in safe keeping in London, came to the United States. Since September there has been no drying up of the gold flow, but the metal is now going to France as well as to America, the movement to Paris being a tribute to the confidence in the franc inspired by M. Reynaud. However, the Atlantic has never carried so much gold, and Carlyle, who once called that ocean "moonstruck," would probably find a new appellation for it.

Now this golden flood means much more than a flight from the pound. It shows the extent to which the British authorities have defended the pound. For they could have allowed the exchange of pounds into dollars to be reflected in a depreciated pound. The pound, it is true, has gone down, but it hasn't dropped below $4.60 (as compared with the historic parity of $4.86), and this has been due to the golden shipments from London.

* * *

Perhaps it may be well to explain how gold shipments have cushioned the fall of the pound. Like any other commodity, the British pound in the foreign exchange market finds its level according to the law of supply and demand. If the pressure to sell is overwhelming, the price will fall. The British Exchange Equalization Fund was set up in 1932 to offset such extraordinary pressures on one side or the other. Thus it has been sending gold to America, getting dollars for it, and buying pounds as they were sold by panicky capital-holders anxious to get possession of dollars. This is why the pound has not fallen through the floor. The Fund's operations have steadied the decline of the pound.

There are those who assert that the British have been helping the pound to fall. A low pound, of course, is an aid to British exporters in world markets. The data on gold losses now show the allegation to be baseless. Even at the cost of a terrific loss of gold, the British have been defending the pound, and they have just taken several steps which show that they will continue to defend the pound against panicky selling.

One of these steps is the ban on foreign lending. Another is an informal check on certain types of speculation in the pound. And a third is the replenishment of the gold coffers of the Exchange Equalization Fund. The reinforcement of the Fund's gold reserves amounts to no less than $1,648,000,000. All these steps show how seriously the British mean business in resisting any drastic effect on the pound of large movements of capital out of England. No wonder the pound rallied strongly when international operators took stock of such tremendous defenses!

* * *

For sometime now I have been listening to learned and not so learned debates on the future of the pound. All of them have been lugubrious. A leading statesman of an old regime actually quoted to me very seriously an "expert" opinion that the pound would fall and fall till it reached $2.50. This is plainly absurd. One can only calculate upon an immediate future, but there are many reasons for thinking that the worst has happened to the pound for sometime to come, and I will itemize them:

1. Great Britain has shown that she intends to defend the pound without regard to her gold resources, invaluable as these are as a war chest. This is natural on several counts. The bonus to exports arising from a low pound is offset by the higher cost of imports. Moreover, any failure to support the pound at present levels of around $4.65 or over would jeopardize the Anglo American trade agreement.

2. The pound is thought at least in American expert circles to have fallen sufficiently to rub out any commercial overvaluation. I merely give the opinion as I have canvassed it in New York that at present rates neither the United States nor the United Kingdom would be taking advantage of the others.

3. The United States would take countermeasures of its own if the British did not keep the pound steady at current levels. It could do this by one of several moves. It could increase its silver buying in London, which means buying pounds when the panicky ones are selling them. It could begin to talk down the dollar as an offset to the rumor mongering which hitherto has been only at the expense of the pound. It could actually devalue the dollar. It could denounce the trade agreement. The conclusion is obvious, I think, that the United States would not hesitate to take one or other step in arresting any further fall of the pound.

Rumor mongers are trying to put the worst face on Britain's economic future. But this isn't as bad as it is painted, relatively speaking. The commercial pressure on sterling is easing noticeably. For instance, seasonal purchases from America are over, while business recovery seems to have got its second breath in Britain. As for the foreign money balances in London, these must have been drawn down considerably in the last twelve months, and there cannot be much left with which to hammer away at the pound. After all, London is no miraculous pitcher of "hot money."

Mussolini's Stand on Spain Held Vital to Talks in Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—The crucial question which awaits an answer during the Rome conversations of the next three days is whether Premier Mussolini is at last ready to accept anything less than complete victory for Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco, according to informed circles here.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain wants Premier Mussolini to join with him in urging both sides to call the Spanish civil war a draw and start early negotiations for an agreed settlement on the basis of Loyalist Premier Juan Negrin's 13 points of May 2. In the past Premier Mussolini would have nothing to do with such proposal. But it is hoped here that General Franco's failure to drive home his initial successes on the Catalan front, coupled with the important gains achieved by the Loyalist Army in a counter offensive in Estramadura, may have caused Premier Mussolini to modify his previous attitude.

The future prospects of the Rome Pact, which came into force Nov. 16, are held to hinge largely on this major issue.

An Optimistic View

According to optimists, there should now be a progressive improvement in Anglo-Italian relations; there should be a definite tendency on the part of the Duce to play a less faithful second fiddle to Reichsführer Hitler; the Italian troops could withdraw with the utmost correctness from Spain when the civil war is over, if not before.

The pessimists, on the other hand, think that Signor Mussolini, like Dickens' Oliver, will now proceed to ask for more; that he will intensify his support of the Spanish insurgents and demand that they be granted belligerent rights immediately; that he will strengthen his hold on Majorca, ask for a share of Morocco beginning with Tangier and press the French to give him a substantial share in the government of the Tunis Protectorate where Italians say their nationals outnumber the French.

Economic Strain

Italy undoubtedly is tiring economically. Ethiopia is still much more of a liability than an asset. Formerly self-supporting, it now even has to import food. Large sums also have to be spent on the upkeep of the Italian army of occupation and on roadmaking. Spain similarly appears to be a serious drain on Italy's slender resources, although opinions differ widely as to how much Signor Mussolini has spent on the Spanish adventure. Some people say he has got most of his expenditure back in the form of raw material and others that he is as much as £70,000,000 in the red since the war started.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the Anglo-Italian Pact Mr. Chamberlain said he believed it to be "entirely unfounded" that either Italy or Germany wanted to establish themselves permanently in Spain and he severely castigated the "eternal tendency to suspicion" which he feared "only breeds corresponding suspicions on the other side."

Mr. Chamberlain made further claims for his policy of a rapprochement with Italy, remarking, "Does anybody suppose that my request to Signor Mussolini to intervene (with Hitler during the Sudeten crisis) would have met with a response from him or indeed that I could even have made such a request if our relations with Italy had remained what they were a year ago?"

"By that act," Mr. Chamberlain declared, "the peace of Europe was saved."

Eden's Reply

To this Mr. Anthony Eden, who resigned the post of Foreign Secretary because of Mr. Chamberlain's Italian policy, replied that if the British Government had adopted a firmer attitude toward Italian intervention in Spain in the earlier part of this year, "the subsequent deterioration of the international situation which we all lament would not have taken place."

In the same debate, an Opposition Liberal, Mr. Wilfred Roberts, pointed out that Signor Mussolini had sent a telegram to General Franco in which he said, "Fascist Italy is and will remain fraternally linked with you until your victory," and asked whether that telegram was in keeping with the spirit of the Rome Pact.

Mr. R. A. Butler, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, claimed, in reply, that Signor Mussolini's recent withdrawal of 10,000 men from Spain indicated that Spain had "ceased to be a menace to the peace of Europe" and that this constituted "a settlement of the Spanish question" within the meaning of Mr. Chamberlain's statement of July 26, thereby justifying the British Government in bringing the Rome Pact into operation.

Mr. Butler denied, however, that the withdrawal of 10,000 legionaries entitled General Franco to claim belligerent rights "forthwith." He hoped that as a result of the visit of Mr. Francis Hemming, Secretary of the Nonintervention Committee, to Burgos, it would soon be possible to bring the whole nonintervention plan into force thereby providing both for recognition of belligerent rights and for the withdrawal of the remaining volunteers and foreign nationals.

General Franco's Christmas offensive, however, has shown Mr. Butler's hopes to be unfounded. It is now generally conceded here that the withdrawal of 10,000 legionnaires was merely a camouflage intended to facilitate the grant of belligerent rights to General Franco. The presence of the Littoria Division on the Catalan front has been definitely proved, although this division was supposed to have been one of those disbanded when 10,000 legionnaires were withdrawn. Except for some Spanish mule drivers, the Littoria Division is wholly Italian.

Three other divisions used in the Catalan offensive are composed of mixed Italian and Spanish troops. Their recent exploits have been openly lauded in Italy.

Croppers Camp Along Highways In Mass Protest Over Evictions

NEW MADRID, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP)—Campfires and oil-barrel stoves warmed nearly 1,000 sharecroppers camped in makeshift shelters and tents along 100 miles of two major southeast Missouri highways today in mass protest against working conditions.

Claiming they were forced from their homes by eviction notices and by other causes beyond their control, they joined forces to bring their plight to the attention of the Nation.

The mass migration followed an appeal by Owne H. Whitfield, negro Baptist minister.

At Jefferson City, State Capital, George I. Haworth, Social Security Administrator, said no direct relief funds were available for the sharecroppers but he said food supplies from the State's surplus commodity stores would be sent to them. Gov. Lloyd C. Stark asked Mr. Haworth to co-operate with the Red Cross in giving aid.

No violence or disorder was reported. Croppers were instructed by leaders to be courteous, and each group has a camp policeman who also is spokesman.

C. H. Denman, Sikeston publisher, asserted there has been no general eviction orders but that "this is the time of the year when general moving from one farm to another takes place."

William H. Jones, a sharecropper, declared they were being evicted because of the landowners' desire to switch from tenants to day labor to eliminate the necessity of sharing Government crop-reduction payments with renters.

"We have no place to go," he said. "We don't know whether this will do us any good, but it will show the people what we are up against."

Rich Oil Lands

There are 4,685 producing oil wells in Webb, Duval, Kim Hogg and Zapata Starr, Brooks and Hidalgo Counties of Texas. Since 1921 the area has produced 137,750,887 barrels of oil.

Ceylon Bids for a New Constitution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Ceylon, that tropical island in the Indian Ocean, where as the old song has it, "Every prospect pleases," has found its seven-year-old Constitutona a misfit, and is to have a new one. Exactly what the new one is to be is not yet settled. But official correspondence is published here showing that Sir Andrew Caldecott, British Governor of Ceylon, and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Colonial Secretary of State in London, are actively conferring upon the question.

Complete New Scheme

The correspondence contains a complete new scheme put forward by Sir Andrew and sympathetically received by Mr. MacDonald on behalf of the British Government. It is now to go back to Ceylon to be discussed in the State Council of that Island.

Ceylon is a rich tropical country nearly as large as Ireland. It is inhabited by 5,000,000 Asiatics besides a small but highly important community of European planters who have invested £100,000,000 in growing rubber, tea, and other produce.

In 1931 Britain, which up to that time had governed Ceylon on paternal lines, gave it a Constitution designed to grow into complete democratic Government.

This Constitution created a legislative chamber of 61 members, of whom 50 were to be elected by universal suffrage.

This chamber was to be a one-house Parliament entrusted with all the attributes of Government, but operating at first under the guidance of British officials who were to intervene as a rule only in emergencies. The chief exceptions were in the cases of external affairs, legislation, and finance where the initiative was left with the Governor and his officers.

Too Much Intervention

The Legislature was to work through Executive Committees, as is done in the existing County Council of London.

The scheme started off with a flourish, but trouble soon arose. What had been intended to be only occasional official intervention became the rule instead of the exception.

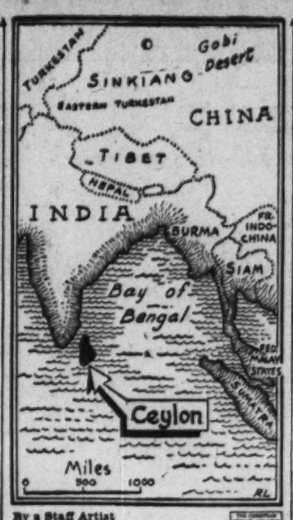
The Governor now says that as things are the Executive Committees "tend to nepotism, do not protect the minorities, and make the administration cumbrous, dilatory, and centrifugal." He adds that "the fact that the ministers owe ministerial office to their having been elected by the committees as their chairmen means that they have no common allegiance. Their authority is not original but derivative and therefore intrinsically weak."

The Constitution that is now to be discussed is to be less like that of the London County Council and more upon the lines adopted in the recently introduced system for the provinces of India.

The chief changes are firstly to revise the electoral areas so as to give minority communities more voice in the administration, and secondly to substitute a unified cabinet for the present system of committees.

Under the proposed scheme a Prime Minister would be nominated by the Governor and then left to select his own colleagues. Instead of the legislature splitting itself up into independent committees as at present, this body would act as a unit much as in the case of the British House of Commons. The three chief Government officials—viz., chief legislative, and finance secretaries, would cease to be members of the Cabinet and would act instead in an advisory capacity outside that body.

In the provinces of India, Ceylon's great neighbor, a system of this kind, introduced in April, 1937, has up to the present worked well. It is hoped that Ceylon may have a similar experience.



By a Staff Artist

Tropical Island feels it needs a constitution less cumbersome than the one it now has.

France Explains Its Views On Rome Talk to Chamberlain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 11—The Spanish Civil War, particularly the withdrawal of Italian Legionnaires, is the most vital subject that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain will discuss in Rome during the next few days, since this issue is fundamental to any European appeasement. Moreover, France stands firm by its determination not to allow Italy's demands in North Africa to be the subject of international discussion, according to the general concensus of informed opinion here.

During their short "tea interval" at Quai d'Orsay yesterday, on their way to Italy, Mr. Chamberlain and his Foreign Minister Viscount Halifax again heard Premier Edouard Daladier reiterate France's strong stand against the Italian claims.

View of French Press

The whole French press unanimously interprets the "identity of view reached between both parties," as meaning that the Chamberlain appeasement policy will not be at the expense of France, either through compromise on the colonial issue, or by granting belligerent rights to the Spanish Insurgent General, Francisco Franco.

Today, more than ever before, French public opinion, even that of the Right, is beginning to realise what a Franco victory, dependent on Italy, might mean to this country. It is awakening to the fact that it would mean the breaking of communications between France and its North African colonies and, in addition, would establish an enemy in the rear in the case of any European war. This position was brought out very clearly in the protest signed by 318 Parliamentarians of different parties, which is now being placarded all over the country.

Wheat for Loyalist Spain

It is also significant that the French Cabinet yesterday sanctioned the dispatch of 45,000 tons of flour, valued at $1,000,000, for the civilian population in Republican Spain. This action was also paralleled by the reported tendency of the Belgian Government toward more support for Republican Spain.

Reliable news from Rome indicates that Italy is also most concerned about the Spanish situation. The decisive Franco victory, which was to have been ready for Mr. Chamberlain's arrival is still unrealized. But it is reported that Edouard Aunos, representative of General Franco's Mission in Rome, recently saw Premier Mussolini and carried to him a message from General Franco regarding the urgent needs of the Burgos Government. General Franco, it is understood, emphasized that in order to produce the quickest victory for his forces belligerent rights would have to be granted to him.

French Troop Movement

DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland, Jan. 11 (AP)—The first detachment of French Colonial troops sent to reinforce the Somaliland garrison against any Italian threats arrived Jan. 11.

A thousand Senegalese landed from the liners Chantilly and Sphinx. A second unit of 800 is now en route to East Africa from Marseilles.

French authorities were reported planning erection of a fortified line along the frontier of Italian Ethiopia.

'Identity of View'

PARIS, Jan. 11 (AP)—An official communiqué describing the tea-time conversation between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier at the French Foreign Office, was issued yesterday in closely guarded wording.

The communiqué read:

"While passing through Paris on their way to Rome, the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax took the opportunity of calling on M. Daladier and M. Bonnet at Quai d'Orsay. In the course of conversations which took place the general identity of view previously arrived at between the two governments was fully confirmed."

U. S. Smuggling Probe Widens

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Albert N. Chaperau, ex-convict and foreign film broker, pleaded guilty today to an indictment charging him and Jack Benny, comedian, with smuggling $2,131 worth of jewelry into this port last Oct. 7.

A Federal grand jury which indicted the two renewed its investigation of reports that other notables were involved in widespread evasion of customs duties on jewelry and finery.

The radio and movie star was the latest of several New York and Hollywood, Calif., figures brought into the inquiry by their association with Albert N. Chaperau, international adventurer and foreign film broker.

Mr. Chaperau—accused of conspiring to smug-le in trunkloads of valuable "trinkets" for prominent acquaintances—George Burns of the Burns and Allen radio team, and Mrs. Elma N. Lauer, wife of a New York judge, also have been indicted.

Mr. Burns and Mrs. Lauer pleaded guilty to smuggling and Mr. Chaperau was convicted after Judge Murray Hulbert branded as fraudulent his contention that he was a commercial attaché for Nicaragua and therefore entitled to diplomatic immunity.

Mr. Benny, one of the nation's highly-paid entertainment artists, flew from the West Coast to testify voluntarily before the grand jury and appeared shaken and indignant after his indictment.

A few moments afterward, the comedian pleaded innocent to charges of smuggling, concealing, and transporting the jewelry which investigators said was intended as a present for his wife, Mary Livingston.

Mr. Benny was released under $1,000 bail after he had been photographed and fingerprinted. He will be tried Jan. 24. Charges carry a maximum penalty of six years in prison and a $15,000 fine if he is convicted on all three counts.

"I have never smuggled any jewelry or anything else into this country, and no one can truthfully say or prove I intentionally committed the acts of which I am charged," he said.

New Mauretania To Sail in June

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Maiden voyage of the new Mauretania, 34,000-ton Cunarder, is to start on June 17, when the liner will sail from this port direct to New York, according to present plans.

The maiden trip may be the only one the ship will make out of Liverpool, for Mauretania is scheduled to return via Cherbourg and Southampton and then to continue sailing from the Channel ports.

Mauretania is expected to take trials in May. The vessel is the largest liner ever built in England, for most of Britain's great ocean greyhounds have been built in Scotland. It is intended to make Mauretania the "little-man's luxury liner," with luxurious space and decks for tourist and third class passengers.

144 Eggs a Year Hinted as Quota For Canadian Hens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Hens in Germany must do their best for the Nazi regime. Regimented birds are expected to increase their annual production of eggs from 80 to 90 apiece to 140 apiece a year. That's an order, according to experts here. While it may be quite an order, unregimented Canadian hens are expected to do their full duty. While the average annual production per bird in Canada falls under 100 a year, Canada is aiming at 144 a year. So says Dr. W. A. Maw, head of the poultry department of Macdonald College.

The average production at the Canadian egg-laying contests is 177 eggs. Macdonald College does even better with its selected birds—185 it was last year. But it took a University of Saskatchewan hen to touch the high spot with 359 eggs in one year.

The Nazis say the increase in eggs among German hens must be brought about without increasing the feed. Dr. Maw says the more hens lay the more they eat. But it is not the eating that is important in laying more eggs—it's the selective breeding. That is how the Canadian Government hopes to increase the egg production in all flocks throughout Canada.

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S.S. CITY OF BIRMINGHAM Jan. 12, 24, Feb. 4, 16, 28, March 11, 25

S.S. CITY OF CHATTANOOGA Jan. 19, 31, Feb. 11, 23, March 7, 18, 30

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Jews From Germany Describe Plight of Those Left There

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 11 (AP)—A boatload of German Jew refugees prepared to sail for South America and new homes today after a night in the United States gleefully spent at the movies and in restaurants.

"Since early November," commented one, "Jews have not been allowed in moving-picture theaters, cafés, or restaurants in Germany."

Practically all of the 143 exiles, who carefully avoided giving their name to questioners, were granted landing passes after the Chilean steamer Imperial docked for a one-night stay.

Permitted to leave Germany, but with few possessions, they are on their way to Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Colombia, countries they said had granted them entrance providing they had some funds.

The liner was scheduled to sail this afternoon for New York, from where it will continue to South America.

Many of the exiles could speak English, and most of their remarks they confined to pleas for aid to their countrymen still in Germany.

"Successful Jews in all parts of the world must raise funds to help these unfortunates out of a country where they are not wanted," said one.

"You would hardly believe how much the Jews in Germany are counting on America to help them."

Politely but firmly they refused to tell strangers their names, and one explained:

"Many of us have relatives in Germany still. If we tell too much here word goes back to Germany. . . ."

The one-night visitors expressed united amazement at the number of automobiles parked on the pier.

"There are so many of them," explained one, "and such great big fine ones."

Hitler and Göring Expected To Hear Plan for Refugees

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, today promised American officials of the intergovernmental committee on refugees he would put their arguments for an agreement on resettlement of German Jews abroad before "other members of the Government."

This was taken to mean Chancellor Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Göring, chief of the all-important four-year self-sufficiency plan.

Dr. Schacht and Karl Blessing, a director of the Reichsbank, conferred for an hour and a half with George Rublee, director, and Robert T. Pell, another American official of the refugee committee, who arrived yesterday from London via Paris.

Dr. Schacht unfolded his plan for the emigration of Germany's Jews and Mr. Rublee made counter-proposals of an undisclosed nature.

The Schacht plan, already outlined to the refugee committee in a recent London meeting, was understood to be designed to remove from Germany between 400,000 and 500,000 Jews over a period of several years. It was described as contemplating two main moves by other nations in return for German cooperation: Raising of a large international loan to be secured on confiscated Jewish property in Germany and the lifting of unofficial boycotts on German goods to permit an increase in Germany's foreign trade.

An unstated percentage of the income from such increased trade would go to meet interest and amortization of the proposed loan, which would be in the hands of those who raised it and would be used for resettlement of Jews abroad. If this scheme worked out, Germany would get rid of most of its Jews, keep their fortunes within Germany and increase its reserves of foreign exchange as a result of the increased foreign trade.

Home for Refugee Family

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Following an appeal by Lord Baldwin, urging British clubs, associations, and communities to make it their business to provide personally for one or more refugees, Harrow School, one of Britain's greatest schools, plans to adopt a refugee family and provide them with a house.

Berlin School on Jews

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (AP)—The "Julius Streicher School" of Berlin University, established to deal with the "scientific aspects of the Jewish problem," was formally opened today.

Herr Streicher himself, the National Socialists' leading anti-Semite, for whom the school was named, delivered an address at the opening ceremony.

Jewry, he said "only knows one aim—to unloosen war and destroy the German and Italian peoples forever."

Colleges Barred to Jews

BERLIN (AP)—A supplementary decree issued by Bernhard Rust, Minister of Science and Education, recently made complete the elimination of Jews from university and college life.

Jewish professors, lecturers, and others previously dismissed under the Nuremberg racial laws were prohibited from using laboratories for their private research work.

Refugees in Britain

LONDON (AP)—In Great Britain there are about 11,000 refugees who have been admitted from Germany and Austria since 1933, said the Home Secretary answering a House of Commons questioner.

In addition, about 5,000 refugees have gone overseas after a stay in the United Kingdom.

American Cities 'Tree Conscious'

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Forest Service reported Jan. 8 that American communities were rapidly becoming "tree conscious."

It said a recent survey showed that 1,500 local governmental units were maintaining their own small public forests for the production of timber, recreation, watershed protection, and sources of revenue. In these forests, the Service said, are approximately 143,000,000 trees, covering 3,000,000 acres.

The Service said New York State had made a special effort to encourage the establishing of community forests by furnishing free trees to local governmental units interested in developing timber-producing areas on idle land.

Other states the service listed as doing similar work included Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Washington, North Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois and Michigan.

"There is need in the Nation," the Service said, "for at least 10,000 community forests with an area of 20,000,000 acres or more."

Woman for President? One Explains Why Not

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois says she would work for a qualified woman running for President.

"But I don't know any woman who would like to take on 15 years in four," she told reporters Jan. 10.

'An Orchid to You!'

This Oregon Maid Chooses the Popular Cattlya Orchid for Hers

Home Treatment Said to Make Or Mar Parole Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 — Broken homes are a principal cause of crime, according to a study of the background of the 1889 parolees in New York State just completed by the Division of Parole under the direction of Joseph J. Canavan, Chairman.

The Commission's report shows that 39 per cent of the parolees studied had their homes broken before they were 16 years of age and that 78 per cent of these breaks occurred before the child was 12.

Disputing the common assumption that domestic difficulties are the chief cause of broken homes, the report shows that in 73.5 per cent of the cases the break was caused by the passing of one or both of the parents. Divorce was listed as causing 6.7 per cent of the breaks, separation as causing 17.5 per cent and desertion 1.6 per cent.

Mr. Canavan declared, however, that "the impressive percentage of broken homes does not include the also very common destructive conditions of neglect, too lax discipline, alcoholism of parents and other factors in the environment which abetted early delinquincy and criminal behavior.

Commenting on the report, Mr. Canavan declared that the frequency with which broken homes were found in the early histories of these parolees was significant to an understanding of their lives and the difficulty of changing their course in later years.

"Conditioning in childhood of these ex-prisoners has had deep and lasting consequences," he said. "Habits and attitudes have become so ingrained in many offenders against the law that they are unsuitable for parole and are refused it, but by law must be returned to the community at the end of their sentences.

"Public efforts concentrated at the beginning of their careers must be increased if we are to reduce the ever-increasing recruits to a criminal way of living."

Stressing the importance of a right atmosphere in the home to which a parolee returns, Mr. Canavan declared that whether a man shall continue on parole, or must be returned to prison because his way of living is potentially dangerous, depends to an important extent on the home which receives him.

"The aid which family welfare organizations have given in helping establish respectable and stable homes for some of these men who are unable to earn enough to do it for themselves, has been valuable crime prevention service," he added. "More of this type of social service to supplement the work of the parole officer is needed."

Minimum Employment Guaranteed by Store

NEW YORK (AP)—A guaranteed minimum annual employment based on length of continuous service was announced Jan. 7 by Namm's Department Store of Brooklyn for the 1,300 persons who constitute its basic force.

Maj. Benjamin Namm said the plan would be conducted as an experiment for one year and then made permanent if it justified itself.

It guarantees 52 weeks of employment to employees with five years or more continuous service—55 per cent are in this class—and minimums of 48 weeks to employees with from three to five years continuous service, 44 weeks for employees with from one to three years continuous service, and 40 weeks for employees with one year's service.

Orchids From Oregon Flown To All Parts of the U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—The exclamation "An Orchid to You!" that when said in earnest carries with it such a genuine thrill, was made possible during the past year some 6,000 times by Chase Gardens, near Eugene, it was announced by Clarence Chase, in charge of the orchid division of the extensive greenhouse operations of this organization.

Expansion of the space and facilities devoted exclusively to the growing of the rare and beautiful—and once expensive but now quite reasonably priced—orchid resulted in a production of more than 6,000 blooms, an annual figure more than double that of two years ago. In these same two years the number of plants increased from 2,500 to over 5,000, and greenhouse space, all under glass, now totals more than 10,000 feet. The operation here is now one of the largest on the Pacific Coast.

Every plant that shows a possibility of a bloom at present receives more than usual care, since the time of the year when demand is greatest, is at hand. The cut is running from three to five dozen of these delicately-hued flowers each day. Speeding planes carry them to Chicago, New York, and other eastern markets, while Montana, Idaho, Washington, and florists shops in all parts of Oregon stock the Eugene product.

The high price of an orchid is due not alone to its beauty, but because a full six years is required to grow a mature plant. In spite of its appealing appearance of delicacy, the orchid is in reality one of the hardiest of cut flowers. Properly packed in individual boxes in shredded waxed paper, it can be shipped great distances, and with little care one can preserve the bloom two weeks or more.

Of All Things . . . !

'Most Inconvenient House'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Having a castle as a home may not after all be as wonderful as residents of suburban houses or town apartments sometimes think it must be.

Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, family castle of the Marquis of Abergavenny, was recently described in the Chancery Court here as "the most inconvenient house that was ever built."

Application was granted to modernize one wing, which is to become the day-to-day residence of the Marquis. The rest of the castle is to be left as it is, and, being so inconvenient, to be left to admirers outside the walls and memories inside.

Under the law of England, before such a castle can be altered the Chancery Court has to make a declaration that the proposed alterations are improvements within the meaning of the Settled Lands Act, and will not harm the building as a possible national possession.

A Later New Year's

GLASGOW (AP)—Diehard Scots of the Inverness village of Blarmachfoldach will celebrate New Year's Day Jan. 12, observing a local custom more than 300 years old.

Since 1599, when a Government order fixed Jan. 1 as Scotland's official New Year's Day, the villagers refused to fall in line with what they called the "new-fangled" calendar. Under the older Julian calendar Britain's and Scotland's New Year began Jan. 12.

At midnight Jan. 11, the village kirk bells will herald the "New Year" and Blarmachfoldach folk will observe New Year's.

A Change in Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Hankow's Customs Clock, known to all travelers up the Yangtze, began to mark "Tokyo time" soon after the Japanese took over this "Chicago of China." This was about two hours off "sun time."

An English language paper of Shanghai sardonically suggested, on receipt of this news, that the Japanese would proceed to correction of the sun as soon as they had finished with the earth.

Button, Button

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Czech exports of buttons reveal the importance of small industries, often conducted by a great number of firms, for a country's business.

In 1937, buttons, zips, other fasteners and buckles were exported to a value of Kč 100,000,000 ($2,631,000), a figure which shows that the Czechoslovak button industry is one of outstanding importance in the world market. The many Czech newspapers in which foreign button manufacturers ask for Czech workers in the button business, show clearly the high reputation they enjoy in this branch.

But many of the Czech button undertakings were situated in the ceded regions, being carried on in many cases in small workshops. It is now hoped that these lost undertakings will be replaced by new ones in the remaining parts of Czechoslovakia.

8,500 Miles in a Barge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Back from an 8,500 miles cruise, the little Dutch sailing barge Aglaia chugged its rotund way up to Westminster pier recently, using its auxiliary motor to maneuver in the strong Thames tide.

On deck, the owners, Colonel and Mrs. Gerald Sartorius, took their first look at London for four years.

A distance of 8,500 miles may not seem far as the total of four years of sailing, but Colonel and Mrs. Sartorius believe in "lazy roaming."

"Our practice has been to run along for short spells, putting in at any place that takes our fancy and staying for as long or as short as we care," Colonel Sartorius explained. "In that way we have touched 182 seaports and countless stopping places on canals and rivers."

Safest Driver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Driving 688,000 miles in 14 years without as much as scratching a fender was the unequalled qualification which has earned for W. C. Dunlop, a truck driver, of the Hyatt Transport in London, Ont., the Canadian Legion Safety award.

The award, consisting of a trophy and a cash payment, was presented at the thirteenth annual dinner of the Automotive Transport Association here recently. To be eligible for the honor, a truck driver must have a minimum of 15,000 miles each year for at least five years without an accident of any kind.

Other awards were presented to recipients who had driven over 450,000 miles without a mishap.

Where Potatoes Go

Fifty per cent of the American potato crop is sold on the market, 20 per cent reserved for farm use, 12 per cent used for feed and 18 per cent fed to livestock or discarded.

Tributes Paid To Puerto Rican Patriot-Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 11—A bronze bust of Eugenio Maria deHostos today was placed in the Capitol to commemorate the centenary of the birth of a Puerto Rican patriot who by resolution of the recent Lima conference was designated a great American citizen. Commemorative exercises were likewise scheduled at the Pan American Union, Washington.

Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela, the Dominican Republic have joined with Puerto Rico in observing the deHostos centenary. Columbia, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras already have paid tribute to the memory of deHostos as scholar and American patriot.

An early advocate of a good neighbor policy for the Americas deHostos had two main objectives. The first was the freedom of Puerto Rico and Cuba from Spain to be followed by the formation of an Antillean Confederation with Cuba, Santo Domingo and Puerto Rico as members, while the second was bitter opposition to the permanent retention of Puerto Rico by the United States without an affirmative vote of the Puerto Rican people. When his personal appeal to President McKinley, in 1899, failed deHostos took up his residence in the Dominican Republic and devoted the rest of his life to education.

In the late '60s deHostos, as a student in Spain and France, was actively working for the liberalization of Spanish colonial policy, advocating autonomy for Cuba and Puerto Rico. When his program was rejected deHostos set out for New York where for several years he worked with the Cuban revolutionary junta before undertaking a one-man mission to Central and South America seeking support for his Antillean confederation. In all he spent almost 20 years in Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil, with a briefer period in Venezuela. His writings on politics, philosophy, Shakespeare and educational subjects totaled more than twenty volumes. In Chile he was credited with being responsible for the admission of women to scientific education. His sponsorship of a transandean railroad resulted in the first locomotive to cross the Andes being named for him. In half a dozen countries schools are named for him, while in the Dominican Republic some of his textbooks and methods are still used.

The suddenness with which the Spanish American War developed prevented him from playing a more active part in its climax, but he hastened from Chile to New York to put forward his dream of Antillean union again. His disappointment at President McKinley's rejection of his proposal for a plebescite in Puerto Rico to determine the island's future resulted in his public retirement and self-imposed exile to Santo Domingo. His last years were devoted wholly to education.

Need to Conserve Wild Flowers And Woods Displayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The importance of forest and wild-flower conservation is graphically depicted in an exhibit opened by the Buffalo Museum of Science Jan. 10.

"Many of our most beautiful flowers are in danger of being completely wiped out unless more thoughtful means are taken to preserve them," Dr. Carlos E. Cummings, Director of the Museum, said. "The flora groups in the new Spaulding Hall of Conservation have been prepared both to make an appeal through their beauty and to show the effect of wanton carelessness."

The largest group in the display depicts the spring flowers of western New York. With it are two miniature companion groups, one of which shows the same scene after a picnic party had left the spot. The flowers are gone, wilted trilliums, paper plates and orange peel are thrown about, and a small fire has been left burning.

Another panel shows the same scene later, the forest glade a burned-over waste, a single spray of dogwood being the only thing left as a pathetic reminder of its former beauty.

Other flora groups include the representation of a bog with its many rare orchids, whose protection is particularly urged, and a colorful display of shrubs, goldenrod, and chickory typifying an autumn landscape.

Herman Oliphant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—Herman Oliphant, who passed on today, was General Counsel of the Treasury and intimate adviser of President Roosevelt. He was best known in the Administration for his reputed authorship of the controversial undistributed profits tax.

Mr. Oliphant was the Treasury's member of the Monopoly Investigating Committee, composed of congressmen and representatives of several executive departments.

He was born Aug. 31, 1884, at Forest, Clinton County, Indiana, the son of Albert G. and Martha Jane (Richardson) Oliphant, and received degrees from Marion College and Indiana and Chicago Universities. Mr. Oliphant was an instructor in English at Marion College and later at Chicago, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins universities.

During the World War he served as Assistant Director of War Trade Intelligence and later as Assistant Director of the Industrial Division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He came into the Roosevelt Administration first as General Counsel of the Farm Credit Administration in March, 1933, when Henry Morgenthau, Jr., headed that agency. When Mr. Morgenthau became Secretary of the Treasury, he took Mr. Oliphant over to that department.

Americans in China Plan Gala Welcome for Liner

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 11—Americans in Shanghai are preparing a warm welcome for the first American President Line vessel to reach this port on the regular schedule to be resumed on Jan. 18 after suspension of nearly a year and a half because of Sino-Japanese hostilities.

Although the head office of the former Dollar Line at first announced Shanghai would not be a port of call, this decision was subsequently altered in so far as it affected Pacific liners, though for the time being the round-the-world ships—carrying much through cargo on which shippers do not want to take war risk insurance necessary for a Shanghai call—will go direct from Japan to Hong Kong.

Some of the ships on the Pacific schedule, Los Angeles and San Francisco to Manila via Japan and China, will call here eastbound, others westbound. The President Coolidge, largest of the Pacific liners, will call both east and westbound, arriving for the first time on Jan. 30.

Shanghai probably does not present a very attractive field for shipping business at this time, but Shanghai Americans have strenuously demanded that their flag be represented.

A strong point has been made, also, of the fact that the American ships have been dropping off their mail from America for Shanghai in Japan and allowing it to be transshipped through the Japanese Post Office by Japanese ships, a procedure which is not known to have entailed any difficulties but which in view of the Japanese postal censorship at Shanghai is not regarded by American business with any favor.

Australian Tours in a 'Buggy'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Driving a 1902 Oldsmobile "buggy," David Ventners recently completed a 1,200-mile journey from Sydney to Melbourne and back. The trip to Melbourne took 10 days, and the return journey occupied six days. Mr. Ventners is a Scottish mechanic who has spent 35 years mending and driving automobiles.

The Oldsmobile weighs 900 pounds and has a five horsepower motor. The single cylinder is horizontal, and at the back. The drive is by chain to the back axle.

This car was one of the 3,299 similar units built in 1902 at a time when there were fewer than 1,000 automobiles registered in New York State. A service folder, claimed to be the first automobile bulletin issued, contained the following items of advice: "Don't think your engine is losing power when clutch bands need tightening, or something is out of adjustment. Don't drive your Oldsmobile 100 miles the first day. You wouldn't drive a 'green' horse 10 miles until you were acquainted with him. Perhaps you do not know more about a gasoline engine than you do about a horse. Don't make a mistake and put water in your petrol tank."

Furniture of Bleached Woods Wins Popular Favor of Nation

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—Modern furniture, after 10 years' trial, has definitely been accepted by Mr. and Mrs. American Homemaker.

Along with American are modern creations of Sweden, Bulgaria, China, Mexico, and Denmark which have combined to make light-shaded Mahogany, Walnut, and Maple popular at the American Furniture Mart.

At the close of its first decade, modern furniture, now conceded to have become a standard style, has progressed from boxy, purely functional lines to graceful furniture with simplified lines, the wood frequently bleached and the upholstery in light "high" colors.

One newcomer to this League of Nations of modern furniture, Chinese modern, is reminiscent of Chippendale Eighteenth Century English period design but with the wood bleached, and in the instance of one living-room outfit, the upholstery was in a dull brownish beige wool material.

Considered important as a style trend was the Eighteenth Century furniture in the fashion of Hepplewhite, Sheraton, Adam, and Duncan Phyfe with modernized upholstery, simplified line and in many instances reduced size (prescribed by small apartments) but in the conventional dark wood finishes.

Another dominant trend at this market is French Provincial, which lends itself to the present vogue for lighter woods and more informal upholstery, but the formal ornate French Louis period furniture was hesitant.

Early American and colonial period furniture and its adaptations are considered another important trend.

THE HOOF IS QUICKER THAN THE EYE

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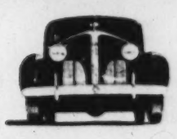

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SEE YOUR NEAREST PONTIAC DEALER

Family Council Wins Democracy Award

Unique among the contributions to the symposium of letters sent in for The Christian Science Monitor democracy contest was that of the Smathers family of Miami, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smathers turned their living room into a democracy forum and with daughter, Virginia, and son George, they discussed the subject of free government and each member of the family wrote an answer to the question "What Is Most Needed to Make a Better Democracy?"

Of course one of the objectives of the special issue of the Monitor Magazine devoted entirely to the subject, "Democracy Examines Itself," is to stimulate an interest in this important subject. The contribution of the Smathers family is an outstanding and inspiring example and is a practical application of one of the special articles in the Magazine entitled "Democracy Begins at Home."

Because the Monitor regards this as a distinctive contribution a special award is to be made to the Smathers family. Following is the explanatory letter:

Discussion and Selection

Please find enclosed replies of the Smathers family to the Democracy contest query.

I feel you should know why these four replies are furnished by one family. We may all be ineligible and disqualified for participating in the contest after you know the circumstances.

First, there was a full discussion of the subject by the four of us. Then I dictated, in the rough, the four answers. Following this, there was another discussion, corrections, and a final draft.

My daughter, Virginia, read them, selected the one that best represents her ideas of the subject. Likewise, my son, George, and my wife made their selections. This plan, I assure you, was not conceived of, nor dictated by any selfish desire to receive four rewards in one family, or to get four chances at one reward for one family.

The truth is that we are all more interested in the subject matter of the contest, than we are in the rewards, more interested in your success, that is, the success of a democratic contest, than in our successful participation in the contest.

However, if you think the four are not entitled to be considered and appraised separately, it is entirely agreeable to us. We have been benefited by the discussions, and made better democrats thereby, as have all others who have given any serious thought to the subject, and for all of which we are grateful to the Monitor.

Frank Smathers

The four letters follow:

By Virginia Smathers

Democracy is undoubtedly the ideal form of government for those who love liberty and are willing to fight for it.

The problem of a better democracy is neither local nor national, but world-wide. The defects inhere in the thinking of the people, and not in the ideal. That is, the defects of democracy are more mental than governmental, more misconceptions of the principle than in the operation of it. Therefore, the way to improve democracy is for people to improve their concept of the principle, and this will unfold better methods of operating a democracy in a modern, complex, and ever-changing society.

Civilization can be saved, democracy bettered, mankind improved, even perfected, one and all, in just one way—namely, when mankind gets a better understanding of God, man, and government and democracy.

By George A. Smathers

Democracy is an idea, an ideal, perfect and indestructible, born of a kind heart and a pure mind. In time, this perfect idea gave birth to a government of the people, by the people, and for the people—a government of love, equality, opportunity, liberty, peace, prayer, and prosperity.

Whenever that true ideal was held high and influenced the thoughts and actions of men, democracy prevailed, and the people lived in peace and had plenty; whereas, when that ideal was lowered or lost sight of by the people, they were depressed mentally, morally, and financially.

Such is the status of democracy today. The remedy at hand. The people must go back to the fountainhead—back to the ideals of Plymouth Rock, and there take a new look and a better grip on those original ideals that inspired the foundation of the greatest democracy of all time.

By Frank Smathers

A better distribution of national wealth would improve democracy, if brought about through natural laws of sound economics and honest labor, and not by governmental gifts or subsidies.

A better feeling between capital and labor is also essential. Neither can succeed without the other, and both must succeed or the people and the republic suffer. Capital and labor, therefore, must love and serve one another, if democracy is to be saved.

The democratic idea of government is perfect. Its principle is perfect, but man's conception and application of the principle has been imperfect. A better concept will produce a better practice.

Therefore, the way to get the best concept of democracy is for the people to study the teachings and imbibe the spirit of the greatest democrat the world has ever known—that sweet, smart, and sublime man, Jesus of Nazareth.

By Lura J. Smathers

Democracy is a government by public opinion, and is no better or worse than public opinion. Therefore, public opinion must be improved, if democracy is to be bettered.

Democracy's needs are not material things, nor new laws, nor administrators. These, democracy has had in abundance, and tried repeatedly.

Indeed, the cure for democracy's defects is not to be found on the surface of things, but beneath them, and in a better understanding of Life, Love and Truth.

With a better mental outlook, democracy will see clearly that the evils it feared were not real, but illusions. Then, will democracy be able to ignore the old world, with its woes and wars, and behold a new world with all the good things within the gift of God.

Arbitration Gains in South

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Employers of labor in industry and other enterprises in South Carolina enjoyed a comparatively peaceful year in 1938 with no serious labor dispute. More harmonious relations have been established between employers and employees, and the few differences which arose were adjusted through arbitration.

President on Democracy

President Roosevelt has devoted his speeches and policies largely to the cause of preserving democratic government. He has often expressed the conviction that democracies can, by alert action and reform, find a new stability in a changed world without tradicing their free institutions. Never in any of his addresses has Mr. Roosevelt enunciated a more comprehensive and firm doctrine of democracy than in his opening message to Congress last week. The following are excerpts from that message:

Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans, now as always. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two—democracy and international good faith.

* * *

Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows.

International good faith, a sister of democracy, springs from the will of civilized nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men.

In a modern civilization, all three—religion, democracy and international good faith—complement each other.

* * *

Where freedom of religion has been attacked, the attack has come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. And where religion and democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force.

* * *

An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideal of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering, and retains its ancient faith.

* * *

There comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not their homes alone but the tenets of faith and humanity on which their churches, their governments and their very civilization are founded. The defense of religion, of democracy and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all.

* * *

But even a nation well armed and well organized from a strictly military standpoint, may, after a period of time, meet defeat if it is unnerved by self-distrust, endangered by class prejudice, by dissension between capital and labor, by false economy and by other unsolved social problems at home.

How Can Democracy Meet Its Challenges?

(Continued from Page 1)

aware that by so doing it is dealing with the most timely, the most newsworthy and at once the most acute social and individual problem confronting the world today.

While journalists debate as to which were the biggest news stories of 1938—Munich, economic recovery, elections, Spain, China, Corrigan—here was one of the most tremendous news events of any year going almost unrecorded. Only here and there did this news of the resurgence of democracy break through in acts of governments or speeches of statesmen and hit the headlines. For it is happening down at the grass roots, where ground swells of opinion begin to move. So far it is chiefly a matter of more definite and more determined democratic thinking. But as surely as day follows night and acts follow thoughts, history-changing decisions of 1939 can be read in what the aroused peoples of self-governing countries are thinking about democracy.

In the past month news of this movement of opinion which, as Lincoln said, moves governments, has flooded into this office. It has come in nearly 2,000 letters from men and women of every type and interest, from every section of America, from Britain, Canada, and other countries. When the editors of The Christian Science Monitor planned a special democracy issue for Jan. 11 an offer was made of a year's subscription for each of the 10 best letters received in answer to the question, "What is most needed to make a better democracy?" Some good letters were expected. But no one anticipated any such deluge of inspiring messages, any such discovery of dynamic democracy.

The self-governing peoples appreciate the value and liberties of democracy. They know what makes it work, and they are going to improve and adapt it to new conditions—that is the message of these letters. Dictatorial challenges have evoked a conscious and confident reassertion of democratic ideals. Farmers, mechanics, housewives, clerks, lawyers, preachers, authors, businessmen, teachers, engineers—scribbling with pencil or typing on heavy bond—these people say little about totalitarian states, but what they say about liberty and self-government leaves no doubt that much of the world is still safe for democracy.

Accurate polls of opinion are taken nowadays by sampling, some of them with little larger cross sections than that represented here. Reading these letters is like attending a town meeting of the English-speaking peoples. And a very heartening experience it is. For in telling how to make democracy better, these writers unconsciously have disclosed how good it is. A few go off on tangents, pursuing pet panaceas, but hundreds show themselves thoroughly grounded in the theory and practice of democracy. They reflect two great strengths of self-government:

1. Diversity of experience and of concrete proposals for meeting new conditions;
2. Unity on essentials attained by peaceful processes.

Among specific suggestions, more tolerance, better application of democracy to economic problems, more education for democracy and insistence on individual liberty ranked high. But most notable was the sense of democracy aroused, examining itself, and remarkably agreed as to essentials. And running through the vast majority of letters was the declaration that the surest way to make government by the people better is to make the people better as individuals. Often, even where technical improvements were urged, application of the Golden Rule was offered as the basic reform. Widespread is the understanding that, as President Roosevelt said in his message to Congress, democracy has its source in religion.

A large proportion of the Monitor's letters recognized that only where men feel themselves worthy and capable of self-government, because made in the image and likeness of God, will they resist regimentation by would-be omnipotent states.

Teachers Told To Push Democracy

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, N. Y.

The nation's public schools were described Dec. 28 as the "first line of defense" against powers seeking to overthrow democracy. In an address before the Associated Academic Principals of New York State, Dr. George M. Wiley, Associate Commissioner of Education for the State, said:

"If democracy is worth while, its tenets must not only be taught but stressed, in order that the responsibility of the individual to the democratic way of life may be recognized."

San Diego Drive 'Sells' Democracy to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—This city is doing its bit to keep Americans "sold" on Democracy.

Two organizations are actively mapping plans to familiarize citizens with the many benefits of the constitutional form of government.

The first of these groups is the recently organized League for the Defense of Democracy, which is sponsored by a volunteer committee of 150 San Diegans.

The League for the Defense of Democracy was launched at a recent meeting at which many notables, including several Hollywood writers and actors, spoke in defense of the American form of government.

Making Democracy Function

"Democracy is not functioning," Melvyn Douglas, film actor, claimed. "But it can be made to function. If liberal leaders who believe in Democracy do not stir up the masses of American men and women to make it work, with legislation that springs from a spiritual conviction in the right of all men to economic security and a decent standard of living, then God help us. That is where dictatorships begin. A desperate people are promised everything if they will only give up their dreams of democracy and follow the leader."

Helen Gahagan, actress and singer, said that as a mother of two children, she was most deeply concerned that boys should not be reared merely for war.

A number of others spoke, including Cedric Belfrage, English writer; Dr. Percy Davis, Santa Monica Superintendent of Schools; Dr. Lewis B. Lesley, San Diego State College professor, and others.

Constitution Celebration

The other group is the Constitution Celebration Committee, which is headed by Senator William E. Harper. It is planning a program of events in connection with the commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the American Constitution.

This committee held a mass meeting several months ago in Ford Bowl at which several speakers lauded the Constitution. Oratorical and essay contests will be held in the public schools and awards will be given for the best speech and esay on the Constitution. A sub-committee in charge of this activity is composed of Will C. Crawford, City School Superintendent; Dr. Walter Hepner of the State College, and Miss Ada York, County Superintendent of Schools.

The high point of the committee's program will be a pageant to be held next April 30, probably in the city stadium, in which thousands of school children are expected to participate. W. A. Kearns, City Recreational Superintendent, is working on plans for this affair. A colonial ball will be held at night.

The problems of Democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section today.

Undercover Detective Commended for 'Scoop'

NEW YORK (AP)—John Sweeney, the detective whose astute undercover work led to the capture of an alleged opium-smuggling ring, received public commendation Jan. 7 and promise of promotion.

The praise came from Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, who also recognized Mr. Sweeney's achievement Jan. 7 in capturing two men who had held up and robbed a motorist. This second feat came less than a day after seven men were trapped in a spectacular waterfront gun battle and opium valued in bootleg channels at $250,000 was seized. Long before the capture, Mr. Sweeney had posed as a marine police sergeant corrupt enough to be bribed for carting the opium from ship to shore.

The seven prisoners—three from Brooklyn and four of the crew of an Italian freighter—were charged with smuggling and possession of narcotics. After the capture, Federal agents left on secret assignments to Boston and Baltimore to hunt for other members of the alleged ring.

Norway Day Designated

Norway Day at the 1939 California World's Fair will mark the opening of a four-day music festival in which Norwegian singers and musicians from all over California will take part.

A Reporter's-Eye Record Of a Day in a Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

ily—a purely executive office—without the closest Senatorial scrutiny.

Similarly, another sub-committee was hearing charges against Prof. Felix Frankfurter, the President's nominee to the Supreme Court vacancy. Though Professor Frankfurter has been praised by many members of the Senate, is a close friend of the President and a respected law teacher, any private citizen has the right—and several have exercised it—of appearing before the Senate sub-committee and saying just what he thinks of the appointment. There is a full practical freedom to charge, to accuse, even to libel.

The Traditional Picture

At the White House, the President is today talking with a typical list of visitors representing very different phases of national opinion, and between times completing his national defense message to Congress. Yesterday, the President again faced his bi-weekly conference of newspapermen and women, responding to their sometimes pointed questions, showing to over 100 keen-eyed observers the state of his health, his temperament, and his quick wit.

In its temple on Capitol Hill, the Supreme Court is in session, hearing the argument of cases. Justices have spent a long forenoon in chambers, and after a noon session of the Court some of them take trays of luncheon in the cafeteria in the basement of their building, or munch a sandwich or two which some of them bring from home daily.

There is a report, particularly illustrative of another of the deadlocks of democracy, that the justices are split four to four on the important TVA case. The report may not be accurate, but it would not be an unprecedented situation.

Court Now Independent

In any event, the Court is proceeding independently with its work. Though its personnel is slowly evolving as a result of presidential appointments confirmed by Congress, this is in accordance with the American Constitution. Few, if any, scars are left on the face of the Court as a result of the 1937 fight over its enlargement, but all the same it is a new Court with a greatly altered majority that sits in its classic marble building behind the Capitol.

Indeed, the hearings over the Frankfurter appointment illustrate the interplay of all three branches of the American Government.

While relief best exemplifies the present revolt of Congress, the gradual emergence of a new foreign policy foreshadows an even more searching manifestation of the Democratic process. President Roosevelt in his Annual Message took a strongly critical line of the authoritarian governments; he is about to send a national defense message to Congress; he and the executive branches of the Government are engaged in resistance to the dictatorships, experts interpret, with everything except military weapons.

Rests on Congress

Yet this policy rests for its sanction and continuance upon Congress, which is in turn scrutinizing public opinion. Do the people want to take as firm a line toward the expansive nations—Germany, Japan, Italy—as the administration is charting? Two important committees yesterday heard two key Ambassadors analyze the European situation. But it is open to great question whether or not the committees, and Congress behind them, will not be pushed into further isolationism rather than deeper involvement by current alarming reports.

For the time being, such isolationism would presumably support armament, but it might place further and strict checks on the use of such armament and the diplomatic freedom of the President and the State Department. Thus the free play of Democracy is very definitely emerging and dominating the development of current foreign policy.

There is another important qualification about the relief situation. While nobody questions Congress's desire to be independent of the Executive, it is not so clear that the legislators can be independent of pressure groups. And thus no net economy may be realized by the congressional rebellion, only possible limitations on the executive control of spending.

And so, all told, this is an excellent time to survey democracy. The processes of representative government are rarely shown with more clarity. The will of the people, beclouded principally by the organization of pressure groups, is being directly translated by an independent Congress, by new governors and legislatures and mayors and city councils.

Two Poultry Shows at Fair

Two big poultry shows, one for utility stock and the other for fancy fowl, will be held during the 1939 California World's Fair opening next February 18.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

S	C	O	T	L	A	N	D		F	E	E	D		
A		F	O	O	T		G	O	O	D		I		
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'Crisis' Tells How Radio Recorded History

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

During the month of September, 1938, a world tuned to its radio sets heard history. This was the momentous series of events which, launched with the address of Adolf Hitler to the National Socialist Congress at Nuremberg, concluded with the signing of the agreement between England, France, Germany, and Italy at Munich on Sept. 29. During that time a world heard itself move to the brink of war and then, thankfully, veer off.

The details of that crisis as it was heard over the radio are now fairly hazy to most listeners. But probably outstanding among their recollections was the fine job done by H. V. Kaltenborn, the Columbia Broadcasting System's commentator.

To make these stirring events more permanent, the Columbia Broadcasting System has recorded its part and Mr. Kaltenborn's in "Crisis," a factual and abbreviated account containing the most important speeches and talks relayed to American shores during that period.

An incredible amount of radiocasting done in the period has been gotten between the covers of this modest-sized book. Columbia estimates that nearly 450,000 words, or at least four books, would cover a verbatim report. During the course of these events, America heard London direct 36 times, Prague 22 times, Paris 15, Berlin 12. They also heard from Rome, Geneva, Godesberg, and Munich, Nuremberg, Trieste, Stratford-on-Avon, Warsaw, Budapest a launching at Clydebank, and Castel Gandolfo were also "on the wire." It totaled almost three solid days of radiocasting by 57 principals.

Everyone remembers his thrill out of the proceedings. For us the scene in the British Parliament when Premier Chamberlain announced that he had been invited by Herr Hitler to meet with the representatives of France and Italy was undoubtedly the top. This was exceeded only by the poignant scene when a king gave up his throne.

* * *

News in Radio

Listeners Digest Out

That there are other good things worth recording from radio besides history is increasingly recognized. Now comes Listeners Digest, a new publication with the intention "to sift, digest, and reproduce radio in print." In pamphlet size it is rather an extension of the "Talks" type of magazine which the Columbia network has printed for several years and contains excerpts of addresses, programs, and humor from American radiocasting-single stations as well as networks.

The first issue among other items contains the radiocast of William Murrow, CBS European Director, from the famed Maginot Line in France, Maurice Hindus's "Blackout in Prague" (also in Crisis), Dorothy Thompson's tribute to Arturo Toscanini, Robert Benchley on swing music and assorted gags by Bob Hope, Fred Allen and other radio comics.

* * *

Remote Phonograph

A phonograph which will play through one's radio set without any visible connection between the two has been brought out by General Electric. It may be plugged into an electric socket in the same room with the radio set, another room or one within hearing distance of the radio set. The record player is actually a small station radiocasting its music to the radio set. On new G. E. radio sets there is a button which makes available an unoccupied section of the radio band in the set for the phonograph music. On older sets all that is necessary is to tune to a spot where there is no station.

* * *

Radio Law Coded

A two-volume work, "The Law of Radio Broadcasting," by A. Walter Socolow, has been announced by Baker, Voorhi & Co., lawbook publishers of New York. For lawyer and layman who have any connection with radio the work covers the legal aspects of almost every problem in the industry.

Among the subjects covered are labor relations; program producers and script writers; news programs; rights of privacy; defamatory broadcasts; protection of titles; program cencorship; copyright infringements; radio rights in non-broadcast works; and international copyright protection.

Literary Success Story: Business Man and Author

Author! Author!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"There is no use in anyone trying to write," says Jesse Rainsford Sprague, "unless he likes it so much that he is willing to work half the night to accomplish just four lines and says that he has had a good time."

Mr. Sprague should know. He has just written 7,000 words of a special article for a magazine and it has taken him six weeks. Good, solid hard work, and yet he made a funny story of it to prove to me that writing is the most interesting employment in the world.

What I was trying to get him to tell was his "secret of success," for Mr. Sprague not only is a noted author, but one who changed his occupation after the age of 40, which many people consider a remarkable achievement.

Jesse Rainsford Sprague

An "Urbane" Man

Now Mr. Sprague is what is called an "urbane" man. Probably he deserves that appellation more than most. But talk about himself—dear me, no. "Who wants to rake up the past?" said Mr. Sprague. There followed an anguishing moment when the interviewer suddenly discovered that she was being interviewed. But after all, Mr. Sprague is an "urbane" man and eventually he began to answer questions.

He does not see what difference age makes if a man is changing occupations, "provided he keeps his eyes open and gives his imagination a chance."

The way he came to do it was this. He had spent his early years as a journeyman engraver, so he knows a lot about small towns. He has worked in them, which is different from visiting them and staying in the best hotel. Then he became owner and manager of a jewelry store. He joined the Rotary club, was made editor of its publication, started to write essays and learned that his fellow members were not interested. So he began to write about them, and immediately reader interest mounted.

Mr. Sprague had learned the first great lesson of a writer. He must be writing about and to his readers, even though his attention seems to be directed at some very far-off point.

Finding a Market

Mr. Sprague's first article to a big magazine came back, but later when he was selling to trade papers he began to study the big magazine. For one year he read every issue from cover to cover, articles and stories and advertisements. Then he tried again. This time too the article came back but with a letter telling why. His third attempt was successful and since then he has written many other articles for that magazine.

His latest book, "High Pressure" (Doubleday Doran), was the biography of an American small town and for it Mr. Sprague drew on his early business experience in communities throughout the United States something which he admits he would not be willing to exchange for a dozen university degrees.

Writing may be an art, but there is a lot of business and hard work to it, says Mr. Sprague.

* * *

Writing and Needlework

Georgiana Brown Harbeson is interested in another art, that of needlework, so that she comes to the art of writing by indirection but with ability, as she proves in "American Needlework" (Coward McCann).

Mrs. Harbeson began her career as a painter but she began to want "to say something beautiful in another medium." Fortunately for American needlework she turned in that direction, for American needlework, as Mrs. Harbeson says, has been definitely in the doldrums ever since in the Nineties it began to be called "fancy work."

It got so fancy and so elaborate and so stuffy that it was a blessing when Mrs. Harbeson undertook singlehanded to try to bring it back to being a fine art. What with her own exhibitions and all the designs the magazines have published of hers she has made a marked advance.

The qualities Mrs. Harbeson is seeking to restore to needlework are simplicity, sincerity, directness, a design and materials which are not "dated," not attached to a particular time and mode, but are "permanent."

Mrs. Harbeson admits cheerfully that she has engaged in a number of the arts. She has exhibited water colors, has designed five ballets, all of which have been produced, has worked on the staff of John Murray Anderson, and also with the Provincetown Players.

But, she says, emphatically, "I can see no objection to anyone being a Jill, being as versatile in as many fields as they like, provided they are good at each one."

Marjorie Shuler

Board Warns U.S. Of New Threat To Leadership in Air

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics warned Congress Jan. 9 that "feverish" expansion of military and commercial air fleets by foreign nations was challenging America's aviation leadership.

The Committee, which does fundamental research in the science of flying, recommended setting up a laboratory to experiment with airplane structures.

"It is not only a good policy from a financial standpoint," its annual report said, "but also vital from the standpoint of national defense, that American aircraft have a performance equal or superior to that of a potential enemy.

"Mere numbers of aircraft, however, are not in themselves sufficient for an adequate modern air force. It is even greater importance that the aircraft be of the most effective design."

The Committee declared that "the crisis in Europe in the fall of 1938 brought forcibly to worldwide attention the overshadowing influence of air power in international affairs."

It showed for the first time, members said, how a nation with superior air strength can dominate or at least throw fear into the hearts of a civilian population.

Among members of the advisory group are Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Orville Wright, Administrator Clinton M. Hester of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution, and Army and Navy aviation chiefs.

The Committee urged that factory production of American planes be stepped up, that more funds be appropriated for aeronautical research, that both military and naval air forces be increased, and that experiments be continued with lighter-than-air craft.

Increased use of private aircraft is highly desirable, it said, adding that if properly encouraged, civil aviation should prove in time to be as "revolutionary in the lives of the people as the automobile."

Emphasizing the need of larger defensive air forces, the Committee termed "the sudden and rather general appreciation of the potentialities of modern air power" the "most significant event that has occurred in modern times in connection with strengthening the desires of people to avoid war."

Whatever nation has the most efficient aircraft has a definite advantage in competition for international transportation, the report added.

Serious competition cofronts the United States, the Committee declared, as a result of foreign airline operations over both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. In focusing its attention on significant military aircraft developments, it continued, the public has overlooked the fact that European nations are making "farsighted and determined efforts" to capture air trade routes.

Finding Sustains Hearst Newsmen

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The management of the Chicago Hearst newspapers was found today by a National Labor Relations Board Trial Examiner to have violated the Wagner Act, allegedly by interfering with employees' organizational activities and discharging an employee for union activity.

The intermediate report of Examiner Henry W. Schmidt held that the interference consisted of organized opposition to the Chicago Newspaper Guild, affiliated with the C. I. O., and favoritism to the Newspaper Commercial Associates, an A. F. L. affiliate.

The Examiner recommended further that Howard L. Mayhew, discharged employee, be offered immediate and full reinstatement to his former position, with back pay and without prejudice to his seniority and other rights. Mr. Schmidt recommended that the complaint be dismissed as to two other alleged discriminatory discharge cases, and that the complaint also be dismissed as to alleged favoritism shown the Chicago Editorial Association, another A. F. L. affiliate.

Japan Ready to Retaliate Against U. S. and Britain?

TOKYO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Tokyo newspaper Nichi Nichi printed what it said was an interview with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita today indicating Japan was ready to take strong measures against the United States and Great Britain in retaliation for any economic pressure upon her, but the Foreign Office promptly denied such an interview had been given.

The newspaper quoted the Foreign Minister as declaring Japan would prepare "retaliatory measures against the mainlands and dependencies of the United States and Britain" if they "should resort to serious economic pressure against Japan."

The Foreign Office spokesman, however, said "We do not have information of any such interview."

"The story," he said, "is supposed to reflect the views of various officials of the Foreign Office, but I believe it is Nichi Nichi's guess."

"Japan's intention of attaining its objective in the holy war (with China) is firm enough to break iron, and it will definitely reject whatever obstacles third parties might place in its way," Mr. Arita was reported as saying.

"Britain and the United States are believed to be aware that should they resort to serious economic pressure against Japan, Japan would have sufficient determination and preparation to resort to retaliatory measures against the mainlands and dependencies of the United States and Britain.

"If they suppose that in that case retaliatory measures would be taken only against rights and interests in China which they so zealously are defending, they will have to be extremely cautious."

Two Key Ambassadors Prepare Congress for Defense Message

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 — The stage is fairly well set in Congress today for arrival of President Roosevelt's emergency national defense message.

Two Ambassadors, Joseph P. Kennedy and William Christian Bullitt, accredited to London and Paris respectively, did some missionary work with members of the Military Affairs Committee yesterday which created much external excitement, but little real difference in the Congressional attitude one way or the other.

It was a spectacular thing—the two most important ambassadors President Roosevelt has spending two hours in officially "secret" session with Military Affairs Committees of both chambers. It attracted wide attention and helped to make Congress national defense "conscious."

Situation Unchanged

The net result today, however, is merely to heighten interest in the emergency proposals which will suplement the regular $1,250,000,000 national defense budget already before Congress. It did little if anything to change the minds of those members of Congress disposed to be critical of increased military expenditures. Nor on the other hand did it appear to modify a general disposition to most of the new national defense proposals as inevitable in a world as uncertain as the present.

Where there was annoyance over the incident, it was expressed over the President's effort to make it appear that the ambassadorial pilgrimage to the Capital was at the invitation of members of the committees. It appears that they were invited by the respective chairmen of the committees. But the chairmen did it on the suggestion of the White House, not as the result of votes in their committees.

But there was little tangible effect on votes. Several members of the committees publicly announced that they had learned nothing new. A smaller number seemed impressed by what they had heard.

Italian Ambitions Feared

Of course the "pledge" of "secrecy" scarcely lasted until members got back to their own offices. The testimony of the two ambassadors can be pieced together this morning with some accuracy. It is not in documentary or positive form. The participants learned that in the opinion of the ambassadors there is a real possibility of war in Europe in the spring—nothing particularly new to anyone following foreign policy developments.

They also heard that in the opinion of the ambassadors Italian ambitions are perhaps more dangerous to the peace of Europe than German ambitions for the reason that Germany seems still to be moving against small weak nations, incapable of serious resistance, whereas Italian ambitions are a challenge to France and to Britain.

But it was not a completely black picture painted. Ambassador Kennedy posed the possibility that internal German economic problems may conceivably wreck the Hitler regime in Germany—a development which, it was pointed out, would bring the whole dictatorship combination crashing to the ground, leaving Italy without the support essential to its campaign of imperial expansion.

Lindbergh Evidence

The ambassadors offered verbal evidence in confirmation of the continuing reports that Germany is the dominant military power in Europe because of its extraordinary air force. Both stressed a German air strength of approximately 10,000 planes, citing Col. Charles A. Lindbergh as one of the sources for such information. Further, and this also comes from Colonel Lindbergh's reports, by way of the ambassadors, Russia is not a factor in the European military balance due to the sweeping purges of higher military personnel.

In this connection it is clear that the opinions Colonel Lindbergh conveyed to the British Government at the time of Munich in regard to respective German and Russian air strength have now been conveyed to members of Congress. Information available here fully confirms reports current in London at the time that Colonel Lindbergh considered that Russian air strength had been so weakened by personnel changes that it is not an offensive military force in Europe, and would not be regardless of the number or quality of planes at Russia's disposal.

Further, it is confirmed that Col. Lindbergh is being used as an authority here, as well as in London, for high estimates of German air strength, although he is only one of several sources cited in confirmation.

Necessity for More Planes

The question left in the minds of those given this information is whether from such information one should deduce a necessity for expansion in American air armaments. This is the Administration position. Acceptance of it is quite general in Congress. In fact it seems that there is more support for bigger air appropriation than for regular Army and Navy funds.

It is clear today also that the major purpose behind the new air procurement program is primarily to gear the American aircraft factories to a higher rate of production. It is not so much the strategic need for more planes as the alleged desirability of having an industry capable of turning out planes at a high rate of speed on short notice. So far no one appears to have figured out any means of accomplishing this except by ordering planes which few seriously consider necessary to American defense.

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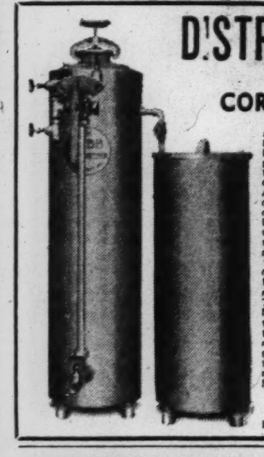

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

The Speaking Voice—And the Singing Tone

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Singing as a Means of Training The Speaking Voice

Mastering the Art of Producing Beautiful Tone Is a Secret of Having a Beautiful Speaking Voice

The Speaking Voice—10

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series welded into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Mr. Robert Lawrence Weer, approaching the subject as a teacher of singing, is the author of the fourth and last set of three.

By Robert Lawrence Weer
Director of the Robert Lawrence Weer School of Voice
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The desire for improving the quality of the human voice is no new desire, since we have historical evidence, at least as far back as the days of the old Greek philosophers, which would indicate that voice culture has been given definite attention for many centuries.

Of Demosthenes, whose period was the fourth century, B. C., it has been written: "Nothing but the utmost energy and perseverance would have enabled Demosthenes to make himself an orator. . . . We are told that he practiced speaking with pebbles in his mouth; that he strengthened his lungs and his voice by reciting as he ran up hill; that he declaimed on the seashore amid the noise of waves and storms. He would even pass two or three months continuously in a subterranean cell, shaving one side of his head, that he might not be able to show himself in public, to the interruption of his rhetorical exercises." (Brodribb's "Demosthenes.")

Where to Begin

One of the first questions often asked by the voice student is "Where do I begin?" The answer will depend very largely upon the viewpoint of the teacher. If the teacher deals with the subject entirely from its physical aspects, the answer will be, "You begin with your body." On the other hand, if the teacher conceives of voice production as being primarily a mental process the answer will be, "You begin with your thinking."

That thinking affects the action of the vocal mechanism, and consequently the sound of the human voice, is quite generally admitted. Love, tenderness, joy, sorrow, excitement, impatience, can be readily detected in the voice of a person under the influence of any one of these mental conditions.

It has been said that the worst singer or speaker is the one who uses the body the most, and the best singer or speaker the one who uses the body the least. In this connection, however, it is well to remember that we sing in or through the body, but not with it. The statement that we do not sing with the body does not refer to certain parts that must be used in the act of voice production. The three parts comprising the vocal act may be summed up as follows: (1) Respiration (breathing, (2) Phonation (Production of tone by the flowing of breath through the larynx or "voice-box"), and (3) Pronunciation (or the forming of words). The breathing act is performed in the chest, the phonating act in the larynx, and the pronouncing act (in all languages) is performed mainly in the mouth.

She Uses Only Three

When Flagstad sings in concert she uses only the three parts of her body mentioned above. She stands still on the concert platform, but when she sings in opera she must move about using other parts of her body, not for producing tone, but for acting. It is not therefore, a matter of using no body whatever when producing vocal tone, but of knowing what parts to use and what parts not to use.

While there seems to be a growing conviction on the part of voice culturists that the less said to students about the body the better, it is necessary, in order to correct ignorance and misunderstanding, to explain the proper vocal action. A good workman must have a knowledge of the tools of his trade. A violinist must know how to adjust his bow, the correct position for his instrument, how to attach the strings to the pegs. The pipe-organist must understand the combinations of his organ in order to obtain the very best tonal effects and color of which his particular instrument is capable. The vocal student should be thoroughly familiar with the mechanism and workings of his instrument to insure the maximum of beauty, power, and flexibility.

The Vocalist's Instrument

The excellence of the organist's playing is largely determined by his knowledge of combinations. The tone of the organ is "built in" by the organ builders. The violinist's tone is his own mental concept, expressed through his mastery of violin technique. The vocalist, whose instrument is himself, must gain mastery of it through his own right thinking about it; its mastery can be gained in no other way.

Singing and speaking voices that are unpleasant to listen to are toneless voices. Many singers sing without tone and many speakers deliver toneless words. The melody of a song can be sung with almost any kind of sound. A poor vocalist generally sings his melodies with nothing more or less than a string of words joined together with an unpleasant throaty tone. A real vocal artist expresses his melodies with a beautiful singing tone, while he speaks the words.

The public speaker whose voice is noticeably unpleasant may find it difficult to hold the attention of an audience, thus losing much of the effectiveness of his message. The pleasant tone qualities apparent in the voices of some public speakers makes for closer attention, for there are no unpleasant vocal defects to distract.

Constant Humming Sound

Listen closely to the public speaker who has a rich, full voice and you will hear a constant humming sound that seems to envelop every spoken word. Then listen to the speaker whose voice is harsh and strident. You hear words, perhaps very distinctly, but you hear no humming sound—no tone. This is also true of singers. In the singing of such artists as Flagstad, Pinza, and Thomas, you hear a beautiful tone that is present constantly, regardless of whether they sing high or low, soft or loud—or what the language may be. On the other hand, when listening to an inartistic singer you will detect a definite inconsistency of tone. A beautiful tone may be apparent in one phrase and absent in the next, lovely and mellow on one note, and screechy on another.

To gain a proper understanding of tone and its use in speech and song, it is necessary to disassociate it entirely from words and notes. Tone is a continuous sound that is never interrupted by any word or any note. It begins with the first note of the song and never ceases, except for rests and breaths, until the song is ended. The same is true in good speech. The tone should begin with the first spoken word and never stop, no matter what inflection or emotion is being expressed by the speaker.

When the art of producing tone with the words has been mastered, voices will become beautifully resonant and mellow. Unpleasant qualities apparent in singing and speaking voices are largely due to ignorance of the proper relationship between tone, words, pitch, and inflection. Without a right understanding of tone, and how it is made manifest in speech and song, we will be apt to experience confusion in our practice, and our earnest purpose be unproductive of the desired results.

There are not two tones, one for singing and one for speech. The same fundamental tone is used for both. What is this tone? How is tone formed? These two questions will be discussed in the next article of this series.

By a Staff Photographer

Senhora Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller of Brazil, Only Latin-American Woman Delegate to the Pan-American Conference at Lima.

Women at Lima

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lima, Peru

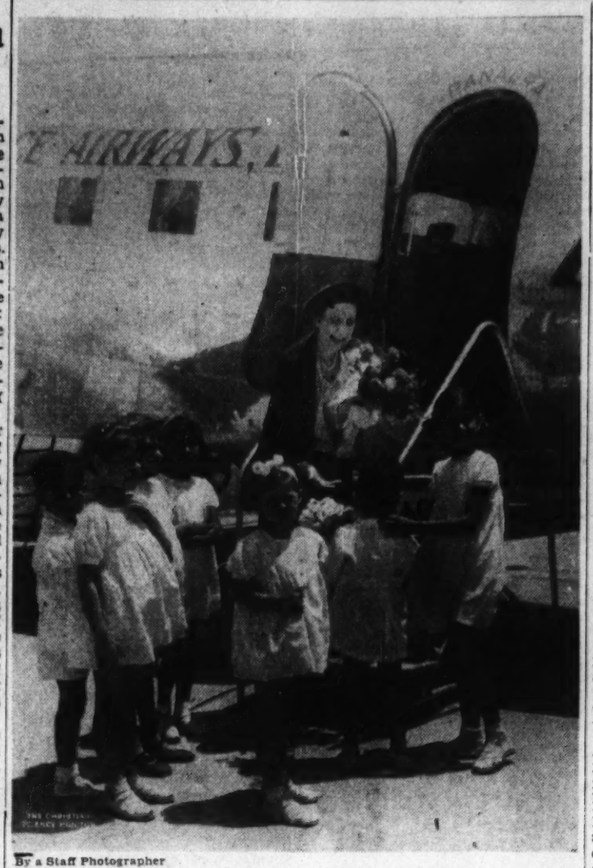
In the work of the recent Pan-American Conference, the women delegates played a quiet but effective part. Brazil, alone among Latin-American nations, sent a woman delegate with full plenipotentiary powers. She was Señora Rosalina Coelho Lisboa de Miller. The only other woman delegates were Mrs. Elsie F. Musser and Miss Kathryn Lewis of the United States. In addition to these delegates, there were three official woman advisers: Señora Mercedes Gallagher de Parks, Adviser to the Peruvian Delegation; Mrs. Quincy Wright of the United States, and Señora Esperanza Balmaceda de Joseté of Mexico.

Senhora Coelho Lisboa de Miller entered into debate on a footing of absolute equality with the men. By sheer talent, she illustrates her own statement that feminism is so obvious a right that it should not even be an issue. Of striking appearance and dress, with her black eyes and black hair, and of outstanding ability, she has received more honors from men's societies than most men. Uruguay's Rose of Gold, Peru's Order of the Sun, Chile's Order of Merit, and Bolivia's Order of the Condor—these are a few. She was the first woman to win the prize of the Brazilian Academy, breaking the tradition that women's books were not even considered. The contest is anonymous, and when the committee learned a woman had won, they suspended the award. Later they made it good.

Many women came to Lima beyond the members of the Inter-American Commission of Women and the official delegates or advisers. On the day when women were allowed to speak in a recessed plenary session, Miss Mabel Vernon, Director of the People's Mandate Committee, presented its appeal for peace.

Señora Ana S. De Martinez Guerrero of Argentina, Señorita Graciela Mandujano of Chile, Señorita Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic, Mrs. Musser, and Señora Ana Fernandini de Alvarez Calderón of Peru, made fine speeches.

Mrs. Cordell Hull and Señora Benavides, wife of Peru's President, were among the official wives who played a helpful part. Every day during the conference a group of women met unofficially to consider its problems. There was also a seminar group, largely of women, studying under Hubert C. Herring of the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. Mrs William D. Sporborg of the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, and Mrs. Estelle M Sternberger of World Peaceways, also attended. **Roland H. Sharp.**



By a Staff Photographer

Miss Mabel Vernon, Director of the People's Mandate Committee, Being Given Flowers at the Plane by Children of Jardin de La Infancia. Miss Vernon Presented the Mandate Committee's Appeal for Peace at the Recent Pan-American Conference.

Through the Editor's Window

Banishment for Lady Bountiful

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

She is a real hindrance to Democracy, the Lady Bountiful. Charming and graceful, as befits her ancient lineage, she still is likely to walk most with ladies of gentle breeding and high degree. Those whose hearts are sweet and generous, who truly wish to be helpful, who, indeed, may think of themselves as democratic, often entertain her unawares; yet to the recipients of their generosity and their help the presence of Lady Bountiful is not a happy experience. We who believe in democracy as a way of living, should sentence her to banishment.

Let us be honest with ourselves. Don't we rather like to play the Lady Bountiful sometimes? When in a position to do something for someone else, are we always free from that "blessing on thee, little one" attitude? She comes down to us from the Middle Ages, this Lady. There were serfs in those days, "common people" and "gentry." Knighthood was in flower. But chivalry, while a lovely thing, was considered suitable only in those of high degree. Among those brocaded mistresses of proud, turreted castles, the Lady Bountiful was thoroughly at home; and when she rode or walked forth among the simple, ignorant peasantry bestowing favors, she was everywhere received by them with the humble gratitude that befitted their "place" or station.

Today we have something more precious. It is a growing desire to practice the true brotherhood of man. It is a conviction of the equality of persons in the sight of God. It is a realization that because some of us were born to the purple, carrying with it advantages of education and social position, or of money inherited or earned, we are not for that mere reason the superiors of those of us who were not so born. "Advantages" of one sort and another, we know today, carry with them not superiority but responsibility. To help, to share, to serve, is only a rendering of thanks. Those who receive, thank the same Source; and both giver and receiver are brothers or sisters the more for the experience. In all this, Lady Bountiful, even though disguised in modern dress, has no rightful place. If there is so much as a hint of her presence, the beauty of equality and the naturalness of grateful giving and receiving is gone.

She may, at first thought, seem entirely gracious and charming, the Lady Bountiful. But she is no friend of Democracy. Brotherly love, sincere respect for one another, an honest acknowledgment that we are all members of one beloved human family having one Father—this is an atmosphere in which she cannot thrive, for her innate conviction is "I do not speak it aloud, but I am really better than thou." Let us banish the Lady Bountiful back to Medieval Times whence she came. She does not belong in our modern world.

A Wednesday Column

Rayon—A Fabric Whose Making Is a Tale Worth Telling

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Rayon fabrics escaped long ago from the unfavorable criticisms which attended their arrival in the textile world; and the signal for this escape was their demonstration of the fact that they are not imitations of cloths produced with the natural yarns but, instead, a distinct type whose fibre gives them special qualities and uses.

After this role was conceded to them, the very skillful styling with which they have always associated themselves further enlisted the interest of well-dressed women; and their prestige took another step forward when the secret was learned of modifying the acute lustre which characterized all the first rayon fabrics. Soon they were produced in completely dull effects or in lustrous or semi-lustrous ones, according to the purposes for which they were designed.

The present importance of rayon in the fashion picture is indicated by a survey which found that in 1937 64 per cent of all dresses retailed in the United States at $39.95 and at higher prices were entirely or in part woven or knit of rayon fibres.

Their Idiosyncracies

Rayon fabrics differ among themselves, of course, in quality, a variation determined by the yarn and also by the construction of the cloth. They differ also in color fastness, but this a matter of the dyes used. All of them can be dyed so that their action in bright light is satisfactory in relation to their function. Those manufactured according to the viscose technic may be colored with vat dyes, the most permanent known.

Some rayon fabrics can be washed, but it must be a quick and tender process in luke-warm water with mild soap flakes. No soaking, twisting, or wringing is safe. Drying should be achieved indoors or at least in the shade, and preferably on a flat surface. A moderate iron is required and the pressing needs to be done on the wrong side. Other fabrics require professional dry cleaning. And regarding this, one must depend on labels and other sources of information at the point of purchase. White rayon excels other white yarns in preserving its snowy tone against sunlight and the inevitable exposure of wear.

Although the name rayon is applied to all fibres derived by means of chemical and mechanical processes from the cellulose of cotton linters, of wood, or of both, three different technics are employed in the United States for spinning the linters: the viscose, the acetate, and the cuprammonium systems, by far the greatest volume being in the viscose and acetate divisions. Each method has its advantages when results are estimated.

Particularly Resistant

Acetate yarns are particularly resistant to moisure, to creasing, spotting, and mildew; and they are tenacious in holding pleats. Moreover, when given ciré surfaces, they can, under certain conditions of heat and moisture, easily be impressed by a patterned roller into moiré, embossed, or other effects, and these are permanent.

A wide variety of weaves are developed in viscose yarns such as sheers, transparent velvet, Lyons-type velvet, cut velvet, crepes, taffetas, materials decorated by trick-ily twisted yarns with nubs, slubs, "seeds," and "pigtails"; and that class of fabrics known as "thick-and-thin" in which surface interest is produced by yarns of uneven dimensions. Acetate and viscose yarns are very successfully combined in textiles, one as warp and the other as filling. Many double-faced goods have, say, a satin back of acetate and a dull, ribbed face of viscose yarn.

The fact that acetate rayon responds differently to dyes from viscose yarn or the natural fibres has led to very attractive effects in cross-dyeing, achieved by plunging materials containing a mixture of the two rayons or of acetate rayon with a natural fibre, in a bath containing different kinds of dyes.

Spun rayon, made both from acetate and viscose, has opened up a new line of materials. In this case the yarn, instead of being continuous, is made from filaments that have been cut into uniform lengths—about one inch to six inches—and then spun according to the cotton, wool or silk system.

Cordura is a new viscose yarn which, when it enters the clothing field, is useful in women's knitted underwear and men's hosiery. Its strength when wet gives it value in garments which are frequently laundered.

Applied to Men's Wear

Rayon is entering more and more into men's apparel, such as summer and winter suits, lounging garments, sports items, underwear, and accessories. In 1937, 45,000,000 pounds were applied to men's wear.

The fact that it is possible to produce rayon filaments of any desired dimensions has led to the manufacture of fabrics resembling horsehair and straw, valuable in millinery.

Adds to Apple Pie

Orange juice adds a new interest to apple pie. Just before putting on the top crust, I sprinkle the apples with one or two tablespoons of orange juice.

(Mrs.) G. D. B., Illinois

Carving Out Your Fancy—In Soap

A Devotee Describes This Delightful Hobby

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A day can be filled with so many inexpressible little happinesses which you yearn to crystallize into something more tangible than thoughts or words. The way a child smiles into a flower or a bird dips into the blue; the lined poetry of a benign old face; the drapery of soft flowing garments—and last but not least—fairies!

I have always known there were fairies, of course, but I could not prove it before. Now they tiptoe into my fancy and presto!—I have caught and imprisoned them in—soap!

'Tis a prosaic medium perhaps, but the fairies emerge quite happily to smile and dance nevertheless.

With Jackknife and Orange Stick

It all happened when I was chipping soap to make soft soap, and a little piece carved itself into the likeness of a small face. It was the ancestor of a long line of wee folk which heretofore had been denied outward expression. Now, there is always plenty of soft soap in our house!

A small jackknife did very well to carve out my fancy in the soft white-ness of Ivory Soap—and for the tiny features and delicate lines I brought both ends of an orange wood stick into use.

The Amateur Who Carved This Little Figure Out of a Cake of Soap Had the Fun of Trying to Capture and Express Here Not a Form So Much as a Feeling. She Calls It 'Wind Song.'

Is there anything so satisfying as to take a bit of clay (or soap) and see it take the shape of some little creature of your own imagining? Soap responds very quickly and enables you to delineate the finest details with an ease that the ordinary clays do not afford.

You can go into detail as much as you like, or as little. Sometimes a quickly carved piece, caught while the inspiration draws all the lines in one swift sweep of action, is more impressive than one upon which you have spent hours of concentrated detail.

A lifted face, a little hand outstretched, the small skirt swirled and turned up at the edge, one foot stepping forward, and you have brought all the freshness and vitality of wide windswept spaces into the small confines of a cake of soap.

You can depict as much action in merely a head, if you wish to work with the features on a large scale, making the head as large as the width of the soap will allow, with the face tipped upward, an unruly lock of hair sweeping back and a collar turned up at the throat as though rumpled by the wind.

Less fragile figures may be portrayed in bas-relief. Especially interesting are profiles.

And then I found color!

So, glowing flowers grew up under the feet of my soap children, almost touching their bright skirts; their cheeks became becomingly flushed as though from their small activity, and wee bluebirds descended very close to their yellow heads against a very small sample of a very blue sky. I found I could use almost any kind of paint—oil or water colors, though I prefer the thin fragile effect achieved by the latter. To make them more durable they may be shellacked.

A wee fairy emerged from one piece of soap, tinted in the palest of pastels from her dainty toes to her translucent wings. Then the skirt was pierced with the end of a long slender wire, and now she flies above my flower bowl—proof potent that there are fairies.

Require Gentle Handling

These dainty little figures require very gentle handling, but with practised care it is possible to achieve remarkable and delightful effects, despite the most ethereal demands of your fancy. Soap which has not been colored gradually turns to old ivory, which is quite lovely in small busts or profiles.

I had lots of fun inserting an infinitesimal glass vase in the outstretched arms of one little figure. The vase was filled with water by means of a medicine dropper, and now she delights in her miniature bouquets. In fact there are limitless possibilities to utilize your initiative and to experiment. So you may practise to your heart's content and learn many valuable lessons in balance, proportion, drapery effects, and harmonizing colors. It's a fascinating hobby and most inexpensive.

How strange the ways of a bar of soap. One cake will be buried in scouring toil and long since frothed away in futile foam, while its contemporary, pierced with inspiration, may take the wings of fancy and bring within its tiny area a little of sky and song and laughter, to remain a token of joy and beauty to those who have eyes to read its small story. **M. L.**

Baking Hints That Help

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Angel Food Cake—In cutting, use a silk thread instead of a knife to prevent settling and crushing.

Bread or Cake—Should be cut with a knife that has been first put into hot water or held over a flame. This makes a clean cut.

Bread Dough—Put a 25-watt light on an extension cord, in a gallon crock, and place bread dough over it. This will keep the dough at an even temperature—winter or summer.

Cake and Cookies—Keep fresh longer if a peeled apple or a piece of fresh bread is placed in the cake box for additional moisture.

Cake Icing—That is delicious can be made by melting a plain chocolate candy bar on cake while it is still a little warm.

Doughnuts—Will not absorb grease if a teaspoonful of vinegar is added to cold fat.

Fruit Cake—When baking, place a cup of water in the oven to keep enough moisture in air and prevent cake from drying out while baking.

Meringue—Will stand up high and perfect if a generous pinch of baking soda is added to beaten egg whites.

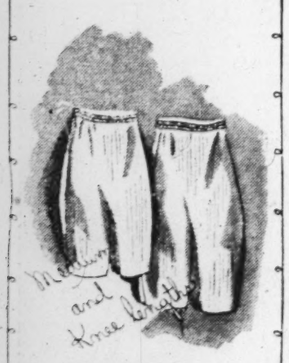
Pies of One Crust—Brown the meringue by holding an electric hot plate over them as this saves heating the oven and browns the meringue quickly. (Mrs.) I. M. B.

Chicken and Noodles

When I serve chicken à la king, I omit the usual toast or patty shells and sprinkle each serving of chicken liberally with Chinese noodles, which are purchasable in cans, and only need to be heated slightly before using. Tuna à la king may be served in the same way.

(Mrs.) G. D. B., Illinois

Kickernick
the freedom pair



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The Land of Morning Calm

SINCE it became part of the Japanese Empire, Korea has been called Chosen; but we prefer the old name given to it in the picturesque language of the ancients: "The Land of Morning Calm." Whether or not it is more calm in the morning than other lands, we cannot say. And yet the serene name suits it well, with its lovely rural scenery.

It is the greenest land, in summer, that we have ever seen; if it contains an ugly mile, or even an unattractive one, we did not find it in our travels. Up and down, up and down, up and down it stretches, in endless ridges, all the way from the Manchurian border in the north to the southernmost tip, facing Japan. Through much of the countryside, the ranges would be rated as hills; but in the center of the peninsula, they rise to the steep, rocky peaks of the Diamond Mountains.

As we rode along on the trains, or walked on the little country roads and paths, it gave us an odd feeling to think that on all sides we were surrounded by slopes and valleys much like the ones on which we then looked down; like these, only more and more silent, more and more remote, more and more free from Western civilization, the farther they rolled away. Of course, in the cities and the railway towns, the presence and the influence of the ruling Japanese is strongly manifested. But in the quiet countryside, Japanese faces and Japanese customs are hardly seen at all. One is back in the primitive, untouched Korea of a century ago.

* * *

ONE OF THE first homely touches which reminded us that we were in a strange country was the washing spread out to dry. Throughout North China and Manchukuo, one usually sees on the clotheslines the inevitable blue cottons—light and dark and medium—of the working classes, with an occasional piece of gray or white or black, and now and then the small red patch of a child's garment or a bedcover; but the great majority of the family wash is blue. In Korea, however, nearly all of it is white. White, white, white, everywhere, on people's backs and off them—the strong, clear-woven "Korean cloth" which is known abroad. In the dry, dusty climate of North China and Manchukuo, all white would be the worst possible choice of wardrobes for the masses—especially in the cities, where water must sometimes be bought for coppers. But in Korea, with a stream winding down every valley, abundant water is available for laundering. If a good many of the coolie-people are not clean, it is their own fault rather than nature's. And there is no more exquisite sight than that of the high-class, old-school Koreans, both men and women, in their wide, billowing garments of spotless and gauzy white; it is aristocratic in the extreme.

* * *

THE FAMILY LAUNDERING is nearly always done at the side of the streams themselves. Everywhere one sees the peasant women kneeling among the rocks at the waterside, beating their clothes clean with short paddles of flat wood or stone. It is a good thing, indeed, that Korean cloth is noted for its strength! Often the washing "bees" are neighborhood affairs, with a group of village women gossiping as they work, their children playing nearby. *Slap, slap, slap!* sounds the whacking of the paddles, as the wet garments are smacked against the rocks. At length, when all is clean, the mother wrings out the soaked clothing and stacks it in a vessel which she lifts to her head. Thus topped by the weight of her labors, she marches with deliberate and easy grace back to her thatched hut.

For the working women of Korea carry everything on their heads; baskets, bundles, pots—the harder loads usually balanced on a little crown of twisted cloth. Even small girls are seen, learning to balance diminutive burdens in the same way as their mothers. Seldom, in Chosen, does one glimpse a woman with her arms laden; apparently their national way is easier for them. The only piece of "cargo" which constitutes an exception is a baby. Though Chinese children are carried in their mothers' arms, and Japanese infants on their mothers' backs, Korean babies are looped into a cloth sling tied around the mother's waist—the child riding behind, with a little leg gripping her around either hip. Often one sees children still transported in the same way when they are several years old.

While the women bear their loads on their heads, the men carry everything on their backs. For this purpose their ancestors constructed a kind of "basket-rack" which, while varying slightly in materials and details, is essentially the same throughout Chosen. The top part is a sort of wedge-shaped basket made of wicker withes, or bamboo sticks, or wooden slats; it rests on a rack, or frame, consisting of two pairs of wishbone-shaped poles. Lifted up, with rope straps over the shoulders, it slants flat on the back of the bearer; when not being carried, it can be rested erect on the ground, as if on the four legs of a little table. Often we saw the basket-racks standing at the edge of a field, half-filled with hay or vegetables or other crops which their owners were gathering. And one of the commonest sights of the Korean countryside is the figure of a peasant moving along a path, partly bent under his loaded rack. Small ones are made for little lads; and one frequently sees them, almost in doll-size, for young boys.

Like the women, the men of Korea seem averse to bearing burdens in their arms. Even the carrying-poles which, in China and Japan, are always supported across the shoulder, are borne on the weighted Korean backs. Again and again we have seen men transporting the ubiquitous load of the Orient—two balanced gasoline tins filled with water—across a solid wooden carrying-frame strapped onto their backs.

Burdened though they may appear, however, the Chosenese men do not seem inclined to overtax themselves. It is the women who are the busier sex in Korea. In every village, one notices the men interminably squatting on their heels, gossiping, or otherwise amusing themselves. The women seemed cleaner, more industrious, and much more attractive. In fact, we remarked especially upon the good looks of the Korean women, even among the coolie class.

* * *

ONE THING WHICH impressed us in traveling through Chosen was the scarcity of dogs and cats. In contrast to China, which teems with pathetic mongrels, the Korean village in which there was even one dog seemed to be the exception. Nearly every hut, however, had a few of the spindly, weedy little chickens of the land. Unlike China, we saw that mules, donkeys and ponies were uncommon in the Korean countryside. There were occasional bullocks; but we gaped incredulously at the rural carts, many of which were pulled by ordinary domestic cows. Fat cows they were, too, for the most part—with so much thick, sweet grass to eat, on the green hillsides.

Cows, too, frequently pulled the ploughs in the rice-paddies which add to the ubiquitous green of the Chosen peninsula. We marveled at the artful layout of the rice-fields—not in simple rectangles, but in cleverly scalloped paddies which followed the shape of the hills. Between them, with an age-old cunning, little irrigation ditches were trained up or down, from the valley streams.

And beside every stream—except in the mountains—there grew tall, graceful clumps of poplars. We have heard people say that the sight of a poplar tree reminds them of France; but poplars will always make us think of the Land of Morning Calm.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

Oscar Wilde Comes To America

THERE was, in the late seventies, a small and youthful band of enthusiasts, composed for the most part of art students, who won for themselves a curious notoriety through eccentricity of dress, prompted by vanity, but mainly through lack of means, for the high-waisted serge dresses the young women affected were cheap, and the coloured flannel shirts worn by the young men kept down the washing bill! They were quite harmless, and hardly deserved the ridicule they drew on themselves. The movement, such as it was, received considerable advertisement from the Press of a sarcastic nature, and came to be dubbed the Aesthetic movement, though the trivial craze little deserved so honourable a title.

When Gilbert and Sullivan wrote "Patience," and the piece was about to go to the States, D'Oyly Carte, the manager, knowing that the American public were not familiar with the craze on which the play was built, sent Oscar Wilde on a lecture tour in order to prepare the ground for Bunthorne and his chorus of admiring ladies, and very successful this ingenious advertisement proved.—From "A Player Under Three Reigns," by SIR JOHNSTON FORBES-ROBERTSON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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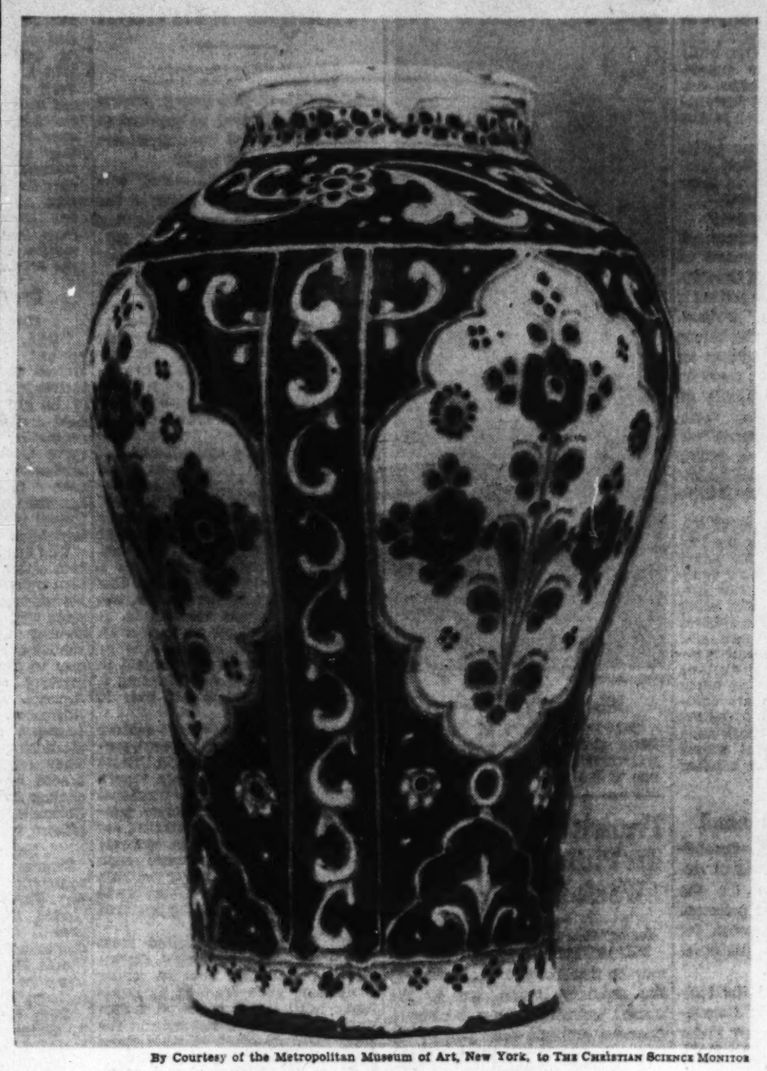

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MEXICAN MAJOLICA VASE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THERE is a great deal of speculation over the influence of Chinese upon Mexican art, based merely upon similarities discovered in designs created by handicraftsmen dwelling on both sides of the Pacific Ocean.

This Majolica vase is typically Oriental in shape and decoration. It was made some time between 1680 and 1700, and its style can be traced directly to Chinese influences which had penetrated Mexico in about 1600, by way of the Philippine Islands and Japan.

Change

THE tulip-trees were silver
In the wind of yesterday,
But now they tarnish slowly
In the sun,
And where their leaves have fallen
Rust corrodes the grass.

E. E. L.

"God is working His purpose out"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"God is working His purpose out
As year succeeds to year."

TRIUMPHANT words these, from the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 82), and pulsing with divine authority! "God is working His purpose out" with the law of spiritual progression. And through the revelation of truth He is making plain to human comprehension the eternal design of His immortal creation.

Does it not seem logical that the infinite creator should have an infinite purpose in His work? Wholly removed from the smallness and hatred, the ceaseless griefs and failures, of mortality is God's purpose. Even right human activities require some orderly plan of procedure for their successful achievement. How inevitable, then, that divine Mind should bring forth its creation after its unalterable spiritual plan!

The fundamental teachings of Christian Science reveal the divine purpose which certainly and faithfully controls the spiritual destiny of each of His ideas. But Christian Science does not leave us contemplating some vague and empty metaphysical theory concerning universal salvation; rather does it teach us how God's purpose can be made practical and individualized in present human experience.

God's purpose for His beloved children is entirely good. This purpose represents no vengeful or indifferent Deity. It is God's purpose that good shall be continually expressed. Knowing this, we can prove that Truth is victorious over evil, that spiritual intelligence obliterates ignorance and fear, that happiness and health are the rightful possession of everyone, and that success blesses each righteous effort. God's purpose is not influenced by human prayers or preferences; nor is it dependent upon economic systems and national standards. That which divine Love ordained "in the beginning" is self-existent and changeless.

The most effective force in the world today for revealing God's purpose to humanity is the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, together with the Bible, which it illumines. This matchless exposition of the truth of being—God, the universe, and man—was regarded, when first published, as an impossible vision. But Mrs. Eddy, with characteristic nobility of purpose, went her way undisturbed, lovingly teaching the truth she had discovered, and healing sickness and sin by means of her spiritual understanding.

In speaking of her textbook, the sole source and inspiration of which was the Bible, Mrs. Eddy says in her autobiography, "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 83), "It has already been proven that this volume is accomplishing the divine purpose to a remarkable degree." These words were written when Christian Science was still unfamiliar to many, and in the half-century which has followed, God's purpose of universal harmony, universal freedom and salvation, present, active, and demonstrable, has been brought to light in the healing of untold numbers of distressing illnesses.

By means of Christian Science, acute, chronic, and so-called incurable diseases have been healed, oftentimes instantaneously. Desperate situations, in which there has seemed to be no possible help or escape, have been dealt with harmoniously for all concerned. The afflictive belief of heredity has been proved false and powerless. Unhappy dispositions have been purified and sweetened. The so-called criminal and insane have been regenerated, and their lives turned into healthy, useful activity. Failing businesses have been rescued and given a frean impetus. All this and more has been accomplished by correctly applying the truths contained in this divinely inspired textbook, Science and Health.

Our part in apprehending the divine purpose, and conforming to it in a manner practical for daily use, begins with a willingness to drop all willful human planning toward some merely material end. What God has created He is able to sustain, but we defeat our own interests by attempting to shape our experiences according to short-sighted human will. Mrs. Eddy urges us to "let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts" (Science and Health, p. 62), and the Bible clearly admonishes (Proverbs 3:5), "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding."

God's purpose, as applicable to each of us, comes into view as rapidly as we are able to grasp it spiritually. The material senses can never touch the height, depth, and glory of the divine plan; and their testimony must be definitely discredited and rejected, in order that we may let the divine purpose be made manifest in our affairs. Our work is to study earnestly the letter of Christian Science, and pray for increased spirituality. God's work is already done. What we need and must have, is keener spiritual perception in order to see and conform to God's purpose.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Loving Our "Trade"

WE KNOW something of the 'prentice idea, historically. Of old a lad who aspired to the dignity of becoming a good workman served his apprenticeship to a master-craftsman. Not much of this now, and as for skilled workmanship it exists mainly as a name; machinery has destroyed most of it, though isolated examples we may find. There was a spirit of excess in the Reformation: it reformed the monasteries with their technical schools out of existence. Carving, illumination, and the like are crafts we know but little of, and the spirit of work nourished by exactness and precision, the .ove of and absorption in an idea, . . . is not ours to boast of to-day. . . .

Perhaps we are at last awakening to the need of indulging in a little calm contemplation. To think closely and to bring our thoughts to a focus, so that we are absolutely unconscious of all surroundings; to know and see mentally nothing but what we have decided to concentrate upon, that is the essence of all fine effort, in life and in art.

We should love our "trade"; . . . Our 'prentice years need not affright us. It is more than possible that the thoroughness which was inseparable from the idea of apprenticeship enters largely into the character of that which came to be called *bel-canto* singing. The spirit of the time was a thorough and an exact spirit; trade was sacred, its product sacred, each man left something of himself in his work—surely the sanest thing he could do if he wanted to take a delight in his occupation.—MARJORIE FFRANGCON-DAVIES, in "David Ffrangcon-Davies: His Life and Book." (London: John Lane, The Bodley Head.)

"DIOS ESTA ELABORANDO SU PROPOSITO"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"Dios está elaborando Su propósito
Como año sucede a año."

¡QUÉ palabras triunfantes son éstas, tomadas del himnario de la Ciencia Cristiana (No. 82) y animadas con autoridad divina! "Dios está elaborando Su propósito" con la ley del progreso espiritual. Y mediante la revelación de la verdad comunica a la comprensión humana el plan eterno de Su creación inmortal.

¿No parece lógico que el infinito Hacedor debe de tener un propósito infinito para su obra? A gran distancia de la mezquindad y del odio, los dolores y fracasos incesantes de la mortalidad está el propósito de Dios. Hasta las actividades humanas, en cuanto sean correctas, requieren un plan ordenado para sus procedimientos, si quieren lograr el éxito deseado. ¡Qué natural es, por consiguiente, que la Mente divina produzca su creación según su plan espiritual inalterable!

Las enseñanzas de la Ciencia Cristiana revelan el propósito divino, que gobierna el destino espiritual de cada una de sus ideas con constancia y seguridad. Pero la Ciencia Cristiana no nos permite contemplar una teoría metafísica más o menos vaga y vacía acerca de la salvación universal; sino que nos enseña cómo el propósito de Dios puede hacerse práctico en la experiencia humana actual e individual.

El propósito de Dios para sus hijos queridos es enteramente bueno. Este propósito no representa una deidad vengativa o indiferente. Es el propósito de Dios que el bien se exprese constantemente. Sabiendo esto, podemos demostrar que la Verdad triunfa sobre el mal, que la inteligencia espiritual vence la ignorancia y el temor, que la felicidad y la salud son las justas posesiones de cada uno de nosotros, y que todo esfuerzo justiciero es premiado con buen éxito. El propósito de Dios no puede ser influenciado por oraciones o preferencias humanas; ni depende tampoco de sistemas económicos y normas nacionales. Lo que el Amor divino ordenó "en el principio" existe de por sí mismo y es inmutable.

La fuerza más eficaz en el mundo de hoy para la revelación del propósito de Dios a la humanidad es el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) por Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, junto con la Biblia, la cual ilumina. Esta exposición sin igual de la verdad del ser—Dios, el universo y el hombre—fué considerada, cuando se publicó primero, como una visión imposible. Pero Mary Baker Eddy, con su característica nobilidad de propósito, prosiguió sin desmayo, enseñando bondadosamente la verdad que había descubierto, y curando la enfermedad y el pecado por medio de su entendimiento espiritual.

Hablando de su libro de texto, cuya única fuente e inspiración fué la Biblia, Mary Baker Eddy dice en la página 83 de su autobiografía RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROVERSION): "Ya se ha probado que este libro está realizando el propósito divino de una manera extraordinaria." Y estas palabras fueron escritas cuando la Ciencia Cristiana aun era desconocida a muchos que ahora la conocen, y en el medio siglo que siguió a eso el propósito de Dios de fomentar la armonía universal, la libertad universal y la salvación presente, activa y demostrable se ha manifestado en la curación de casos innumerables de enfermedad grave.

Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana se han curado enfermedades agudas, crónicas y llamadas incurables, y a veces instantáneamente. Situaciones desesperadas, para las cuales no parecía haber remedio o salida posible, han encontrado soluciones armoniosas para todos los que estaban envueltos. La creencia peligrosa en la ley hereditaria se ha demostrado como falsa y careciendo de poder. Temperamentos descontentos han sido purificados y mejorados. Seres llamados criminales y dementes se han regenerado, y sus vidas se han llenado de actividad sana y provechosa. Empresas comerciales que estaban a punto de quebrar se han rehabilitado para continuar funcionando con nuevo ímpetu. Todo eso y mucho más se ha llevado a cabo, aplicando de una manera correcta las verdades contenidas en aquel libro de texto, divinamente inspirado, SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD).

La parte que nos toca hacer para entender el propósito divino y obrar de conformidad con él en nuestra vida diaria, empieza con una disposición de abandonar todos los planes humanos a los cuales nos atenemos tal vez obstinadamente para lograr un fin meramente material. Lo que Dios ha creado, El es capaz de sostener, pero nosotros hacemos daño a nuestros propios intereses, si nos empeñamos en que nuestras experiencias estén en conformidad al molde de nuestra voluntad humana, tan corta de vista. Mary Baker Eddy insiste en que no permitamos "que un mortal interfiera con el gobierno de Dios, interponiendo las leyes de conceptos humanos y erróneos" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 62) y la Biblia nos amonesta claramente (Proverbios, 3:5): "Confía en Jehová con todo tu corazón, y no te apoyes en tu mismo entendimiento."

El propósito de Dios, aplicable a cada uno de nosotros, se revelará tan pronto como podamos comprenderlo espiritualmente. Los sentidos materiales no pueden realizar jamás la altura, profundidad y gloria del plan divino; y su testimonio debe desacreditarse y rechazarse para que el propósito divino pueda manifestarse en nuestros asuntos. Nuestra labor es estudiar diligentemente la letra de la Ciencia Cristiana y rogarle a Dios que nos conceda más espiritualidad. La obra de Dios ya está hecha. Lo que necesitamos y debemos tener es una percepción espiritual más aguda para comprender el propósito de Dios y conformarnos a él.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Window Toward the Olympics

FROM the hills of Seattle, one looks across the waters of Puget Sound to the Olympic Mountains with their base in the sea and their peaks in the sky. They are usually white, for their slopes are favorite playgrounds of the snows; but I have seen them in all their changing shades of purple, rose, and gold.

* * *

PERHAPS THE BEST view of this mountain range is from West Queen Anne Hill, on a summer evening when the moon rides high and the lingering glow of the sunset illumines the ships on the bay. Down at the cove, a Japanese liner moves slowly into her slip; a Tacoma boat rounds the point where the lighthouse blinks; a stout freighter churns the water and announces its departure; a slim Princess boat from Victoria, B. C., glides gracefully across the bay; and in the background, the long, uneven range of luminous mountains.

But the Olympics are not only majestically beautiful; they are whimsical, mischievous, even disconcerting at times. They never frown; they never follow, or make short-cuts to surprise one at every turn of the road; but they have a way of disappearing when one most wishes to have them appear at their best. For days at a time, they play hide-and-seek. That is, they hide while one vainly seeks them to prove their good points to a visitor from the East. And thus it was when my friend came from Ohio.

* * *

SHE ARRIVED RATHER late one night; and as she sat in the chair by the window that commanded the best view, I said to her: "In the morning, you will see the Olympic Mountains from this window." Next morning she called me to her as she sat again in the chair by the window. "Where are your mountains?" she asked. I looked out across the treetops and the water to where the mountains really are; and all I saw was an endless expanse of thin, gray air.

But, when my friend from Boston came, the mountains welcomed her in their grandest manner. The mornings brought forth their calmness and strength; the evenings revealed their glory. Once during her visit, we drove out to Magnolia Bluff to be a little nearer the mountains at sunset. The bluff was wild, then, with only a dirt road around its edge. The wild syringa was in bloom, and we gathered large Shasta daisies that grew white and tall by the side of the road. As we looked at the mountains, we knew that tall rhododendrons were blooming there under giant evergreen trees; that great rivers were rushing down their slopes; but all we saw was the beautiful Olympics at sunset.

P. Y.

An African Queen Hears Caruso

I HAD once told the Ndhlovu Kazi that I had a small gramophone and some records of Zulu music, and she had asked me to bring the machine and play for her. She had informed me that she was very fond of music, so I had played the records for her, to her apparent delight and also to the delight of others in the Kraal both old and young. That day I had promised to repeat the afternoon's entertainment, and now I was there to keep my word. . . . I had brought from London not only the Zulu records, but also several records of *Le Bohème* and *Aïda*, and I now determined to do a rather daring thing. I asked the Queen of Swaziland to listen to the voice of the great Caruso. So I said, "I have two other records here, but they are not Zulu music."

"And what are they? Are they English?" said the Queen.

"No," I replied, "it is singing in a language not spoken in England, but in another state in Europe."

"Then do play one," she said.

So I put on the record from *La Bohème*. The ladies-in-waiting, not hearing either familiar words or melodies, listened politely enough but without apparent interest. The Queen, however, sat there without moving and with her eyes fixed upon the gramophone until the last strains of that golden voice had died away. Then she looked at me and held up her arms in brief exclamation. In a voice made husky by tears, she said, "That is indeed beautiful! He is a great singer. He must have the greatest voice in all the world!". . .

What higher encomium for the . . . great Caruso than to be so simply yet richly praised from the very heart of one who, although a Queen in her own land, yet had no greater refinement of society than to live in a hut of grass and dress in the skins of beasts. Not for nothing had she "listened to the voices" and the music of the wind that brought the rain.—From "Restless Jungle," by MARY L. JOBE AKELEY. (New York: McBride.)

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Tension on Ruthenian Border Increasing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 11—While the Czech-Hungarian frontier incident at Munkacs appears well on the way to settlement, reports from both Prague and Budapest about increasing tension along the Ruthenian border are causing concern in diplomatic circles here.

The actual Munkacs affair is in the hands of a mixed Czech-Hungarian Commission which is trying to establish who started the shooting in the area which the Czechs ceded to Hungary in the Vienna award. The Commission has meantime arranged a local neutral zone from which armed forces of both sides are excluded. Prague favors extension of the neutral zone to the whole frontier of Ruthénia, or the so-called Carpatho-Urkaine, not only between Ruthenia and Hungary but between Ruthenia and Poland, where tension is almost as high as along the southern boundary.

Neutral Zone

The proposal is for a zone about one mile wide which would remain in existence until frontiers had been finall delimited. At present they follow the general line laid down by Germany and Italy in the Vienna award, but it has not been possible yet to go beyond determining them on a large scale basis.

On the Czech side one of the difficulties about the present situation is that since Ruthenia became autonomous there is divided control. Regular soldiers are under orders of the War Ministry at Prague, but volunteers, local gendarmerie, ordinary police, and customs guards, though they also carry arms, are under orders of the local Government at Chust, the Capital of the Carpatho-Ukraine.

There are also understood to be a number of German lagents who are troubling these waters in hope of being able to fish in them.

Disappointment in Hungary

As far as Hungary is concerned, the root of the trouble appears to be that there was profound dissatisfaction in the Army at not getting a common frontier with Poland. Shortly after the Munich and before the Vienna award, the Hungarian Army received orders to be ready to march and occupy the whole of Ruthenia. When orders were countermanded disappointment was intense, particularly among junior officers whom, there is reason to believe, the Imredy Government is having a hard task to control.

The most hopeful feature of the situation is that neither of the two governments directly involved wants trouble. The Czechs are busy reorganizing their entire national life, one of the most urgent tasks being definition of the respective spheres of three autonomous provinces, and re-establishing road and rail communications with outlying districts—like the region immediately north of Munkacs. Hungarians are similarly trying both to absorb new provinces acquired from Czechoslovakia and deal with the social unrest which is threatening the existing regime.

Czechs Refuse Demand

PRAGUE, Jan. 11 (AP)—Czechoslovakia rejected a Hungarian demand for compensation for the shelling of Munkacs and protested yesterday over border clashes for which each nation holds the other responsible.

Prague authorities said the incident at Munkacs, former Czechoslovak city ceded to Hungary under the Nov. 2 territorial settlement, started with fire from the Hungarian side. They added that in shelling the area Jan. 6 Czechoslovaks fired back to prevent an invasion of Czechoslovak territory.

The protest to Budapest was over a border incident at Dovhe, southeast of Ungvar, Jan. 8.

Hungary's Stand Reported

BUDAPEST, Jan. 11 (AP)—A Hungarian Foreign Office representative was quoted by Informacio, an independent news service, as saying that "should there be another armed assault on Hungarian territory, the invasion will not only be repulsed by Hungarian troops but the Hungarian troops will pursue across the demarcation line into Czechoslovak territory." The Foreign Office did not comment on Informacio's report.

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Graduate student of Michigan State College, shows a seedless watermelon he has developed, and one with seeds.

Transit Facilities In Philadelphia Face Week-End Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The week end may be a source of real pleasure to the ordinary person, but to the transit industry it has become a financial problem, according to the current issue of the Transit Journal.

Referring to the words of a popular song that "Every Day Will Be Sunday Bye and Bye," the Journal points out that "the transit business is already suffering from 'too many Sundays.'"

In the early transit days, it continues, Sunday was the biggest revenue day of the week, with Saturday a close rival. With the advent of the automobile, however, there has been a marked decrease in the use of public transit facilities over the week end. Now, Sunday is usually the poorest revenue day, with Saturday next in line for low honors.

These facts are borne out in Philadelphia, where, on a normal weekday, the transit system carries approximately 2,058,000 passengers. The normal passenger load for a Sunday is about 989,000, and for Saturday about 1,847,000.

Transit experts are trying to meet this problem by offering Philadelphians a chartered service, reduced rates on Sundays, the carrying of children free on Sundays and holidays if accompanied by an adult, and a number of other services.

Yule Trees Burn In Old Ceremony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The problem of the disposal of discarded Christmas trees is being solved in suburban Lansdowne by municipal revival of an old Twelfth Night ceremony—the burning of the Christmas greens.

In these days of radiators instead of fireplaces, of apartments, and of lawns which must not be spoiled by bonfires, many of these melancholy survivals of the festive season are moved from one ignominious retreat to another before finally vanishing—none seems to know just where.

But this year Burgess James Stewart of Lansdowne decided that an impressively blazing finish was their proper due. He announced that this week the borough trucks would collect all trees placed on front lawns, and that on Saturday on the Recreation Ground there would be a slightly delayed Twelfth Night "Burning of the Greens."

Everyone—from trash truck drivers to children agreed it was an excellent idea.

Woman Gets Key Post In James' Cabinet

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A woman was appointed today Secretary of the Commonwealth—top position in the Cabinet of Pennsylvania's Gov.-Elect Arthur H. James.

The appointment went to Miss S. M. R. O'Hara, former Deputy Attorney General and first woman ever to be given the office.

Mr. James has filled nine other places in his Cabinet. Four remain to be appointed.

Miss O'Hara, active in Republican women's organizations, has practiced law 25 years. She was Deputy Attorney General for eight years in the administrations of Govs. John S. Fisher and Gifford Pinchot. She is a resident of Wilkes-Barre.

Manchukuo Is Recognized By Hungarian Government

BUDAPEST (AP)—Hungary has accorded recognition to Manchukuo, the "empire" Japan created out of China's former Manchurian provinces. Notification of the recognition was conveyed by Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky Jan. 10 in a telegram to Chang Ching-hui, Prime Minister of Manchukuo.

Hungary becomes the fifth nation to recognize Manchukuo. Others are Japan, its creator, El Salvador, Italy, and Germany. Poland in October was reported preparing to recognize Manchukuo.

Mandatory Youth Training for Jobs Sought in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Should young persons who are unemployed be required to attend Government training centers to help them to get work?

This question is answered emphatically in the affirmative in the annual report for the year ending in September of Sir George M. Gillett, Commissioner for "Special" (depressed) areas in Britain.

Sir George puts forward a scheme based upon the view that Government assistance to such persons ought to be made dependent upon the recipients' attending instructional centers. The object is to prevent demoralization among those out of work and to bring them within the range of useful occupation and of opportunities for ordinary wage-earning employment.

At present in Britain, in cases where the local education authorities think desirable, the payment of the dole to any unemployed boy or girl between the ages of 16 and 18 can be made conditional upon attendance at what is known as a Junior Instruction Center. But this arrangement up to the present, has been only sparingly resorted to. It does nothing also for those over 18. Sir George would remedy this by making the system more general in its application and by extending it to young men and women over 18 years of age.

At present for these more mature individuals there have been provided in different localities in Britain about a score of what are known as Ministry of Labor Instructional Centers. Here training courses, generally of three months' duration, are provided. Attendance is entirely voluntary and many more such centers would be needed if the bulk of the young unemployed—say up to the age of 25—were to be required to attend them.

The proposal is criticized from two different points of view. Unemployed persons say that to render compulsory such training as is already available to them on a voluntary basis would not help in the great majority of cases, since those who are not doing their utmost already to qualify themselves for employment are so few in number as to be practically negligible. This suggests that what is needed is to provide a system leading up to assured employment rather than the requiring of an unemployed person to travel what may in some cases be a long distance from home in order to attend a brief course of training which often proves ineffectual.

Employed labor as represented by the trade union movement is also critical. In this case the objections raised are not because of any lack of sympathy with those to whom the proposal is intended to apply but to reluctance to approve of labor compulsion in any form.

U. S. Diplomats Confer on Latin America

The following dispatch from a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *was held by the Peruvian censor during the day yesterday and then released as written. The correspondent, who has been in the interior of Peru since a controversy broke out over charges of censorship at the Lima Pan-American Conference, reports that a "mild censorship" was exercised over outgoing material relative to the Conference itself, during its sessions; and that since then, the censorship has become "strict." The cable from Lima containing this information was, however, passed by the censor there.*

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 11—An important regional conference of United States diplomatic representatives just completed here, the third of its kind in the Latin-American field and devoted to the better coordinating of the United States' more alert foreign policy to the southward, proves the value of this new procedure, according to Laurence Duggan, chief of the United States Division of American Republics.

The meeting was primarily to obtain better integration of the American representatives in Latin America during the coming period of more aggressive American efforts to combat totalitarian influence. A similar meeting took place last summer in Mexico and a second such meeting covering all of Central America was held at Panama in November. Twenty-two diplomatic, consular, and commerical officers attended the sessions lasting a week. They came from the region embraced by Panama and Chile, including Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador and Colombia. Two State Department officers were present.

Not Military Gathering

Despite sensational reports, the conference was not primarily military. The only representative of the United States armed forces was present in an advisory capacity—Commander Frank Loftin, United States Naval Attaché at the embassy in Lima. His territory also includes Ecuador.

Both Mr. Duggan and Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Peru, who presided, emphatically deny that Commander Loftin's presence means any preparation for a possible future marshaling of the hemisphere's armed power against an external menace. No Latin-American officials or military officers, or attachés attended the meeting.

On the other hand, the conference is inseparable from the growing movement of inter-American solidarity, manifested at the recent Pan-American Conference and crystallized in the "Declaration of Lima."

Details of the conversations are withheld, but the entire range of diplomatic, economic, and social relations of countries concerned were thoroughly and frankly discussed.

At the second regional conference of this kind, held a few weeks ago in Panama, the question of the infiltration of influences subversive to the American system and independence undoubtedly were explored, but those present refuse to comment.

Meanwhile, in other parts of Latin-America, substantial moves are afoot to strengthen American defenses. Nations and statesmen in the vital Caribbean area, commanding the approaches to the Panama Canal, are undoubtedly awake to the potentialities. Delegates returning from that area after the Panama Conference are pushing ahead negotiations for a thorough mutual understanding in this matter of mutual defense and for the preparation of practical steps.

In Washington, it was understood that there was extensive interchange of information behind the scenes at Lima regarding Fascist penetration and activity in the particular spheres of activity of the individuals attending the Conference. The American representatives through all of South America have been gathering available information on this subject for some time under instructions from Washington.

Latin America represents today the most important single field of United States foreign policy interest. Every development there is watched with intense interest. There is deep concern lest efforts to weld the Americas into a system of mutual interdependence and mutual resistance to Fascist tendencies be nullified by a voluntary trend of the Latin States towards the German and Italian orbits of influence.

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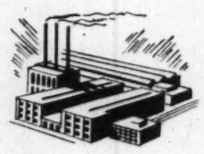

Realizing their manifold benefits from motorized transportation, manufacturers, farmers, wholesalers, retailers and consumers have united in its support. The nation is happy to consider these facts:

Trucking was the logical answer to the modern demand for "tailor-made" service. By combining into one operation the movement of goods from a factory in one city to the front door of a merchant in another city, it has eliminated the burden of excessive handling and excessive inventories.

Extremely adaptable, highway haulers have brought flexibility to the once-rigid distributive system. They have done away with many huge warehouses and idle stocks by bringing frequent, fast service to even the most remote factories.

GREATER FLEXIBILITY

Trucks, as near as the nearest highway, have great maneuverability. They bring out-of-the-way areas close to the centers of production and distribution. Operating in small units, they crisscross the nation each day to form an elastic network of always-available transportation.

Because it reduces handling, highway hauling eliminates cumbersome and expensive packing. Riding on pneumatic tires, today's trucks provide safe convoy for even the most destructible goods.

Perishable products, which once suffered appalling mortality along freight sidetracks of the nation, now are delivered direct to the purchaser upon their arrival in any given locality.

"SMALLNESS" AN ASSET

Requiring less capital expenditure, highway haulers are able to serve areas which once were considered impractical. It is in their "smallness" that trucks excel.

The operation of truck lines is adjusted constantly to avoid duplication of services. Between the cities of Toledo and Detroit there are six separate rail routes. Yet the heavy truck hauling which parallels these tracks blends smoothly into the flow of passenger cars along the two existing highways.

• • •

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Trade Comments Pages 15-16-17 Financial News

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1939 ☆☆ R

New England Asked to Aid All Oppressed

Warring nations' work to turn civilization back echoes on every hand in U. S.

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As 1939 finds world aggression persisting in its efforts to turn civilization's clock back to the Dark Ages, Boston and New England relief agencies are being called upon as never before to strengthen with moral and financial support the mainspring of world humanity.

A survey among more than a dozen relief organizations in this area discloses a vigorous program of financial campaigns, special exhibits, meetings, and other activities. Already the ears of these organizations have been attuned to the cries of need from the oppressed in other lands. Already they have provided assistance. But now they enlist, to a greater degree than ever, the public support which will give voice to an affirmative and encouraging answer for victims of aggression notably in Spain, China, Germany, and Czechoslovakia.

Opportunity Abundant

No opportunity is lacking today for New Englanders seeking to put their hands to the plough of democracy and humanitarian relief work in the international sphere. As this survey indicates, the only difficulty may be in which field to turn the financial furrow.

Most imminent of the coming events is the appearance of Dr. Edith Summerskill of England, at the Hotel Bradford tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock to report on relief work among Spanish children. On Friday at the same hour she will speak at Brattle Hall, Cambridge. Both meetings are being arranged by the Boston Chapter of the Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy.

Dr. Summerskill is a member of the British Parliament. She will reach Boston on Thursday. Her election at West Fulham was the first by-election after the resignation from the Cabinet of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and her success as a Labor Party candidate was viewed as an expression of public opinion against the policy of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. Dr. Summerskill has been active in caring for the Basque child refugees taken to England. She is interested in plans for colonizing homeless Spanish children in havens behind the lines in Government Spain.

Children's Cities

With the help of the Paris Federation of Architects, a project has been developed for establishing a series of children's cities, each to provide complete educational, recreational, and social facilities for 1,000 children between the ages of 8 and 14. Of the more than 3,715,000 children in Loyalist Spain thousands are homeless and separated from their families. Construction work on the first of these cities in Spain began on Jan. 1, 75 per cent of the total cost having been pledged by relief organizations in other countries. The Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy, in the United States, promised $24,000. The total, $81,000, is expected to be pledged in a short time. Boston is raising about $1,000.

Miss Florence Luscomb, President of the Boston Branch of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, will preside at the Thursday evening meeting; and Dr. Walter B. Cannon of the Harvard Medical School at the meeting on Friday, in Cambridge, when Prof. James A. McLaughlin of the Harvard Law School will also speak, analyzing the embargo against Spain. At both meetings the film, "Return to Life," will be shown, its first public appearances in Boston.

Chinese Work United

The most important recent development among local relief agencies for war victims is the amalgamation this week of eight organizations to aid China, covering about 1,000 members. This consolidation of effort among groups, many of which have long been working individually, provides a common spearhead as well as a center and clearing house for information.

To be known temporarily as the Boston China Relief Committee, the new body is made up of the following members: Friends of China, Inc., the Chinese Student Association, the China Aid Council, the New England Committee for Relief in China (the church Committee for Chinese Relief), the New England Boycott Committee, the United Chinese Association, and the China Colleges Boston Committee. About one fourth

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder with lowest temperature near or slightly below 30 degrees tonight; Friday probably rain; moderate westerly to northwest winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday colder tonight. Friday rain or snow.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday, colder tonight. Friday rain.

Atlantic coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west and northwest winds diminishing tonight. Weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	40	Minneapolis	8	8
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	32	30	New York	40	40
Denver	12	10	Norfolk	56	54
Helena	38	28	Philadelphia	44	44
Kansas City	26	28	St. Louis	38	34
Los Angeles	52	50	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	54	-	Washington	48	48

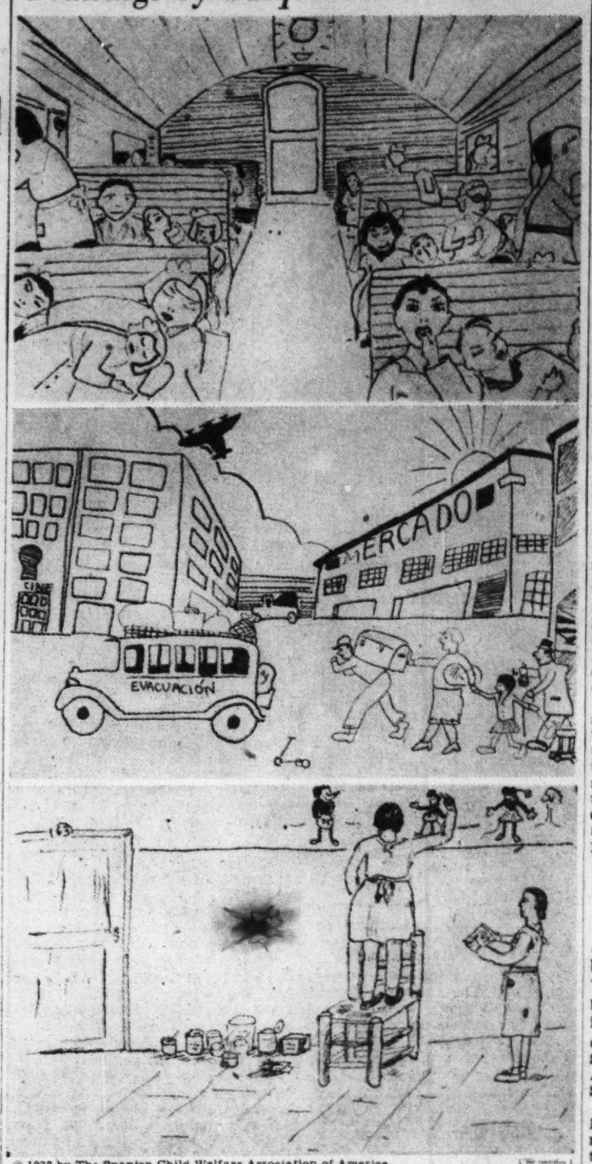
A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 11.
B—Minimum, Jan. 10

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:40 p. m.; height 9.9 feet. Thursday, 4:14 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:01 p. m.

Drawings by Basque School Children



© 1938 by The Spanish Child Welfare Association of America

Exhibit Planned for Boston Museum of Modern Art

Top: By Rafael Jover Rodriguez, 13, colony at Bellus. Evacuation train. Is it a doll resting on the girl's lap, or her little sister? Center: By Luis Casero Esteban, 11, native of Madrid, family colony at Puebla Larga, Valencia Province. If only the planes would not hum in the sunlight! Bourgeois family appears gay at prospect of leaving the droning noise behind. Lower: By Pilar Marcos, 14, colony at Bellus. Mickey Mouse inspires murals in even Spanish schools.

N. H. Legislature Ready to Act On Gov. Murphy's Program

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11 — Within the next few weeks members of the 1939 New Hampshire Legislature will introduce a score or more of bills intended to carry out the Legislative program outlined by Gov. Francis P. Murphy in his inaugural address.

There is a general belief that the Legislature will follow out the Governor's warning that economy must be practised and that as many State services as possible be placed on a self-supporting basis.

But at the same time the Governor has recommended an increase in funds for several State departments taking the stand that such action will be justified by indirect dividends. This would include additional funds for the new State Department of Probation which, on an appropriation of $25,000 for the past year, has provided "direct savings alone totalling $57,000," according to the Governor; extension of recreational development and the advertising of these facilities; strengthening of the State Police Department through increased personnel and added equipment; and funds to extend the facilities of traveling libraries.

If the Administration program is to be considered by the Legislature bills must be introduced to carry out the suggestion already mentioned as well as to increase the funds available for old age assistance beginning with 1940 when the age limit will be cut from 70 to 65 years; to extend aid to dependent children and mothers' aid; establishment of provisions whereby the University of New Hampshire and the Agricultural Experiment Station "may embark upon a program of scientific research designed to develop new and extended uses for farm products; establishment of a system of collaboration between educational and business groups for the study of conditions and the devising of ways of helping young people to find employment; provisions for expanding vocational rehabilitation facilities; further study of the State Unemployment Compensation Act with the intent of eliminating certain costly reporting by employers and possible liberalization of benefits by cutting the waiting period; consideration of the establishment of a ceiling for the Unemployment Compensation Fund, adoption of a pay-as-you-go basis after the ceiling is reached, and the subsequent providing of flexible provisions relative to the size of the contributions; consideration of amending the State's Minimum Wage Law to bring under its control all workers, men as well as women, not covered by the Federal Wage and Hour Law; providing of a wage collection law; establishment of civil service or the merit system for State employees; provisions for the State to take full advantage of Federal financial aid in the construction of trunk line highways; establishment of a special commission to handle the State's part in dealings with the Federal government relative to flood control; and an emergency appropriation for forest protection work.

Unemployment

The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division has closed its first year of benefit payments with a larger balance on hand than at the beginning of the year. For the two years prior to Jan. 1, 1938, the Division had simply been taking in contributions to build up an operating fund. At the beginning of the year the Fund amounted to $4,224,165. During the year 1938 the Fund took in $2,747,732 in contributions from employers plus interest for funds on deposit with the United States Treasury and benefit payments during the year totaled $2,731,900. The balance in the Fund at the close of the year was $4,328,405, an increase of $104,240 for the year.

By last summer payments had started to level off because many workers had gone back to work and others had received benefits for the maximum period for which they were entitled to receive them. At the same time contributions started to swing upward so that by Fall income from contributions was exceeding benefit payments. In October the fund paid out $108,700 and took in $273,738; in November the fund paid out $120,063 and took in $258,762; and in December benefit payments totaled $172,015 and contributions from employers amounted to $224,915.

Race Track Probe Sought In the N. H. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 11—A comprehensive probe of the operations and financial affairs of Rockingham Park race track by a special fact-finding commission preliminary to action on the request of renewal of the track's license is called for in a special resolution filed with the Clerk of the New Hampshire House of Representatives today by Representative Charles A. Caron of Manchester. This marks the first outright move by the opposition against the bill introduced yesterday calling for an eight-year renewal of the track's license.

The commission would be composed of House members who have in no way been associated with the track, directly or indirectly. And they would serve without pay. The commission would be vested with the power to summon witnesses and records to determine exactly who, through track ownership in corporations, membership in voluntary associations, partnerships, or otherwise, or individually, control horse racing operating pari-mutuel pools within New Hampshire, and to make a full and thorough investigation of all the books and records of such corporations, associations, partnerships and persons, with a view to determining their gross profits, expenses and net profits, directly or indirectly derived from or incurred on account of such horse racing.

New Race Board Members Named

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today submitted to the Executive Council the appointment of Harold W. Pierce, of Milton, and Harold R. Allen, of Brockton, as members of the State Racing Commission in place of George G. Moyse and Thomas R. Foley, both of whom resigned recently under pressure from the Governor.

Mr. Allen, a Republican whose appointment as Highway Superintendent of the City of Brockton was unanimously confirmed last night by the Democratic City Council, has assured the Governor's representatives that he will accept the Racing Commission post and in all probability resign as Superintendent of Highways.

Neither Mr. Allen nor Mr. Pierce has had any previous connection with horse or dog racing. Mr. Allen was for years a chemist with the Douglas Shoe Company, of Brockton, and Mr. Pierce, a broker, is Vice-President of the United States Golf Association and a former President of the Massachusetts Golf Association.

The resignations of Mr. Moyse and Mr. Foley were requested by Governor Saltonstall as a result of their refusal to accede to his request as Governor-Elect to postpone hearing dates until after his inauguration. Mr. Moyse and Mr. Folley assigned the best racing dates to an unbuilt Westport track of which James H. Connors, brother-in-law of Mr. Foley, is head.

Socialist Plan For Jobless Filed

A $10,000,000 plan to provide employment for Massachusetts workers was the feature of the legislative program of the Socialist Party, filed in the House of Representatives today by Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, at the request of Alfred Baker Lewis, Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Under the plan a five-member Massachusetts Products, Employment and Relief Board would be established to carry on such work as manufacture of food products, housing projects, manufacture of electricity, and provide "everything that may be considered necessary to an American standard of living for the agricultural and industrial worker."

The board would be autohrized to to employ persons at a wage scale not less than the prevailing union wage on a 30-hour week. Last year a similar proposal was defeated.

The Socialist program also calls for the payment of a dismissal wage to workers thrown out of employment. Under this bill employers would be forced to pay such persons one full week's wage after three months' employment. If the worker had been employed for six months but less than a year, he would receive an additional week's wage on dismissal, while for every additional year of employment the employee would receive another week's wage.

The Socialist Party also called for a Constitutional amendment to provide for a graduated income tax in Massachusetts, for reduction of the maximum interest rate on small loans from 2½ per cent per month to 1½ per cent.

In addition, the party seeks to lower the eligibility age for old age assistance from 65 to 60 years and to increase minimum payments from $30 per month to $10 a week.

Removal of several barriers to municipal ownership of lighting plants is sought, as well as legislation prohibiting interference with peaceful picketing in labor disputes by municipal authorities.

Great Lakes Boat Arrives in Boston

The Coast Guard's Great Lakes patrolboat Dix, usually stationed at Erie, Pa., arrived at Boston today and will make this port its base until navigation is reopened on the Great Lakes in Spring. The Dix has been completely overhauled at Baltimore—from which port it sailed to Boston.

Its assistance in the New England division is expected to be valuable during the season when there are numerous calls for ice-breaking service.

N. E. Governors To Meet in Boston

All New England Governors will gather at the State House on Friday, Jan. 13, to discuss joint problems. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will be host at the meeting which will begin at 10:30 a. m.

The chief topic of discussion is possible state action regarding numerous matters arising as a result of Federal legislation. They are expected to exchange views on flood control, recreational promotion, transportation and similar problems.

The conference is the result of an informal conversation between Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont and Governor Saltonstall. The entire New England gubernatorial delegation is now 100 per cent Republican for the first time in several years. The other Governors, besides Governors Saltonstall and Aiken, are William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, Lewis O. Barrows of Maine, Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire and Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut.

Capital Penalty Changes Sought

The annual drive to eliminate or modify capital punishment in Massachusetts will open on Thursday when a delegate, headed by Herbert C. Parsons, former State Commissioner of Probation, and Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School, will confer with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to discuss legislation to modify the statute making capital punishment mandatory in first degree murder cases.

A letter, signed by 66 prominent members of the Massachusetts Bar, urging favorable action on a bill to provide life imprisonment as an alternate penalty for first degree murder, will be presented to the Governor.

In the delegation scheduled to confer with the Governor are: Vernon Briggs, psychiatrist; Mrs. Leonard Cronkhite, Dean of Radcliffe College; Representative Leslie B. Cutler, Dr. Hilbert F. Day, Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, Victor A. Friend, Dr. Alexander Forbes, Raynor M. Gardiner, Miss Charlotte B. Hallowell, Miss Frances Hayward, Judge J. J. Kaplan, George Lourie (attorney for Bartolini), Mrs. Colin MacDonald, Mrs. Wm. McGuckin, Henry H. Perry, Cornelius A. Parker, Charles A. Rome, George E. Roewer, Francis H. Russell, Elihu D. Stone, the Rev. Clarence R. Skinner, Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Professor David D. Vaughan.

Wooden Soles for Beach Wear

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Irene Chase

Tries on some wooden-bottomed shoes from the Vulcan Corporation. On her left foot is the Saks Fifth Avenue "Zuider Zee" while on her right foot is another model.

Boston Exhibit Of Shoes Depicts Styles for 1939

Styles for spring and summer, as exemplified at the seventeenth annual Shoe Show at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today, could scarcely cover a wider range. A movement, which buyers say has been developing for the past three years, produced, for the show, shoes of greater flexibility in uppers and soles. Then, at the other extreme, the show produced for beach and resort wear, wooden-sole clogs!

About 200 exhibitors took spaces this year to display their lines. There has been a good attendance of buyers from the New England States and from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Buying was reported as not so heavy as in some previous years for the reason that many dealers already have purchased their requirements.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill extended the welcome of the Commonwealth to representatives of the shoe industry yesterday at the opening session of the annual meeting of the Boston Retail Shoe Guild.

School Is Held On Russian Ship

With its school for men and women sailors aboard, the Russian freighter Kim docked at Boston this morning for the first time since May, 1936. The motorship brought 30,182 cases of canned crabmeat from Vladivostok, stopping at San Francisco on the way.

The classes in music, English, navigation and other subjects, are conducted by the Russian Government on this ship with a view to giving the men and women working aboard the vessel a training which will make it easier for them to establish mutually beneficial contacts with the people in the different ports of the world which they visit, it is explained.

Another vessel to put into Boston today was the Black Gull, of the Black Diamond Lines, which, on the way from New York City to Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Antwerp, called here to take on 104,000 bushels of Canadian wheat for Rotterdam—one of the first large grain shipments in some months.

Pardon Requests To Be Considered By Saltonstall

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today stated that he would make a personal investigation of four requests for the pardoning of long-term criminals in the State Prison, made to him today by Ralph W. Robart, chairman of the State Board of Pardons.

Growing ill-feeling among the inmates of the prison as a result of the failure of the Hurley Administration to act upon pardon requests was responsible for the sending of a letter to the Governor by Mr. Robart, requesting immediate action upon the four proposed pardons.

While Mr. Robart would not comment in detail upon his letter, he declared that it should pave the way to a better understanding of the Executive Office with the pardon situation, which has greatly perturbed State Prison inmates to the point where demonstrations are breaking out periodically. The four pardons not only have the approval of the Advisory Board, he said, but are also approved by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, and the warden of State Prison.

Proposed for executive pardon are James F. Burnett, serving from 20 to 30 years for armed robbery; Antonio Giannetti, having served 26 years of a life sentence for second degree murder; Dominico Beninato, completing 25 years of a life term for second degree murder, and John Miller, who was sentenced in 1926 to 25 to 30 years for armed robbery.

The proposed pardons are four of eight originally approved by the State Board and handed to former Governor Hurley for concurrence. Governor Hurley had already got in trouble over other pardons that had been granted and hence left Beacon Hill without acting upon the other eight pardon requests.

Connecticut Asks Election Reforms

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—The Connecticut House of Representatives, following a recommendation for a "general overhauling" of the State's election laws by Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, whipped through under suspension of rules today a measure creating a seven-man commission to study the problem.

The bill was immediately transmitted to the Senate, but was tabled there upon motion of Senator Joseph B. Downes, Democratic floor leader. He explained "more time" was needed to study the bill and to confer on it with the Governor.

The lower House's speedy action on the election law commission bill highlighted a brief session during which both chambers rushed through their work in little more than an hour and adjourned until tomorrow.

Teletype Puts Speed Into Check Upon Auto

Suspicious of a car of Oklahoma registry which they observed on Boston streets, police today used the national teletype system to check up with officials in Tulsa, Okla. In exactly 75 seconds the connection was made and all information on ownership of the car was "in writing" in Boston. They believe this set a speed record in getting such information. Incidentally, ownership of the vehicle proved to be quite "in order."

Post Office at Peabody

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Mutual Construction Company, New York, was low bidder today at $94,770 for construction of a post office at Peabody, Mass.

Closed Woburn Schools Await Funds to Open

Committee declares action before receipt of an appropriation would be 'absolutely illegal.'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOBURN, Mass., Jan. 11—Woburn schools remained closed today to the nearly 4,000 school children of the city, as Mayor William E. Kane and the School Committee continued to lock horns in their battle over economy.

The Committee, after consultations with municipal finance authorities in the State House yesterday, declared they were convinced that to open the schools before another appropriation is made would be "absolutely illegal." Their hands were tied, they said, until the Mayor submits the annual budget and it is passed by the Council—or until he arranges for an emergency appropriation.

Kane Still Waiting

Mayor Kane, however, after charging the committee with a "turmoil of mismanagement," insisted that he will not consider an emergency appropriation which would give the Committee "carte blanche" in spending it. He is still waiting, he declared, for the Committee to submit the complete figures so that he can include a reasonable school appropriation in the budget—which awaits only this detail.

When the Mayor arrived at the City Council Chamber last night to address a mass meeting to which he had invited 137 teachers, he found only four seats occupied. But there was a large crowd milling in the halls—waiting to see what happened. The doors were thrown open and in a few moments the hall was packed to capacity.

The crowd listened with keen relish to a harangue in which Mr. Kane launched numerous pointed sallies at Attorney General Paul A. Dever and the school committee.

Indicting the City

In the attempt to indict the City of Woburn and to fine it something like $700,000 for failure to supply a school appropriation of the size demanded by the committee, he said, the Attorney General, he understood, was influenced by political considerations—and particularly by the fact that the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers were supporting the attempt—now abandoned.

"If the lions in the State House thought that they could scare the lambs of Woburn," thundered the economy-crusading Mayor, "they've been sadly mistaken." The Attorney General, he went on, was "indicting the poor people of the city because they are not earning enough money to pay $13, $21, and $27 a day to teachers, while some of them themselves only get $13 a week on the WPA.

"Why didn't Dever indict the contractors in the hurricane scandal instead of indicting the innocent people of Woburn?" he added.

In a statement issued later last night, Mayor Kane declared that "the issue is the welfare of the youth of the city . . . the inherent right of the taxpayers' children to have a free education." He went on to deplore what he described as the "lockout" of the school children, adding, "I am not against the school teachers."

Lawrence Group Hears Bloomfield Attack Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 11—Vigorously attacking the proposed retail sales tax for Massachusetts, Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today told members of the Retail Merchants' Council that the tax is "unjust, and a vicious tax upon the great mass of our people, upon the unemployed, and even those on welfare."

A sales tax cannot be justified on economic grounds or even on grounds of expediency, Mr. Bloomfield declared. "Where it is in operation it has done nothing to relieve the tax burden on real estate because it has merely become one more tax, giving politicians more money to spend. It has placed a premium on waste, inefficiency and extravagance in Government.

"Instead of looking for new sources of revenue, attempts should be made to find ways and means of reducing Government expenditures and taxes. New taxes are no substitute for other taxes.

"The people of Massachusetts have the recent scandal regarding hurricane relief money in mind. They remember what happened to the income tax which, collected by the State and distributed to the cities and towns where it is collected, never reduced real estate taxes, and the gasoline tax with whose history we are all familiar.

"Real estate has depreciated in value. So have noldings of stocks and bonds. Personal incomes have shrunk. Corporation and other business incomes have dropped to low levels. Many of us have been deflated.

"But it is absurd to think that the way out is to penalize the great mass of people by passing to them the burdens now borne by real estate.

"Real estate needs relief. Business needs relief. All of us need relief. But no real relief can come by adding new taxes and feeding the flames of Government waste and extravagance. It is time we called a halt on spendthrift Government and took an accounting. It is time we used the public scalpel to remove the political parasites from our public pay rolls."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Victoria Regina," by Gilbert Miller, starring Helen Hayes. One week only. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Stablemates," featuring Wally Beery and Mickey Rooney. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Listen, Darling," featuring Freddie Bartholomew and Judy Garland. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Storm," with Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane and Preston Foster. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple and Bill Robinson. 3:50, 6:55, 10:05.

Exeter—
"Drums," featuring Sabu, Raymond Massey and Valerie Hobson. 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Also "Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Louise Fazenda. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Tomorrow: Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball in "Annabel Takes a Tour." Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Andy Devine and Constance Moore.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Going Places," featuring Dick Powell and Anita Louise. Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Comet Over Broadway," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. Fenway: 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20 Tomorrow: Bing Crosby in "Paris Honeymoon." Also "Storm Over Bengal," featuring Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "The Refugees," 2:30, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50. Also "School of Talent," 2:50, 5, 7:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"There's That Woman Again." 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Newsboys' Home," with Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Normandie—
Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Also "Paradise for Three," featuring Frank Morgan and Robert Boung.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Adventure in Sahara," with Paul Kelly. 12:50, 4:10, 7:30, 10:50. Also "The Law West of Tombstone," with Harry Carey. 10:30 a. m., 1:50, 5:10, 8:30. Stage show: 11:50 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50.

Scollay and Modern—
"Artists and Models Abroad," featuring Jack Benny and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:20, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Ride a Crooked Mile," with Akim Tamiroff, Leif Erikson and Frances Farmer. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:30 a.45, 8:20. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"Travel Through Yellowstone Park." "Lady Life Guards." "Merry Melody Color Cartoon." "Mice Will Play," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
"Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 3, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Winterset," Burgess Meredith and Margo. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Uptown—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and the "Dead End" kids. 2:50, 6:20, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella, in "Suez." Also "The Mysterious Mr. Moto," starring Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Piano-'cello Sonata program by Leonard Shure and Paul Torteller. 8:30.

Hotel Vendome, Empire Room—
Recital by Germaine Arosa, diseuse of Paris. French songs and monologues. 9.

Other Events

Boston Garden—
Ice Follies of 1939. 8:30 (Through Sunday.) Saturday and Sunday matinees 2:30

Ford Hall Forum—
Special meeting. Stefan Zweig, author "Marie Antoinette," "Mary, Queen of Scots," and many other works will speak on "History of Tomorrow." 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts
Guidance tour on Print Galleries, by Miss Peabody, 11 a. m.

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Metropolitan—
"Kentucky," in technicolor. Featuring Loretta Young and Richard Greene. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Up the River," with Preston Foster, Tony Martin and Phyllis Brooks. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone and David Niven. Also "Nancy Drew Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson.

Repertory—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Double Wedding." Also "Always Goodbye," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:20, 9:15. State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum: 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Strand—
Bobby Breen and Irene Dare in "Breaking the Ice." Also "Gun Law," with George O'Brien. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy.

South Station Theater—
"Fitzpatrick Color-Tour to Madeira." "Exposing the Fire-Insurance Racket." "Fisherman's Paradise." "Paula Stone Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "You're Only Young Once." Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Annabella and Paul Lukas. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Madam X," with Gladys George. Also "A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Jury to Carry Pair of 'Spares' In Case of Waterbury 'Blowout'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11—Legal precedent has been set in the Waterbury conspiracy trial by agreement of counsel for the State and the defense on the selection of two alternate jurors.

Twelve jurors for the trial of Mayor Frank Hayes and others have been chosen. With the approval of Superior Court Judge Ernest A. Inglis, two more are now being selected. They will sit through the trial, listening to all the evidence, and if one regular juror becomes incapacitated, an alternate will take his place.

The move, agreed upon by State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn and by counsel for the 22 defendants, was made to avoid declaration of a mistrial in the event one of the jurors is unable to serve throughout the trial.

Nothing of the kind has ever been done in Connecticut, and, nothing of the kind is specifically provided in the statutes. The General Assembly, which has just convened, will get a bill providing for alternate jurors as one of its first items of business.

An idea of the time and expense that would be involved in a possible mistrial is gained from the realization that six weeks of court time have been spent in selecting 12 jurors, and that nearly 600 citizens have been summoned for questioning as veniremen.

Each of them had been paid $4 a day and traveling expenses for each day in court. In addition, the State has met the cost of a large prosecuting staff, court officers, sheriffs and investigators. The defense has been paying the fees of fully a dozen attorneys and the compensation of its own investigators.

Film Actress Testifies In Stock Sale Inquiry

Claire Windsor, Hollywood, Calif., motion picture actress, appeared before the Federal grand jury today to testify in the investigation into the $125,000 oil stock sales, involving several Bostonians, begun by the Securities and Exchange Corporation in 1936.

Miss Windsor said she invested $16,000 in stocks which she sold at $500 profit after she had been advised the securities were unreliable.

New Englanders Hear Pleas To Aid Oppressed

(Continued from Page 9)

of these organizations are comprised of naturalized or American-born Chinese.

For their first venture as a corporate group, according to Clarence C. Beasley of the Boston Y. M. C. A., the Boston China Relief Committee will sponsor an exhibit and sale of paintings and art objects in Horticultural Hall, during the week of Feb. 19. Most of the work will be by local artists, but there will also be Chinese material on display. The event is to be under the direction of Mrs. Erica Karawina, prominent Boston artist, and the funds raised will be sent directly for relief to noncombatants in China. During the week of the exhibit, special programs will be offered every evening and a film on China will be shown.

Students Collect Money

In speaking of relief aid for the Chinese refugees, one should not overlook the highly successful drive jointly conducted earlier this week by the Chinese Student Association of Greater Boston and the Chinese Christian Student Association. Students from Wellesley, Harvard, Boston University, and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, assisted by girls from Chinatown in national costumes, stood on Boston street corners all day long and collected more than $1,600. About 100 students participated in the drive.

A more extensive drive is currently being conducted by the National Emergency Committee for Christian Colleges in China. Besides a $50,000 gift from Harvard, New England contributed $14,000 to this organization last year. So far this year, $2,211 has been collected in this area.

Mr. Caldwell said that in all the occupied area, only two universities are open, Yenching Institute and Peking Catholic University. The 34 native Chinese universities have been destroyed.

Japan Destroys Education

"The Japanese are killing education wherever they encounter it," said Mr. Caldwell. "Chinese students are walking thousands of miles to reach their former colleges and universities which have been forced to move by the war. When I was in Hankow, nine boys and girls had walked from Shanghai to attend school. At Yenan, about 10,000 students are living in caves, with very little food and absolutely none of the ordinary comforts of life."

Unitarian Appeal

The American Unitarian Association is currently appealing to its laity for funds to establish the first refugee mission in Czechoslovakia staffed by American personnel. Such personnel will be furnished by joint committee of Unitarians and Quakers and will work through the American Committee for Relief in Czechoslovakia, which is already conducting an impressive campaign. The Unitarians are seeking $25,000, partly for personnel expenses and partly for actual relief work.

The drive is being headed by Robert C. Dexter of the Association's Department of Foreign Relations. Dr. Dexter has recently returned from Czechoslovakia, where he found 25,000 Unitarians in need.

And still the current of activities flows forward. On Sunday evening, Miss Emma Cadbury, for 15 years head of the Friends Center in Vienna, will speak on conditions in that city. Sponsored by the Women's International League of Cambridge, Miss Cadbury will speak at 5 Longfellow Place, Cambridge. At that time, there will be an exhibit of paintings by Ludwig Mestler, an Austrian-born American citizen who has tasted life in the concentration camps of the Third Reich.

Another exhibit of particular interest will be held for four weeks beginning Jan. 31 at the Museum of Modern Art, 270 Dartmouth Street. It will consist of drawings—which will be on sale—by Spanish school children. The exhibit will be under the auspices of the Spanish Child Welfare Association of America, which already conducted a similar exhibit in New York.

Strikers Cheered the Governor

By a Staff Photographer

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at Higginson City Auditorium

At meeting of Truck Drivers Union he urged acceptance of a compromise plan and end of strike. Drivers later adopted his suggestion, ended strike.

They cheered the Governor on his arrival and departure with evident warmth.

Forces Lining Up to Oppose Reorganization of the U. C. C.

Opposition to proposed complete reorganization of the State Unemployment Commission, as recommended by the Republican majority of a special investigating committee, will be present on Monday before the Legislative Committee on State Administration by the Democratic minority.

The opposition will be based upon the minority report of the committee in which the three Democratic members state:

"We are of the opinion that the present Commission, unhampered by political influence from any political party, should now be given opportunity on its own responsibility to administer the Unemployment Compensation law.

"The Commission is now in the position where it has gone through the hardest part of its program in setting up the necessary machinery to administer the law, and now has its permanent Civil Service personnel and in addition thereto has had the benefit of valuable experience in reaching its present stage, and as a result of this experience is submitting plans for a simplification of the law which will be of considerable benefit to both employers and employees and should be given fair opportunity to work out its program."

The majority report, in calling for reorganization of the Commission by abolishing the present three-member Commission and establishing a division in charge of a director, severely criticized the Commission for violation of civil service laws in hiring of temporary employees many of whom were political followers of Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

The minority charged the majority was unreasonable in criticizing the Commission for the employment of 929 temporary employees, when "of that 929 temporary employees, about only a dozen or so out of the 75 that were summoned before the committee appeared to be unfitted for the positions which they filled."

The minority stated it did not deny that some politics prevailed in the appointment of temporary and provincial employees but contended "the conclusion of the majority that such politics is reponsible for all the differences and obstacles that have beset the Unemployment Compensation Commission is likewise exaggerated and unwarranted from the evidence which the committee gathered."

The minority insisted "we find that the problems that the Commission has had to meet were those that were naturally expected in the administration of such novel legislation as the Unemployment Compensation law. We further find that these problems are not uncommon to those which similar commissions in other states of like size and nature had to contend with, and a fair comparison of the records of such other states with that of our Commission discloses that our Commission had done remarkably well and in most cases better.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station
Connecticut

New Britain—Daily, except Friday, 10:15 a. m., WNBC 1380kc.

Changes in Schedule
Vermont

St. Albans—Week days, 11 a. m., WQDM, 1200kc.
Waterbury—No regular time assigned, WDEV, 550kc.

Miss Shuler to Speak

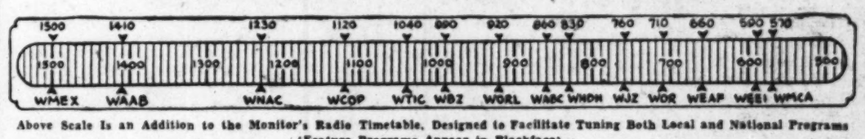
Miss Marjorie Shuler, Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak on experiences during her recent round-the-world trip, before the Women's Auxiliary of the Canadian Club of Boston, Jan. 17.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 12

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Children's Corner	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner music
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Lad Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	New York Urban Club
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	Henry Hallstead's Orch.	Dinner; speakers
9:00 John Barrymore;	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	"Town Hall Tonight"	Ace Brigode's Orch.	"The Question Box"
9:15 Basil Rathbone	cert orchestra	with Fred Allen and	John Steele, comment	"The Question Box"
9:30 in Weil's "The	"Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview;	"Jewish Contribution	"American Forum"
9:45 Stronger Man"	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	to Civilization"	"American Forum"
10:00 "It Can Be Done":	Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:15 Edgar A. Guest	Minstrel Show	Musical Knowledge	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's Kollege of	"The Music Counter":	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 sical Weekly	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	popular vocalists;	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 Vincent Lopez's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; "Morning Review"	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliot	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Beauty Hints"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"George and Juanita"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	"Morning Musicale"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Walter, comment
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; "Checker-	"Don Artiste": pianist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": baritone	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	Club Luncheon; speak-
1:45 This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Jim Lewis' hillbilly	ers
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup"	music	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 E. Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Emile Renan, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 of the Air	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	"Console Capers"
3:00 U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue":	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Evelyn Helpe; dramatic	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:15 U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	recital	"Sleepy Hollow Gang"
3:30 Heinz and Robert	"Hoosier Hop": variety	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Scholz, pianists	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00 Four Clubmen	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Peter F. Tague, talk	Roger Coleman, songs
4:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Dinner Music
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dinner Music
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Interesting Neighbors;	Vallee Hour; Connecti-	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Abbott and Cos-	informal interviews	cut Yankees; Kathleen	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30 tello; Franchot	Rochester Philharmonic	Norris, interview;	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Tone; music	Orchestra; Guy Fraser	vaudeville team	Alfred Wallenstein	Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	Harison, conductor	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	Whispering Voice Choir	Milton Korjus and Tony	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Martin, songs; drama;	"Famous First Facts"	"Midweek Forum"
9:45 teur hour	ing": "Do We Have a	orchestra	interviews	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Tune-Up Time";	Free Press?" Harold L.	Music Hall; Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue"; Henry	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
10:15 Lilyn Pons; Walter	Ickes; Frank Gannett	Grete Stueckgold;	Weber's Orchestra	Sammy Robbins' Orch.
10:30 O'Keefe; others	"New England's Town	Spring Byington; John	George Hamilton's Or.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	meeting"	Scott Trotter's Orch.	George Hamilton's Or.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Dance Music
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Joe Rines' Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Road to Fame"

Truck Strike Comes to End As Men Accept Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

tal, of Newport, R. I., "died of a heart attack, possibly induced by the excitement of being chased by pickets." Physicians were unable to find any bruises on his body, although the truck driver, Chester Hardy, had declared he and his helper were beaten by pickets.

In the midst of debate from the floor on a motion to approve the compromise agreement, Governor Saltonstall arrived, accompanied by Commissioner of Labor James T. Moriarty, former President of the State Federation of Labor. The Governor was given loud applause and cheers.

Governor Chats With Men

The Governor talked to the drivers in a chatty, informal style, frequently punctuating his remarks with humorous sallies, which sent his audience into roars of laughter.

He described his activities since the start of the strike the day of his inauguration. He said he had the men's interests at heart, that he had conferred frequently in his office with spokesmen for both sides and had Mr. Moriarty keep him informed of developments at half-hour intervals.

The Governor then told the drivers they had a great responsibility as operators of a vast fleet of vehicles. "You serve the Commonwealth and its people, such as me; you serve the children and hospitals, who are dependent upon you. I know you realize this responsibility."

He then urged approval of the compromise plan by the indirect device of asking the men to back their leaders and their committees. "The way to make an organization effective is to back its leaders," he said.

Praises the Union

The Governor praised the organization and its leaders, saying they were a "good group of men, capable and able." Again and again, he emphasized that their organization, to be effective, must support its leaders.

"You have elected officers recently," he declared, "if you do not like the way they perform, kick them out. Otherwise, follow the advice of those officers."

Mr. Saltonstall drew cheers from the strikers by telling them he had found the Union was not responsible in any way for the passing of Mr. Pimental, driver's helper, yesterday. He said the man had "died from heart trouble due to the excitement of the occasion."

The Governor said newspapers had reported otherwise because they were incorrectly informed by the police.

Dewing Satisfied

Out at Dedham, Mass., District Attorney Edmund R. Dewing ordered the Sharon Chief of Police to seek District Court warrants for the arrest of three men, charging intimidation and assault on the driver and his aide and malicious damage to the truck.

Mr. Dewing said he was "satisfied Pimental died of a heart attack and strangulation brought on by threats and actions by he strikers."

The Governor was given a rising ovation as he left the platform. In departing he shook hands with President Sullivan and clapped other union officials on the back. There were loud cheers.

While Mr. Saltonstall was speaking, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin entered the hall and took a seat. He had planned to speak, but withdrew these plans after finding the Governor there. Mr. Moriarty, however, addressed the drivers and urged them to accept the compromise plan.

The terms of the compromise proposal gave to the drivers a boost of $2 a week, no change in hours, and a decrease in the amount of pay for overtime work.

The 1938 scale for drivers of heavy trucks was 77 cents an hour for the first eight hours in a given day, 85 cents for the ninth hour, and $1.15, or time and a half, for all work over nine hours in a single day. Given in terms of weekly earnings, this was equivalent to $37 for a basic 48-hour work-week.

Under the scale proposed by mediators today, and approved by the truck owners, the drivers of heavy vehicles would be paid 81¼ cents an hour for the first eight hours of a single day, 85 cents for the ninth hour and $1 for all time in excess of nine hours a day. This would be equivalent to $39 for a week of 48 hours.

The strike began at 6 a. m., last Thursday. Intensive picketing at key points, such as railroad and steamship terminals, wholesale markets and highway entrances to the city, resulted immediately in interruptions to local and long-distance deliveries.

Wholesale deliveries were still off this morning and the market district was quiet, except for a few small trucks, apparently belonging to retailers, which came for small quantities of fruit and vegetables.

The walkout followed more than six weeks of negotiations and attempted conciliation by State officials. The Union first presented its demands for the 1939 contract on Nov. 22, more than a month before the 1938 contract expired.

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Prize Photographs of Year Exhibited at Boston Salon

Promptly at 11 o'clock this morning, thousands of amateur photographers throughout the United States gathered around their radios, tuned in on station WCOP, and heard the winner of the Eastman Gold Medal at the 1938 London Photography Salon officially open this year's national exhibit in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Speaking to a nationwide audience from the Swiss Room of the hotel, Herbert Johnson, amateur photographer and lecturer, declared that "this year's exhibition is much more than just another public photographic salon in that it entails much of educational value to the average person who devotes his spare time to mastering the art of photography."

Color Photography

In the exhibition as described by Mr. Johnson, whose photographic technique is admirably set forth in the prize-winning picture entitled, "Starboard Watch," are some 200 outstanding examples of color photography including both prints and transparencies. Most unusual is a set of color pictures made in and around Gloucester, Mass., by the sculptor Leonard Craske of "Gloucester Fisherman" fame, who has developed a sudden flare for the camera art.

Mr. Johnson pointed out that all forms of photography open interesting fields of professional endeavor for amateurs, particularly the newspaper field which, he said, "has seen the greatest strides and developments during 1938."

Amateur Exhibits

In the local exhibit, marking the première of a nation-wide tour through 17 other cities of the United States, there are 200 pictures by amateur photographers in all parts of the world sent to the Eastman Kodak Company. Of these, 20 are representative examples of what the New England amateur can do, selected from hundreds of local contributions submitted to a three-man committee.

Among other features of the exhibit to run through next Saturday are important developments in technical aspects of photography of interest to amateurs, lectures on all phases of photographic art, and a new sound film entitled "Highlights and Shadows," presenting the fascinating drama of photography since man first snapped a shutter and found the scarcely-discernable imprint of an object on the film inside.

Group Offering Homes For Refugee Children

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 11 (AP)—While a German refugee student sped here to study at Smith College under a fund raised by students, a Northampton-Smith Refugee Aid Committee, whose members include Mrs. Calvin Coolidge and William A. Neilson, President of Smith, today awaited the State Department's reply to its offer of funds and homes for 25 refugee children.

The offer was included last night in a telegram which said the signers were "deeply moved by the plight of the victims of the religious and racial persecution in Germany." It asked every effort to admit the children to this country. The Smith student's campaign for $2,000 to bring a girl student here has reached $1,650.

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'Starboard Watch'

Herbert H. Johnson

Winner of 1938 Gold Award

At International Kodak Salon in England, Herbert Johnson's picture, "Starboard Watch," is on exhibition at the Kodak display for amateur photographers in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you remember, we're the one who, right after the Fourth of July, reminds you that Christmas is on its way. Just by way of warning you to get prepared. So it's no more than fair that, now that Christmas and New Years are over, we should start reminding you of Valentine's Day!

You see we're thinking of photographs in connection with this day . . . and hoping, of course, that for months and months you've been planning on having a likeness of yourself taken but just haven't got around to it. And then when you did feel in the mood, your pocketbook wasn't. However, this time we think we've fixed things up for you . . . for we're referring to the Polyfoto Studio, which is down in Filene's basement. And just to make you feel easy about the whole thing we'll mention the price first. Two dollar pays for one good sized photograph and 48 little ones. These "Portraits by Gaye" are invariably so good that you immediately think of them in dozen lots . . . just to let various friends and relatives know that there are moments when you look that well! And as far as having them taken is concerned, think nothing of it; it's that easy. No appointments necessary . . . just drop in. This eliminates all that excitement one usually associates with the photographer, and the resultant trip to the hairdresser which always puts your hair either in a flat unnatural appearance, or that "can't-do-anything-with-it" stage. In other words, you've more chance of looking natural, and very nonchalant about the whole thing. And that, we're told, is the best way to feel at this time. Not only for you, but for Miss Gaye. Now for her benefit you simply sit down and acquaint yourself with the surroundings a bit, and then she starts shooting. Put your hat on if you think you'd like yourself that way. At least for a few shots. Then remove it, and fluff up those new bangs, and have a few more shots taken. Remember, you're having 48 different poses taken . . . all sort of candid camera like. And if you can't find loads of poses that you like, we miss our guess! It's almost like being in the movies, as Miss Gaye catches you as you smile, turn, frown, and do all the other things you do in the course of a few minutes. And by having this matter taken care of now, Valentine's Day will find you all ready to send a good likeness of yourself to that certain somebody who has been asking for it all these months!

♣♣♣

Needlepoint Pieces At Attractive Prices

Seems like everywhere we go nowadays, there's some energetic woman in the group who immediately hauls out a bit of needlepoint, and proceeds to make us feel very useless and unnecessary by going at the piece with a vengeance. However, if you feel you want to add to the colorful appearance of your home, then let us tell you that T. D. Whitney (Temple Place) is having a grand sale on lots of lovely needlepoint pieces. Some of them have been priced as high as $15 per piece but they're now down to $7.50. Of course there are others that are now anywhere from 50 cents up, but the higher-priced ones are the ones that make people really take notice . . . once you've finished them. There are pieces for chairs, fire screens, wall pieces (some of these have finished centers of gros point or petit point) footstool tops, and so on.

♣♣♣

You'll Want One Of the Wimple Hats

And then, of course, after you've bought lots of new clothes for this new year, you'll want a wimple hat. (We hope!) The Wimple, in case you're uninitiated as yet, is one of those scarf-like affairs that is tacked onto the back of hats nowadays, reminiscent of the beauteous ladies of medieval times. You use your own discretion as to how to arrange the thing. We mean you can be very conservative about it or you can be plenty dashy. All depending on whether you just let it stay in one place . . . or use your imagination and drag it around under your chin, or swathe it around so that just your eyes are exposed to the public. You can get them for less, but one of the fanciest sells for around $15. At R. H. Stearns. Using a felt foundation, the hat part is really of straw (spring is about to descend upon us, you know. Or at least the manufacturers think so!) and then a scarf in abundance is draped thither and yon. The scarf of silk jersey, by the way. Which of course means that there's no bulk . . . for silk jersey takes to draping in a beautiful manner.

(A regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

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BOSTON

Castle Assails New Deal Acts In Foreign Affairs

William R. Castle, former Under-Secretary of State, assailed New Deal foreign policy, which he said was "conducive to explosion and may well result in war," in a speech before the Women's Republican Club last night.

For "members of the Executive branch of the Government to attack other nations, brings instant tension between the two Governments concerned; and a tension which does not presently relax may very well snap." In condoning outbursts such as Harold L. Ickes' Cleveland speech before the Zionists, Mr. Castle charged that the Administration was "conducting foreign relations for the sake of the domestic effect."

The Administration's policy toward Latin-American nations, on the other hand, has been weak-kneed, he asserted. While there should be a regard for the rights of the citizens of other nations, yet America should insist on the rights of its own citizens at home and abroad. The New Deal interpretation of the Good Neighbor has led to "mushiness" with disregard of the rights and properties of Americans in Bolivia, Mexico, and Ecuador.

"Ecuador has not behaved like a good neighbor, but it seems that we prefer to sacrifice the interests of our citizens, interests honestly acquired and administered, rather than risk hurting the feelings of the Government of Ecuador."

He declared that if the United States had at the time of the confiscation of American oil properties withdrawn its Ambassador to Mexico, and had continued to refuse to buy any of the oil, Mexico would "have come round."

Mr. Castle characterized as absurd the President's program to build 13,000 airplanes, since "we could not fly them efficiently, and they would, most of them, be obsolete by the time they were ready to fly." On the other hand, an "orderly and gradual increase" in armaments would show the rest of the world that we shall stand no nonsense.

For the Administration to clamp an embargo on imports from Japan, as it is now considering, would be contrary to the terms of our Neutrality Act, in Mr. Castle's view. Such an embargo would "increase international tension. It would seriously embarrass Japan, to be sure, but it would also seriously embarrass the United States, since it would end our sales of cotton to Japan, the last foreign nation to take any material amount of our cotton."

Dorchester Forum to Hear Address on South America

At the Jan. 17 forum of the Dorchester Branch of the American League for Peace and Democracy, Prof. Horace B. Davis will speak on "Fascism Threatens South America," a background story of the recent Pan-American Conference at Lima. Professor Davis taught at the School of Sociology and Politics at São Paulo, has written about Brazil, and has been, for some time, Chairman of the Joint Committee for the Defence of the Brazilian People. The forum will be held in the evening at the Hashachar School, 1258 Blue Hill Avenue, Mattapan.

Once Dinner Was Like Visit By the Diner to Art Gallery

"Dishes," remarked Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., at the College Club yesterday, "have their place these days, but they generally stay in their place." As co-founder of the Wedgwood Club, an international collectors' organization, and editor of "Old Wedgwood" an annual review for collectors of 18th century ceramics, Mrs. Gorely spoke with authority as well as enthusiastically on "News and Views at the Table."

Today when news is flashed around the world in a very short space of time, Mrs. Gorely said, it does not seem possible that only 250 years ago, people gathered at the dining table not only to eat from china but to be geographically and politically instructed by foreign and domestic scenes and personages quaintly and often artistically painted on the individual dishes, and Mrs. Gorely related that when Charles Lamb visited any friend he first asked to see the china closet and then the gallery; and that often of an evening Queen Victoria and her friends became absorbed in books of old prints and examined scenes on dinner sets.

Historical scenes and portraitures became the order of the day to acquaint devotées at the breakfast table with current events and notables in the public eye, let alone rural scenes and historical ones.

The climax came when the Empress Catherine of Russia ordered Josiah Wedgwood to make her a dinner set of 952 pieces each one having an English scene painted on it, besides a frog somewhere in evidence. The Empress was insistent upon that frog and not to spoil the symmetry of the ensemble a little green frog is in the border like the lion rampant on a shield. Money was no object and for £3,000 the best artists were set to work on the dinner set and to synchronize the whole, the color scheme was done in a monochrome purple on a cream color background.

That set was not only beautiful but so instructive that when the Empress Catherine studied some engineering feat she sent Russians over to copy those buildings.

Around the Corner—

Showers — Congratulatory messages showered on Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard after announcement of his appointment to the United States Supreme Court. With good excuse to be a little absentminded, he forgot to put on his rubbers and raincoat as he stepped out into actual showers outside. He was promptly recalled by Mrs. Frankfurter. Said an observer: "It rains on the justice and the unjust(ice)."

♪ ♪ ♪

Bookish—It looked as though the boys and girls of Center Ossipee, N. H., were the victims of an unprecedented amount of homework the other day. Those who saw them passing along the street loaded down with books, might very well have suspected an anti-skating conspiracy among the school teachers—but it wasn't that at all.

The reason for the literary appearance of the town's youth was that fire had broken out in the community house and public library next door to the school, so the children helped to carry the library's 6,000 volumes to safer resting places.

♪ ♪ ♪

Wandering Token—Boston's dime carfare does away with the necessity of the tokens used in many other cities where two rides are sold for 15 cents, and so forth. Visitors to those cities often carry away unused tokens. We have several souvenirs of this variety ourselves.

But the most travelled token we have heard of came to light at a cashier's booth in the Market Street Elevated in Philadelphia the other day, we learned there.

"This is a very special token," said a man who dropped it in front of the cashier at 36th Street. "Why?" she asked.

"Well," he said, "I found it five years ago in the sand while sunning myself on the beach at Honolulu!"

Bill Changes Oath For Irish Citizens

Persons of Irish birth, seeking to become citizens of the United States, no longer will have to forswear allegiance to King George VI, if a bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., is adopted.

Despite the fact that citizens of Eire are not subjects of King George, the present oath of allegiance to the United States has never been amended to eliminate reference to the King.

A vexatious situation has arisen in handling naturalization cases. Efforts of the State Department to amend the oath have been unavailing. But the Labor Department sponsored a bill, introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative John W. McCormack eliminating all reference to any foreign prince or potentate. Both branches of Congress, by Senator Lodge's action yesterday, now have the subject up for consideration.

'The Tech' Dinner

The annual dinner of "The Tech," student publication of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will be held Friday evening at 7 o'clock in the Myles Standish Hotel.

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were 14.50 to 15.00	NOW 10.85 to 11.85	were 30.00 to 37.50	NOW 17.85 to 18.85
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were 4.50 to 24.00	NOW 1.95 to 14.85	were 5.50 to 25.00	NOW 3.85 to 17.85
UMBRELLAS		CLUB BAGS	
were 5.00 to 10.00	NOW 2.95 to 7.85	were 12.50 to 47.50	NOW 9.85 to 34.85
GLADSTONE BAGS		TOILET CASES	
were 15.50 to 55.00	NOW 12.85 to 27.85	were 5.00 to 15.00	NOW 2.85 to 9.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES (Leather)		BILLFOLDS, ETC.	
were 18.00 to 87.50	NOW 14.85 to 59.85	were 2.00 to 10.00	NOW .95 to 4.85
LADIES' LEA. SUIT CASES (Overnites)		SPORT HOLDALL BAGS	
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were 14.00 to 45.00	NOW 11.85 to 39.85	were 15.00 to 42.50	NOW 10.85 to 24.85
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SOUTH AMERICA

Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics — Hockey Teams Divided — Amateur Question

Bushnell Explains Purpose Behind New Central Office

By Asa S. Bushnell

Executive Director, Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—On Jan. 3, the first working day of 1938, the central office for eastern intercollegiate athletics opened for business with a membership of 11 leagues and associations representing 50-odd colleges and universities in seven sports.

It was an odd feeling to come into a vacant room that morning wondering just what there would be for me to do. But I wasn't left wondering long. The room filled up rapidly—so rapidly, in fact, that last month we had to move into larger quarters. Today, as we move forward in our second year, we have 13 groups representing 53 schools in nine sports.

The purpose behind the formation of the central office was twofold: to achieve greater efficiency in our affiliated groups at less cost to them and their component colleges; to centralize the administrative functions of as many intercollegiate organizations as cared to avail themselves of the services of such an agency.

Have Cut Costs

At the end of our first year I can report that we have been able to cut costs. We set up our budget by totaling the average expenses of each of our leagues during recent years, and we managed to complete the 12 months about 8 per cent under that figure. However, the true test of success will come not merely in reducing expense and doing a better job for our members than they could do for themselves, but in giving them greater service. It is along these lines that we intend to expand in 1939 and in future years.

Another way in which the central office may grow is through admission of new organizations in branches of athletics which we now cover or in other sports on the intercollegiate program. Personally, I feel we should move slowly in that direction, guarding against the possibility of over-burdening ourselves and then finding that we are doing only a fair job for a great many members rather than an outstanding job for a few.

Better Competition

It is difficult to generalize about the work of the central office, since each of our 13 member organizations has its own peculiar problems and distinctive system of operation. But we try to simplify their administration, make one job cover two or more leagues wherever possible, name officials for their events and expedite their schedule-making.

Our two largest members are the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. (track and field) with 41 colleges and the Eastern Intercollegiate Association (football) with 34.

For the former, our chief task is conducting the three championships—indoor and outdoor track and field and cross-country. In doing so we attempt to provide a better show for the spectators, better competition for the teams, and more satisfactory conditions for the athletes. Two important steps in that direction, I believe, were the addition of a 1,000-yard run to the indoor program and a mile relay to the outdoor. That produced a better balance between track and field events.

For the members of the E. I. A. we attempt to furnish the best possible football officiating. Eventually we plan to have it all done by a small group of top-grade officials with each getting more assignments than at present. The success of this work depends on the manner of selection of this reduced staff, but during the past season we collected an immense amount of data on the qualifications of our officials and therefore hope to be able to choose the outstanding men without injustice to any.

Whether the accomplishments of the central office's first year have met or fallen short of what might be considered normal expectancy, the member leagues and associations must judge. I am hopeful that the agency has fully justified its establishment for even my short experience with the work convinces me that it offers great opportunity for future benefits to intercollegiate athletics.

Vines Evens Series

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 11 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines, veteran pro, stood at a three-all deadlock today with his new companion of the professional tennis ranks, Don Budge, on their exhibition tour.

Displaying superior service, Vines took the match here last night, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4. Both players had their backhand strokes working with such accuracy that neither was able to play the net.

For the first time, Bruce Barnes and Dick Skeen defeated Vines and Budge in a doubles match, 3—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Junior Champion —By Pap'

I'LL SOON NEED A BIGGER ONE
1939
1937
JOEY FISHBACH OF ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY !!
THE TWO-TIME JUNIOR NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPION IS EYEING THE MEN'S NATIONAL CROWN
MADE TO ORDER FOR ME !!
THE FAST INDOOR GAME IS JUST HIS DISH —JOEY'S CHIEF ASSET IS A SMASHING FOREHAND DRIVE
PAP

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Joey Fishbach's first thoughts after having successfully defended his national junior indoor tennis championship were turned to the national men's indoor title meet in March. The St. John's University (Brooklyn) court star had no great difficulty mowing down the juniors. He is confident he can make a good showing against the seniors.

Fishbach's game is especially effective on the boards. Most of his past triumphs have been indoors. Like Gregory Mangin and other stars who have showed to best advantage indoors, Fishbach has no outdoor triumphs to match his indoor efforts. His game is based on accuracy and speed. He has that knack of judging the rebound of a ball that is uncanny.

Just how far Fishback can go with his present equipment is a question. Some experts see in him future Davis Cup material. Others insist he cannot go much farther until he develops a sound backhand drive. His chief stock-in-trade is a smashing forehand that compares favorably with the best the top-notchers can show.

Fishbach has the build to make a fine tennis player. Just 18, he needs more weight and the stamina which is likely to come along with the added poundage.

For the most part, the tall youngster's game is self-taught. He did get a bit of instruction in high school and a bit more in college. But that amounts to nothing compared to the tutoring other more-favored youths have enjoyed.

Fishbach came from nowhere last year to win the national junior crown. The impressive manner in which he fashioned a series of straight-set triumphs on his way to the title made quite an impression. The youngster picked up considerable confidence and poise in the intervening year and this edge in experience showed to his advantage against the junior field this year. —Pap'

Bruins Regain Large Margin Over Rangers

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	6	1	66	39	35
Rangers	14	6	2	57	40	30
Americans	12	8	4	64	64	28
Chicago	9	12	3	53	59	21
Toronto	8	11	4	43	47	20
Detroit	7	14	4	52	67	18
Canadiens	5	15	4	47	75	14

Results Jan. 10

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 3, Montreal 0.
Americans 1, Rangers 0, overtime.

Results of games last night in the National Hockey League divided the seven clubs into four distinct divisions. Bruins left the pack for a five-point lead in first place by whipping the much-managed Black Hawks, 3 to 1. Americans and Rangers secluded their race for second place when the former edged out the latter 1 to 0 in overtime. Detroit climbed to within striking distance of Toronto and Chicago by beating Canadiens 3-0 and left the Montreal Frenchmen very alone and lonesome in the cellar.

Remarkable Record

The game in Boston saw the Bruins complete their half of the 48-game schedule with quite a remarkable record. They beat the Hawks rather easily, even though the visitors played pretty well in their own right. The Bruins, in 24 games, have won 17, tied 1 and lost 6—35 out of 48 points is good going in this day and age of strenuous hockey.

As co-manager with Carl Voss, Paul Thompson filled in at left defense in the absence of Art Wiebe, but could not offset the power and balance of the Bruins. The local team might well have run in several more goals had not Mike Karakas been on his game and the locals slightly off around the nets, probably due to too much hockey of late. Conacher, Crawford and Dumart tallied for the Bruins and Earl Robinson rang up the Hawk goal.

Stewart Scores

Where Americans are featured because of a roster list of veterans it seemed appropriate that a veteran—Nels Stewart—should provide the all-important goal. Until last night the Amerks had not done too well against the young Rangers this season, losing two and tying one. Last Sunday night the Patrickmen took them, 5 to 2, but last night the "Old Men of Manhattan" were in no mood to be taken lightly.

The two teams battled even through the 60 minutes of regulation play, but Stewart illustrated that the hand is quicker than the eye to some 13,848 fans. He grabbed a flying puck, dropped it advantageously, or into the net, to score the winning goal at 2:15 of the overtime. Manager Lester Patrick of the Rangers protested vigorously, but without avail.

There were bits of sentiment in the Red Wing victory over Canadiens at Detroit, 3-0. Larry Aurie, veteran right winger of the Wings for many years and now a playing manager of Pittsburgh—having retired from the majors this year—returned for the one game last night to help out Jack Adams and pleased the home gathering by scoring a goal. Eddie Wares and Scotty Bowman collected the other two and Tiny Thompson played brilliantly in goal to hold off all attempts of the Canadiens. The defeat was costly to the hopes of Canadiens to climb out of the cellar. W. M.

And Talking of . . . Amateurism

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

When Is an Amateur Not? And Why?

LONDON — As a contrast in methods in dealing with the ever-thorny "amateur question," allow me to commend to your attention today recent rulings of two English sports governing bodies, the Lawn Tennis Association and the Table Tennis Association. The former decided to preserve the status quo—in fact, the amateur status quo—in spite of certain recognized defects in it, but the table tennis people, with a sweeping gesture, have thrown the word "amateur" overboard completely. With it goes also the word "professional." The result being that table tennis players are now known as table tennis players. And the only rule insisted upon in connection with their financial operations is that a coach or player who wishes to exploit his skill for money must register the fact with the Table Tennis Association. The people who earn money from the game and the people who do not all being eligible to compete in open tournaments.

Does not this strike you as being a very simple and forthright solution to the problem?

Lawn Tennis

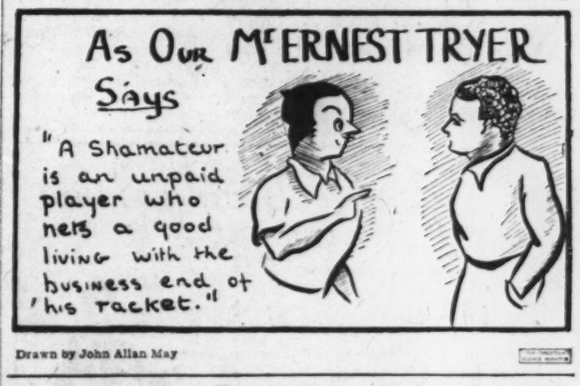
Nowhere has the business of amateurism given more trouble than in the money-spinning game of lawn tennis. And it was with the intention of improving the situation—more plainly, with the intention of curtailing "shamateurism"—that a reform party brought forward at the Annual General Meeting of the L. T. A. the proposal that amateurs should in future be allowed to receive expense-money quite frankly, for a period not exceeding eight weeks in any one season. On a show of hands, 78 votes were registered for the proposal and 72 against, but, after the proxy votes had been counted, the motion was defeated by 439 votes to 374.

Seldom, if ever, has there been at such a meeting a longer discussion than the one that followed the putting of the motion by Mr. F. T. Stowe, captain of many a British representative team. He alluded inferentially, to amateurs who sell prize vouchers for cash, profit by the mislaying of rackets which ought to be returned to the makers, and find unpaid hotel bills lying receipted on their plates.

Definition Unchanged

Mr. J. Crawford, of Nottinghamshire, opposed. Remarking that, as the Lawn Tennis Association maintain no detective force, it is not very difficult for a player to receive money without being caught in the act. "How does this breaking of the rule come about?" he asked. "Because players have been dishonorable. If they are dishonorable under the present rules, will they be any more honorable under the 'eight weeks' rule?" He pointed out that under the proposed new plan they would receive £50. "What is £50 to the gentlemen who have been rampaging about the country and the world? Are they going to give up all they have for the sake of £50 and turn honest?"

I don't know what your answer would be to that last query by Mr. Crawford. But his own was "Certainly not." And as the majority of voters shared his disinclination to see the "eight weeks" rule in force in Britain, as it is in several other countries, the amateur definition remains unchanged. And the "shamateur" definition as well.



Drawn by John Allan May

Bradman Scores Fifth Century In a Row—186

BRISBBANE, Australia, Jan. 11 (CP Cable)—While his colleagues are complaining of too much cricket, Don Bradman, Australia's skipper, is playing at the top of his form. Yesterday he hit up 186 runs for South Australia against Queensland for his fifth consecutive century since the season opened.

The clever South Australian's score was the highest in a huge total of 557 in reply to Queensland's first-innings total of 336. At the close of play the home team had obtained 73 runs for one wicket in its second innings.

On his present form Bradman appears likely to retain his distinction as the world's greatest batsman for some time to come. The strain of a year's continuous cricket led to an announcement by W. F. O'Reilly, Stanley McCabe and J. H. Fingleton that they would not play after the Christmas series, but the lithe Bradman took it all in his stride.

Bradman has amassed 779 runs this season, reaching the three-figure mark in each inhings for an average of 155.8. Last year in the Australian state competition he hit 416 runs for an average of 83.20.

His best innings this year have been made against the comparatively weak Queensland eleven. His 186 yesterday was preceded a few weeks ago at Adelaide by a hard hit 225, his highest score of the season.

Merit Medal Awarded At Motorboat Show

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—S. Mortimer Auerbach of Atlantic City, N. J., last night was awarded the 1938 merit medal of the Regatta Circuit Riders' Club, an organization of speedboat racers, at its motorboat show meeting. The medal is given annually to an outstanding figure on motorboat racing. Auerbach won the Duke of York Trophy, international four-litre class prize, at Torquay, Eng., last summer, besides competing in major regattas in the East and South.

George H. Townsend of New York and Solomons, Md., was elected president of the organization, succeeding Dick Locke of Detroit.

Stanley H. Ferguson, Boston, was named vice-commodore.

Target Shooting Reports Its Greatest Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sport of target shooting, both rifle and pistol, as a more highly organized competition and as an outlet for the millions of Americans who continue to be intrigued by firearms and firearms marksmanship, achieved its greatest popularity during 1938. In number of registered tournaments, number of competitors attending these tournaments, new records established and general interest in the sport, it more than ever deserves a high ranking as one of the greatest "play-it-yourself" sports.

The competition, now highly organized through the National Rifle Association's registered tournament system, this past year included 111 registered tournaments — 26 more than last year's all-time high—held throughout the country in strategically located points to provide state, regional and national championships. In these 111 outstanding meets, there were better than 10,000 registrations, or over 6,000,000 shots fired to determine the national rankings.

Camp Perry Matches

Camp Perry (Ohio), the scene of the National Rifle Association's annual championship matches and mecca of America's target shooting clan, attracted the largest field in national match history. The total close to the 4,000 mark or some 350 more than last year, is an indication of the general trend of the sport throughout the country. This representation of the nation's best marksmen included 800 experts with the small-bore rifle, about the same number of pistol hands, and 2,500 afield with the big guns—Uncle Sam's .30 caliber Springfield.

At these matches probably the outstanding individual performance of the two weeks' marathon of over 100 matches was that of the 24-year-old chemist, William Boone Woodring, of Alton, Ill., who, following the marksmanship exploits of his almost legendary forebear, Daniel Boone, succeeded in taking the national small-bore crown for the third season. Young Woodring's feat is without precedent in the annals of the game, which for nearly 50 years has not included a three-time successive winner of any national trophy.

The national small-bore team championship for the Caswell Trophy was won by the New Jersey State six-man team, which included Triggs and Schweitzer, No. 3 and No. 4 men of the N. R. A.'s national ranking list.

American Team Wins

The famous Lord Dewar Trophy, for international team competition, fell this year to an American team, after having been lost to the British in 1937. Avenging the victory of the overseas group, this September's event saw the 20-man United States team turn in a new record for the 40-shot per man course, of 7953 out of an 8000 point possible team score.

On the .30 caliber line, the team representing Uncle Sam's doughboys ended the eight year reign of the Marine Corps as National Military Champions. Despite the loss of this most coveted title, individual Leathernecks upheld Marine shooting laurels by making practically a clean sweep of the most sought-after individual prizes; annexing the time-honored Wimbledon Cup, symbolic of the individual long-range championsip, and the President's Match, biggest drawing card of the Nationals, with over 2,000 entries. They were also able to hold the Military rifle individual title.

Detroit Police Outstanding

The year's outstanding pistol performances were undoubtedly summed up in the Detroit Police team members. Shooting collectively as a team, they managed to end the long domination of the Los Angeles squad and also managed to cop the lion's share of individual honors. Their first team picked off the National Police Team Championship for the Colt Trophy, and the .45 caliber interstate-interservice title. Individually, Alfred Hemming accounted for the national all-caliber championship thereby claiming for Detroit the Williams Trophy. His team mate, Maurice Lalonde, added to the trophy collection by winning the McGinley Plaque in the police individual.

The greatest onslaught on old established records seemed to be among the pistol experts, largely on the part of the Detroit Police team. This team started the year at the Tampa, (Fla.) National Mid-Winter tournament with a new four-man team record of 1129 for .38 caliber revolvers. In the Michigan state matches they accounted for a new .22 caliber team record of 1153, and in the Nationals, this time with the .45 caliber pistols, they made a new 1081 score—all of these records over the difficult national match course of fire. Al Hemming of this team, and national champion, accounted for two individual records over the same course of fire, a score of 297 set with the .22 caliber pistol and another new high of 298 with the .38 caliber revolver.

Harringay Racers Second

LONDON, Jan. 11 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers drew into undisputed possession of second place in the English National Ice Hockey League last night by defeating the league-leading Harringay Greyhounds 4-3. Greyhounds' margin was cut to two points over the Racers.

The Racers' Winnipeg trio of Wilf Mattson, Len Burrage and Wally Monson accounted for three of the winners' goals with Early Nicholson of Moose Jaw tallying the other. Joe Shack of Winnipeg scored two goals for the losers and Jack Brunning of Winnipeg the other.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 66, Colgate 45.
Carnegie Tech 55, Pittsburgh 50.
Cincinnati 46, Dayton 27.
Johns Hopkins 35, Western Maryland 24.
Kansas 31, Kansas State 29.
Idaho 49, Montana 44.
R. I. State 79, Northeastern 57.
Louisiana State 42, Mississippi 34.
William and Mary 48, Virginia 38.
Ohio Wesleyan 49, Miami 32.
Davidson 37, South Carolina 34.
Duke 39, Clemson 33.
New Hampshire 58, Bates 42.

O'Brien Says He's Through With Football

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—Davey O'Brien, Texas Christian star, says he's through playing football.

The all-America back, here to receive the Robert W. Maxwell Memorial Award as last year's "outstanding college player," summed up his plans for the future last night this way:

"I'm not going to play pro football. I'll be graduated in June with a major in geology. I may take graduate work next year and I may not, but in any case it's geology, not pro football."

Among those who heard his pronouncement, but were not entirely convinced, was Bert Bell, President of the Philadelphia Eagles' professional team. Bell said he still wanted to talk contract with Davey.

McDonald Holds Lead in Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11 (AP)—Kilby McDonald, ace scorer of the Philadelphia Ramblers, held tight to his honors today in the International-American Hockey League with a 33-point total.

The Cleveland Barons' Phil Hergesheimer with 32 points stayed in second place and topped the Western Division, it was revealed in figures made public at league headquarters here.

Tom Filmore of Springfield was third in the league with 29 points and second in the East, while Earl Bartholome of the Barons came second in the West with 28. Lorne Duguid of the Barons was third in the Western Section with 26.

Bob Kirk of Philadelphia sewed up third place in the East with a 28.

Fifty-five minutes in major and minor penalties gave Doran of the Syracuse Stars the "bad man" title.

The 14 highest scorers:

	G	A	Pts.
McDonald, Philadelphia	12	26	38
Hergesheimer, Cleveland	21	11	32
Filmore, Springfield	16	13	29
Bartholome, Cleveland	13	15	28
Kirk, Philadelphia	9	19	28
Carse, Philadelphia	11	15	26
Duguid, Cleveland	10	16	26
Krol, Philadelphia	8	14	26
Toupin, Springfield	4	22	26
Locking, Syracuse	10	15	25
Kilrea, Hershey	10	14	24
Lafrance, Springfield	9	15	24
Barton, Philadelphia	9	15	24
Tapin, Philadelphia	8	16	24

Sport Shavings Here and There

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

They are planning to play football games Monday nights at Toledo University . . . Blair Gullion, Cornell varsity basketball coach, played center for Purdue in 1922 . . . H. G. Peterson of Milwaukee is to succeed Ralph Westcott of Chicago as president of the Western Lawn Tennis Association . . . Leo Freisinger is the speed-skating champion of Illinois for 1939.

Soccer is certainly popular in Scotland when 120,000 will turn out to see the Rangers and Celtics play a game. This is a record for the United Kingdom . . . College of Pacific and Notre Dame will meet for the first time on the gridiron in 1941 . . . By defeating James Allen in the Tuxedo Gold Racket Court Tennis tournament, Ogden Phipps had the distinction of being one of the first to defeat a 1938 champion.

Jack Hutchinson, former star Boston A. A. player, is manager-coach of the United States amateur ice hockey team which has gone to Europe to play in the world's amateur championships at Switerland . . . The New York A. C. Class A team has yet to lose a match in the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association championship . . . Don Lash was the sixth track athlete to win the Sullivan Trophy.

Joe Burk, the Penn Athletic Club sculler, has won 26 races since 1937 without being defeated . . . Mako may have been ranked above Grant in the U. S. lawn tennis list, but the latter defeated him in the recent Sugar Bowl tournament . . . Hawaii University is said to be seeking the services of Robertson of Bradley Tech as football coach.

Pop Anson of the old Chicago White Stockings holds the record for longest service to one professional baseball team. He served that team 22 years, from 1876 to 1897 . . . There are said to be 113,000 skiers in Canada . . . The National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress is to conduct 48 state umpires' baseball schools. They will open March 1 . . . Fred Haney, manager of the St. Louis Browns, played on the San Pedro, Calif., navy team in the World War.

Tidball Ready To Double With Mako

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 11 (AP)—Jack Tidball of Los Angeles, trying to make the United States Davis Cup squad as the new doubles partner of Gene Mako, said yesterday he was pleased at the way he and Mako have clicked so far, but was taking nothing for granted.

Taking the place of J. Donald Budge, recently-abdicated king of the world's amateur tennis players on the world's No. 1 doubles team, is no small order. And that is what Tidball is attempting to do at the age of 27 when a tennis player usually is at or passing his peak.

"I haven't made it yet," said the unassuming California veteran of 15 years' competition, "but it's great to be playing with Gene again and we've made a great start winning our first two tournaments."

Tidball came here for exhibition matches.

Mako and Tidball won the Sugar Bowl doubles title at New Orleans and the Dixie Doubles at Tampa, defeating Wayne Sabin and Bryan "Bitsy" Grant in the finals of both tournaments.

Tidball and Mako were playing together long before Mako became Budge's partner and achieved Davis Cup and Wimbledon fame. They were National clay court doubles champions in 1933, the same year Tidball while a student at the University of California at Los Angeles won the National intercollegiate singles title.

Many Big Events Are on Schedule For Michigan Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The Michigan A. A. U. swimming championships here Jan. 13 mark the first event of a swimming program for the winter in the Michigan pool which Coach Matt Mann contends will be "greatest of the year in any pool."

Following the A. A. U. meet, which will draw the best swimmers of the State to Ann Arbor, will be dual meets with Ohio State and Yale, Jan. 20 and Feb. 11, and the National Collegiate championships, March 24 and 25.

Ohio State, Big Ten and National A. A. U. champions last year, interrupted a Michigan reign of eight years without a defeat in collegiate dual meets by scoring twice over the Wolverines last season. Michigan revenge for those defeats and for loss of the Conference title was only partly taken in a victory in the national collegiates, and the Wolverines are again pointed for the Buckeyes.

The dual meet with Yale will be a return engagement, after Michigan last year trimmed the Elis at New Haven. Yale for many years dominated the East, establishing a string of dual meet victories unparalleled in swimming history. Michigan and Yale had met twice before. Yale winning both meets, in 1928 and in 1930.

Highlight of the collegiate tank season will be the national championships here, with Michigan and Ohio State scheduled to continue their rivalry in quest of the team title, won nine times in the past and for the last five years by Michigan.

More than 150 swimmers, representing more than 35 schools, are expected for the championships.

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Dinners from 60c. Also Sandwich Counter.
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BOSTON GARDEN

Ice Follies of 1939 to Open at Garden Tonight—Quinn Still Searching for Help

Modern Version of Skating Offered in Great Star Show

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Immediately following the Bruin-Chicago hockey game at the Boston Garden last night a corps of workers began transforming the North Station edifice to the housing of the "Ice Follies of 1939." The property settings were taken care of and an elaborate figure design painted upon the ice and completed sufficiently to permit an informal rehearsal this afternoon preparatory to opening tonight. The show is booked to run five nights with two matinees. The evening shows start at 8:30 p. m. and the Saturday and Sunday matinees will open at 2:30.

Unlike the Sonja Henie show this spectacle, rather than being built around one person, is built upon a balanced program. There are several acts of feature attraction combined to bring out all the possibilities in ice skating. The graceful, spectacular, speed, acrobatic, humorous and ensemble presentations give more variety to this show than any that has previously been attempted.

The origin of the present "Ice Follies of 1939" took place a few years ago when a group performed a few shows for the purpose of raising funds for the Olympics. The Shipstad brothers, Roy and Eddie, Oscar Johnson and Bess Ehrhardt teamed so well they continued showing and tonight, augmented by such world famous stars as Evelyn Chandler and Bruce Maples, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, it really offers the finest production ever held on Boston ice.

Really Like Boston

Although it is custom with stage, screen, or ice stars to express delight at returning to a city, the veterans of the Follies troupe are sincere in so saying. This city is the warmest and most appreciative of ice skaters according to the many who have exhibited here. Much of the success of the present Follies could be traced to the acclaim it received here on other visits.

Last night several members of the cast viewed the hockey game and Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson visited the Bruin dressing room after the game. Having done their early skating in and around Minneapolis and St. Paul they were well acquainted with Cooney Weiland who formerly played for Minneapolis before joining the Bruins. It was the first game they had seen this year, usually their visit to a town chased hockey out.

Roy Shipstad and his wife Bess Ehrhardt were reigning headliners of the previous shows and this year they have taken in Evelyn Chandler, thereby giving an evening of skating that is unsurpassed. The latter combines her speed and acrobatics to excel all women skaters in the world today. She also does a pair number with her husband, Bruce Mapes.

Show Was Filmed

The show has had a turn in the movies, having been filmed recently in technicolor for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Last year the troupe made a year-round tour and completed 163 performances. The cast is made up of 25 principals and 24 ballet skaters divided into program that harbors no monotonous periods.

The comedy will be supplied by Eddie Shipstad and Oscar Johnson in pairs and Heinie Brock and Les Hamilton are booked to add to the hilarity. The old speed skater and ex-hockey player, Everett McGowan, will offer a specialty with his partner, Ruth Mack, and Harris Legg has a solo of barrel jumping. Valerie Fink and Laverne Busher present an especially interesting pair number. Missing will be the famed "Rhythm" girl, Lois Dworshack, now with another show exhibiting in California.

Cross-Country King —By Pap'

DON LASH
— HE WON THE NATIONAL A.A.U. CROSS-COUNTRY TITLE FOR THE FIFTH TIME IN A ROW !!
INDIANA
IS THE PACE FAST ENOUGH ?
LASH IS ON THE INDIANA STATE POLICE FORCE SO HIS TRAINING SCHEDULE IS SUBJECT TO MANY INTERRUPTIONS
WILLIE RITOLA WON THE TITLE FIVE TIMES FROM 1922 TO 1927 - BUT NOT WITHOUT A BREAK
PAP'

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Pending Bee Deal May Involve Pitcher

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Scribes covering the Bees' training routine at Bradenton this spring will find fresh copy abundant. Although the complete list will not be available until the roster is released in about two weeks, 23 or more new men will roam the ancient Fair Grounds. In fact, Trainer Jimmy Neary may get an idea he has unpacked his paraphernalia in the wrong clubhouse.

Butcher a Possibility

The slender Neary must realize by now, however, that Bob Quinn and Casey Stengel have given Boston's baseball faithful another new deal. There will be Simmons, Dickshot and Outlaw in the outfield; Hassett, Miller, Hill and Majeski around the infield; big Al Todd behind the bat—all recent acquisitions. And the Boston prexy and his manager are not finished with the market. They have at least one other deal in the making.

Bob Quinn wants another starting pitcher of the Turner or Fette type, a hurler who can go in there every fourth day and give the opposition a battle. Al Butcher, the Phillie right-hander, is a possibility. Pittsburgh is trying to trade for either Hassett or Elbie Fletcher, but is offering only reserve players in return.

With those two first basemen on his roster, Quinn is "sitting pretty." He is not forced to deal. Yet, if some club needs Fletcher or Hassett, Bob may pick up valuable assistance at another position. The Pirates could have Elbie or Buddy today if they offered Blanton, Bowman or Bauers.

Butcher is regarded more highly by the Bees than any other Phillie hurler, which puts Al ahead of Mulcahy and Passeau. "Butch" won 11 and dropped 18 deep in the second division, starting with Brooklyn and ending with Philadelphia. He delivered 14 complete games.

Aiming at Pennant

Although Bob Quinn is not broadcasting, there is a suspicion that he is secretly aiming at the 1939 National League pennant. He is satisfied that the Bees are well fixed offensively, and probably would start talking pennants if that extra hurler was secured. Cincinnati has progressed rapidly under McKechnie and looms as a strong contender this year, and Chicago, Pittsburgh and New York will be as troublesome as usual. But if Stengel can fit those new Bees into his picture, Boston may spring the surprise of 1939.

Incidentally, the Bees will probably leave here for Florida either Feb. 23 or 25 and begin conditioning shortly before the initial squad of Red Sox. For the past three years the local National Leaguers have departed on the afternoon of Feb. 23, reaching their training base on the morning of the 25th. The Red Sox leave the morning of Feb. 27, a Monday, and arrive in Sarasota the following evening.

* * *

Of all the players the Phillies have traded or sold in recent campaigns, only Dick Bartell has starred in other pastures. Dick helped the Giants win two pennants and next year will shortstop for the Cubs.

* * *

Don Hurst, Hal Lee, Arthur Whitney, Curt Davis, Chuck Klein and Virgil Davis are a few Philadelphia mainstays who failed to uphold their reputations when sent to other clubs.

* * *

Butcher, however, has not been under the lowly Phillie influence long enough to acquire that permanent second division atmosphere.

* * *

Oscar Horton, treasurer of the Bees and the club's champ golfer, is planning to take his putter to Hot Springs (Ark.) for about two weeks before turning toward Bradenton.

* * *

Horton and Dizzy Dean developed a friendly rivalry on the Bradenton links, but the ace hurler is beyond reach of Oscar's famed putter this spring. Diz trains in California with the Cubs.

McConnell And Morison Lead

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Capt. Russ McConnell of McGill and Bill Morison of Toronto were tied with seven points each today in the race for scoring honors in the young Triple I Hockey League season.

Russ, in the opinion of many the finest amateur player in Canada this season, showed his capabilities here in Boston when McGill played the Olympics, although the game was not a league affair. Russ scored three of the Big Red's four goals in its 4-to-3 win. In league play, he scored three times against Princeton and picked up one assist, while in the Yale game he tallied twice and had one assist. Several National Hockey League clubs are reported bidding for his services next year.

Morison, center for the Varsity Blue's second line, found the strings twice against Harvard while setting up three other scores, and in the Dartmouth game Monday night had one goal and one assist.

Ronnie Perowne of McGill and Bill L'Heureux of Toronto are tied for third with five points apiece. The first American appearance in the standings is made in the four-cornered tie for fifth place. Capt. Austie Harding of Harvard, Dud Humphrey of Yale, Roger Gagne of Montreal, and Art Boddington of Toronto each have four points.

Altogether 58 goals have been scored in league play and 57 assists have been credited for a total of 115 points. Toronto leads the team scoring with 16 goals, while McGill is second with 12.

Individual Scoring

	Gls	Assts	Pts
McConnell, McGill	5	2	7
Morison, Toronto	3	4	7
Perowne, McGill	1	4	5
L'Heureux, Toronto	2	3	5
Harding, Harvard	2	2	4
D. Humphrey, Yale	2	2	4
Gagne, Montreal	2	2	4
Boddington, Toronto	1	3	4
Patrick, Harvard	1	2	3
Anton, McGill	1	2	3
G. Humphrey, Yale	3	0	3
Walker, McGill	1	2	3
LeBoeuf, Montreal	1	2	3
Wyer, Princeton	1	2	3
Craig, Toronto	2	1	3
Taylor, Toronto	1	2	3
MacLachlan, Toronto	3	0	3
Kennedy, McGill	2	0	2
MacDonald, McGill	1	1	2
Dunn, McGill	1	1	2
LeCavalier, Montreal	2	0	2
Bordley, Princeton	2	0	2
Maynard, Toronto	0	2	2
Seabury, Yale	0	2	2
Boise, Yale	0	2	2
Mignault, Montreal	1	1	2
N. Williamson, Queen's	1	1	2
Eaton, Harvard	0	1	1
Jameson, Harvard	1	0	1
Coleman, Harvard	1	0	1
Perkins, Harvard	0	1	1
Pierson, Yale	1	0	1
Barnes, Yale	0	1	1
Toland, Yale	1	0	1
Howe, Yale	1	0	1
Hazen, Yale	0	1	1
Barnicle, Princeton	1	0	1
Cochrane, Princeton	0	1	1
Purnell, Princton	1	0	1
Fraker, Princeton	1	0	1
Merriam, Dartmouth	1	0	1
Maloon, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Foster, Dartmouth	1	0	1
Walsh, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Kelley, Dartmouth	0	1	1
Doheny, McGill	0	1	1
Dickison, McGill	0	1	1
Poupore, Queen's	1	0	1
R. Neilson, Queen's	0	1	1
B. Neilson, Queen's	1	0	1
Derome, Montreal	0	1	1
Genier, Montreal	0	1	1
Smith, Toronto	1	0	1
Callon, Toronto	1	0	1
Cassels, Toronto	0	1	1

Yanks Scout First Basemen

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The champion Yankees are counting on Lou Gehrig to play first base for only one more season, or two at the outside, so their scouts and minor league managers are under orders to come up with a slugging replacement for the "Iron Man."

At present there are four prospects on tap, with Tommy Henrich, the club's hard-hitting right fielder, more than likely to be converted into Gehrig's successor. Henrich was given a lot of practice around the bag last year and convinced Manager Joe McCarthy he could fill the bill.

The only flaw in this plan is that the Yankees might not be able to spare Tommy from their outfield. It all depends on how well Charley Keller, the brilliant young outfielder from Newark, lives up to his press notices.

As additional insurance against the day when Gehrig will step down, the Yank scouts have reported enthusiastically on three of the Yanks' chattels. They are Ed Levy, who was with Binghamton last year; Johnny Sturm, who was at Louisville on option, and Leonard Gabrielson, who slugged the ball for Seattle.

"All three are fine prospects, so good that we don't need to worry much about Lou's dropping out," said one of the undercover agents. "Both Levy and Gabrielson are big men and distance hitters of the Gehrig type, and Sturm hits well enough. Levy is stepping up either to Newark or Kansas City this season. We'll know more about him after a year of class AA experience."

Meanwhile Lou, the object of all this solicitude, is devoting his days to fishing out in Long Island Sound and makes no predictions on how much longer he will last. All he knows is that he still loves to play baseball, especially at his current salary of $39,000 a year.

Considered by many the greatest first baseman, Gehrig slowed perceptibly the last two campaigns, and for the first time in his big league career his batting average fell below .300 last year. He was forced to make a great rally in the closing month to bring it up to a respectable .295.

It is believed likely that the Yankees, for old times' sake if nothing else, will offer Lou another contract for $39,000 and let him be the game's highest paid player for one more year.

Gehrig's admirers here are wishing he would break an old rule and go South a few weeks ahead of the main squad to work himself gradually into condition. But they know he won't do it. He'll be there exactly on opening day, throwing the ball hard from the start and generally acting like a colt in fresh pasture.

Dates Announced For Wrestlers By Coach Gallagher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Oklahoma A. & M. College opens its 1939 wrestling campaign late this month, defending state and national championships, and while varsity candidates are going through early drills Coach E. C. Gallagher has announced his schedule.

The Cowboys will compete in home-and-home matches with the three other members of the Oklahoma College League—the University of Oklahoma, Central and Southwestern Teachers. Outside the state the Ags will wrestle two Big Ten Conference teams, entertaining Indiana University at Stillwater, and traveling to Champaign to meet the University of Illinois.

There is the possibility that A. & M. will have a dual match with a member of the Iowa State College League.

After the dual meet season is over the Cowboys will defend their national intercollegiate team championship in the annual tournament.

The 1939 A. & M. wrestling schedule as confirmed by Coach Gallagher follows:

Jan. 27—Southwestern at Weatherford. Feb. 3—Indiana University at Stillwater. (Formal dedication of 4-H Club building); 10—Oklahoma at Stillwater; 13—Central at Stillwater; 25—Illinois at Champaign.
March 3—Southwestern at Stillwater; 17—Oklahoma at Norman; 24-25—National intercollegiate tournament.

Temple Grid Card

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11 (AP)—A nine-game football schedule for 1939, including games with Texas Christian, Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech and Georgetown, was announced today by Temple University. The schedule (home games unless otherwise noted):

Sept. 29, Georgetown (night).
Oct. 6, Carnegie Tech (night); 13, Texas Christian (night); 21, Boston College, away; 27, Bucknell (night).
Nov. 4, Pittsburgh; 11, Holy Cross, away; 18, Villanova.
Dec. 2, Michigan State, away.

Vines, Budge to Florida

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Two stars from Florida's rival winter resort state, California, will perform in Miami this winter. Ellsworth Vines and Donald Budge, professional tennis players, will play here Jan. 29.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Budge, near exhaustion in Australia, ordered to take rest from tennis competition.

Three Years Ago

Willie Hoppe, former balkline champion, won world three-cushion billiards title by defeating Welker Cochran.

Five Years Ago

Bob O'Farrell, St. Louis Cardinals' catcher and former manager, signed two-year contract to pilot Cincinnati Reds.

New York Outdoor Ice Skating Meet For Schenectady

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Amateur speed skaters and skating enthusiasts will be interested to know that the New York State Outdoor Speed Skating Championships will be held here Jan. 29. A complete program of events has been prepared, which will include events for juvenile, junior, intermediate, and senior classes.

The feature event of the meet is to be the Mayor's Three-Mile Special for which a special plaque is to be awarded, as well as lap prizes. Besides the attractive gold, silver, and bronze medals to be awarded for each event, a special trophy is to be presented to the winner of the men's senior one-mile event. In each class, a point trophy will be awarded to the participant with the highest total score.

This meet, which is being run by the Schenectady Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Department of Parks and Recreation, in conjunction with their annual ice carnival, is sanctioned by the Northern N. Y. Skating Association, and is open to all registered amateur skaters residing in the United States or Canada. Entry blanks have already been distributed to individuals interested in skating throughout New York State, as well as to many in other Eastern States.

An interesting program of entertainment is being arranged for the benefit of the large gallery of spectators. These events will be interspersed between the more serious business of heats and title events to give a real carnival atmosphere to the meet. Schenectady's Central Park is ideally situated for the holding of such a meet. On three sides of the spacious ice arena, the banks rise steeply to enable spectators to see over the heads of those "down in front." Past experience in Schenectady indicates that the lake should have an excellent glaze of ice on the chosen week end to enable participants to turn out their best performance.

Officials Left Behind

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 11 (AP)—A sturdy young referee acknowledged the rule-makers had succeeded in their attempts to speed up college basketball—succeeded so well they are leaving the officials behind.

"Keeping an eye on 10 non-stalling young men rifling the ball from one end of the court to the other and galloping around like antelopes is a two-man job in any league," said Joe Epstein, a Knoxville lawyer and popular referee.

Western Golf

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The Western Amateur golf champion for 1939 will be crowned at Oklahoma City's Golf and Country Club.

The Western Golf Association announced the tournament site and set the dates for July 11-17 in its annual meeting Jan. 6. The western junior was awarded Ann Arbor, Mich., for June 14-17. No action was taken on the Western Open.

Sporting Around the Hub

Huskies to Play Maine Gridsters

Football insists on creeping back into the sports pages, even with the Bowl games now history and spring practice a thing of the future. Latest grid note comes from Edward S. Parsons, Athletic Director at Northeastern, who announces that the Huskies will play the University of Maine at Orono, Oct. 4, 1941. Although teams from the two schools are meeting in basketball and baseball, this will be their first meeting on the gridiron.

* * *

The women's state squash racquets tournament moves into the semifinal round at the Harvard Club today, with Eleonora Sears, defending champion, meeting Peggy Baker of Worcester, and Mrs. George W. Wightman playing Mrs. Philip Fowler. Miss Sears, ex-national titleholder, has won the state championship four times.

* * *

Capt. Chet Jaworski of Rhode Island State's hoop team continued his high-scoring ways last night as the Rams defeated Northeastern 79 to 57. In the team's seventh straight victory, Chet scored 25 points. Bob Gurney was high man for the Huskies with 25 points also.

* * *

Up at Hanover, Dartmouth had little trouble with Colgate on the court, setting the Red Raiders back on their heels by a score of 66 to 45. Sophomore Gustave Broberg continued to be the sensation of the Indians as he paced the scorers for the sixth time out of ten games this season. With 16 points last night, Gus brought his total to 153.

* * *

Burrill Devereux Barker, elected commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club last night to succeed Chandler Hovey, is no stranger to the waters around these parts. For some 40 years he has been a member of Eastern, during which time he has won his share of silverware. More than that, he is the scion of an old Salem shipping family. Other officers elected included Malcolm W. Greenough, vice commodore, and Henry A. Morss, Jr., rear commodore.

* * *

Tomorrow night at 6 p. m., the University Club will hold its popular badminton night, beginning with a buffet supper, and continuing with exhibitions of singles, doubles and mixed doubles. Official pictures will also be shown, with Jack Purcell, world champion, and national amateur champions demonstrating correct form.

* * *

Princeton's hockey team tuned itself up for its meeting with Harvard at the Arena Saturday by downing the Alumni 12 to 5 at Hobey Baker rink last night. The Crimson-Tiger affair, first game for both teams in the annual Quad League race, should be a tight battle. Both have won one and lost one to Canadian opponents in the Triple I League, and are tied in the standing.

* * *

Under auspices of the Wingfoot Club of the Boston Y. M. C. A., a track meet will be held tonight in the Huntington Avenue Branch gym among "Y" teams representing Newton, Lynn, Lawrence, and Boston.

* * *

The basketball game between B. U. and Worcester Tech at the Terrier gym tonight shapes up as a natural. Both teams are practically senior outfits which have played together since sophomore days. Previous contests have been split, and this is the rubber. And last, Tech is undefeated.

* * *

B. U.'s tank team opens its season tonight against Tech at the University Club pool.

* * *

Newspaper representatives and radio announcers will get together tomorrow evening at the Bellevue Hotel to hear the announcements by the Veterans of Foreign Wars of their new State-wide athletic program.

* * *

There is no change in the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League standing this morning. Boston University and New Hampshire had no ice for their game yesterday.

Two league contests will be played at the Arena tomorrow night when M. I. T. meets New Hampshire and Middlebury plays Northeastern. Tech will be playing its first game since the Lake Placid tournament last month. The Huskies, smarting from their 8 to 5 defeat at the hands of Colby, will present their regular line-up, including defenseman Lou Cunningham, who will wear a noseguard to protect a recent injury. Capt. Johnny Byrne will again work on the third line.

* * *

Harvard's hoop team meets Cornell at Ithaca tonight, and Princeton at the Indoor Athletic Building, Cambridge, Saturday. Both games are league contests. On Saturday, the swimming team will meet Cornell at 8:30 p. m., while the varsity wrestling team will grunt with Princeton matmen at 3 p. m.

G. C.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 10

National League

New York Americans 1, New York Rangers 0.
Boston 3, Chicago 1.
Detroit 3, Montreal 0.

International-American League

Springfield 2, Cleveland 1.

American Association

Wichita 6, St. Paul 1.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

New Haven at Providence.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

American Association

St. Louis at Minneapolis.
St. Paul at Kansas City.

Belgian Runner

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Josef Mostert, Belgian runner who holds the world record for three-quarters of a mile and has done 3m. 50s. for 1,500 meters, arrived today on the liner Paris to compete in four U. S. indoor track meets. Second only to England's Sydney Wooderson among European milers, Mostert will run in the Wanamaker Mile at the Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden Feb. 3; the Hunter Mile of the Boston A. A. meet, Feb. 11; the Baxter Mile of the New York A. C. meet, Feb. 18, and in the National A. A. U. 1,500-meter championship, Feb. 25, at the Garden.

Dartmouth Five Scores

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 11 (AP)—Paced by a star sophomore forward, Dartmouth had little trouble last night in defeating Colgate University 66-45 before a capacity crowd at Alumni Gymnasium.

The sophomore, Gus "Swede" Broberg, was high scorer, with 16 points, although he played only about half the game.

Tennessee vs. Holy Cross?

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11 (AP)—The possibility that Holy Cross and Tennessee may meet for a series of football games starting in 1940 was indicated here last night.

Tennessee would be the third southern team on the Holy Cross schedule which will include Georgia and Louisiana State.

Motorboat Marathon

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—The annual Albany-New York motorboat "marathon," longest and toughest outboard race scheduled each year, will be run Sunday, May 14, it was decided last night at a meeting of the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association, held in connection with the motorboat show.

Some 7,000 Teams In Baseball Tournament

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11 (AP)—George H. Sisler, high commissioner of semi-pro baseball, announced yesterday the 7,000 teams which engage in the sport would be organized into leagues under the National Semi-Pro Congress.

He said $10,000 had been appropriated for the task, under which about 1,000 six-to-eight-team leagues would be organized.

All players would be signed under a national contract system to prevent them from changing teams without consent of their managers, he added.

annual clearance

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BOSTON

Boston Amusements---Toscanini, Art Shows, Incoming Movies

NBC Symphony Heard In First Boston Concert

By L. A. Sloper

To the acclaim of a capacity audience, Arturo Toscanini led the NBC Symphony Orchestra through its first Boston concert last night in Symphony Hall. Conductor and players were warmly welcomed and at the close of the program they received an ovation.

Through its radio broadcasts, this organization has taken an important place in the musical life of America in the last two years. It has given a few concerts in Carnegie Hall, and this season it is venturing into the hinterlands. Last night's concert was one of a half dozen or so to be given by the orchestra this year outside of New York.

Thus its performances assume, in addition to their artistic qualities, a scarcity value. For the privilege of hearing last evening's program, the listeners had paid large amounts of money in the interest of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture.

It is really surprising how fine an orchestra has been developed in so short a time. Already it is remarkable for precision, flexibility and expressiveness. When the players have worked together longer under the inspiration of Mr. Toscanini's leadership, no doubt they will possess a tone of firmer body and greater beauty than at present.

♪ ♪ ♪

The opening number, Four Sonatas after Scarlatti's ballet, "The Good-Humored Ladies," arranged in the form of a suite and orchestrated by Vincenzo Tommasini, revealed at once some of the most ingratiating virtues of the ensemble. This is of course charming music, and it was played with the requisite delicacy and balance.

Later on in the program, the full forces of the orchestra displayed virile power in Wagner's music for Siegfried's Death and Funeral March, and in Ravel's Second Suite from the ballet, "Daphnis and Chloe." In both these items the performance was brilliant.

The "Waldweben" from "Siegfried" fared reasonably well, too. The present shortcomings of the orchestra were revealed chiefly in the Third Symphony of Brahms, which was the central piece of the program. Here, with a smaller body of players than in the Wagner and Ravel numbers, there was wanting that rich, warm body of tone and that sense of reserve power which are necessary for the full realization of this score.

♪ ♪ ♪

The legendary Mr. Toscanini himself was naturally the center of interest. While his fame has been waxing year by year, he has been little heard hereabouts. The orchestra was assembled for him by the National Broadcasting Company, and by him has been brought to its present high level. Its great success is without doubt due largely to his leadership.

His musical genius shone at its brightest in such diversified music as the Scarlatti suite, the excerpt from "Götterdämmerung" and the Ravel ballet. The Scarlatti was delectable, the Funeral March overwhelming, the Ravel dazzling.

The secret of Toscanini's power has long been a subject of wonder and debate. His warmest admirers explain it by telling us that he demands from his players merely what the composer has set down in the score, but that by some process of divination he makes the score come to life in such a way that we think we are hearing it for the first time in its essence. They seem to suggest some supernatural evocation which is beyond the capacity of any other living man.

♪ ♪ ♪

With all due respect, that is nonsense. To begin with, no composer can set down on ruled paper everything that he means; notation has its limitations. Moreover, every great conductor makes the music come to life through his penetrating understanding and his interpretative genius. The gift of entering into the heart of a score is given to few musicians, not to one alone. And when a conductor has so understood a score, he re-creates it, not by some superhuman power, but by communicating to his players his own conception.

This re-creation is not at all beyond the grasp of human thought. It is accomplished by emphasis on the long melodic line, by subtle dynamic nuances, by delicate balancing of voices, by supple play of rhythmic patterns, by a hundred means of expression which taken together reveal the conductor's whole architectural conception. Mr. Toscanini employs these resources, like other conductors, but more effectively than most because he has a finer imagination than most. If he were merely literal, the effect would not be obtained, however much talk there might be about mysterious divination.

Even the greatest of conductors are more successful with some composers than with others. Speaking with a number of performances, heard over a period of years, in memory, I should say that Brahms is one of the composers with whom Toscanini is in less close communion than with others. Last night, the tone of the orchestra was inadequate for the Third Symphony. But that does not account for the fact that the full effect of the Allegro con brio was not obtained for want of a long crescendo extending over the entire movement, or that the Andante was too slow in proportion to the rest of the symphony, or that the Finale lacked clarity, or that the rhythms were too square-cut throughout. These were flaws in interpretation.

William Kroll — Nicolai Berezowsky — Victor Gottlieb — Nicolas Moldavan

Coolidge String Quartet, which will be heard in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening, Jan. 17.

Toscanini Program

I. Four Sonatas arranged in the form of a suite and orchestrated by Vincenzo Tommasini (after the Ballet, "The Good-Humored Ladies") .....Scarlatti

II. Symphony No. 3 in F Major, opus 90..Brahms

III. "Waldweben," from Act II of "Siegfried".Wagner

IV. Siegfried's Death and Funeral March, from Act III of "Die Götterdämmerung"..Wagner

V. Second Suite of excerpts from the ballet, "Daphnis and Chloe" Ravel

Dance Notes

New England dancers will have their first opportunity to work in Boston with Martha Hill, teacher of dance at Bennington College, Bennington School of the Dance and New York University, and Norman Lloyd, pianist, composer for the dance and teacher of musical composition in relation to the dance, on Saturday afternoon, when both instructors will hold classes at the Bouvé-Boston School of Physical Education. Miss Hill's subject will be "Approach to Dance Composition"; Mr. Lloyd's, "Elements of Music."

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In the evening Miss Hill and Mr. Lloyd will present the New York University Dance Group in a performance of technique-demonstrations and original dance compositions, of interest to laymen as well as dancers and students.

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Lincoln Kirstein, director of the Ballet Caravan, announces that Leda Anchutina has joined the company for the spring tour which, starting this week, will take them as far south as Palm Beach. A new ballet, "Pocahontas," with music by Elliott Carter, Jr., and choregraphy by Lew Christensen, has been specially mounted for her.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harald Kreutzberg, who, on Feb. 17, returns to this country for his eleventh consecutive American tour, will bring with him a new dance drama, "The Everlasting Circle," in which, with the aid of masks, he dances seven characters. The music is by Friedrich Wilckens, who will again accompany Kreutzberg.

Golden Gate Fair To See Italian Art

SAN FRANCISCO — The 1939 California World's Fair has received assurance that the Italian Government would loan art works by 40 masters, never before shown in the United States, for display in the Palace of Fine Arts on Treasure Island.

News of the loan came in a message to Herbert Fleishhacker, Exposition chairman of the Fine Arts committee, from Guiseppi Bottai, Italian Minister of Education. The art has been valued by Italy at $15,000,000. Other European masters and Pacific Basin contemporary American and European oils and decorative arts will be shown.

Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child With Infant St. John," and Raphael's "Madonna of the Chair" are two of the art treasures to be loaned. The Michelangelo sculpture, one of the few ever to leave Italy, is valued at $2,000,000. The Raphael listed for the exhibition is one of the most widely reproduced of paintings. This canvas was carried to France during the Napoleonic Wars and reutrned to the Uffizi Gallev in 1815 after the battle of Waterloo. It is valued at $2,000,000.

Other famous canvases on the list include Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," Mantagna's "St. George," Titian's "Pope Paul III," and Fra Angelico's "Christening of St. John." The Sculptures include Donatello's "Portrait in Bronze of Antanio de Narni," Verrocchio's "David," and Laurana's "Marble Bust of Woman."

Commander Eugenio Ventura has been appointed by Signor Bottai as special Government representative in charge of assembling the art in Florence, Italy. All of the art will be shipped to New York, and from there sent by rail to San Francisco. Armed guards will accompany the shipment throughout the entire trip, during the 288 days of its display at Treasure Island, and on the return journey. All of the art will be packed in boxes double lined with zinc and will be transported in air-conditioned cars.

Leonard Shure — Paul Tortelier

Pianist and cellist for the concert this evening in Jordan Hall.

Three Water Color Exhibits

By Dorothy Adlow

The water color is a fairly common commodity in the Newbury Street art galleries. From all indications it is due to replace oil as the most popular medium. The fact is significant, that in five openings of exhibitions last week, four were aquarelles. The gallery-trotter ever in a mood hospitable to effective workmanship and honest effort grows somewhat thoughtful, and even apprehensive, at this general acceptance of watery pigment as a means of expression. It is not that we are not happy to see a good picture, however it has been fabricated; but, alas, water color lends itself to superficiality. It passes off more easily as something significant, for its fluent facile graces; and too many painters have come to rely on its inherent charms, permitting themselves to relax in discipline.

These preliminary remarks are made with some thought of the New Year when we take reckoning and look back at a year which artistically has been stimulating. Yet viewing local accomplishment in long range, we are more likely to discern traces of slackening and slipshod ways, the tendency to take the easier path, the desire to make the greatest number of pictures with the least expenditure of energy. It is for us who stand on the sidelines to resist this trend and straighten out the artist in his sense of proper values. If we don't, time and disillusionment will.

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On the whole our water colorists lean—upon sturdy tradition, borrowing wholesale from Winslow Homer, serving up a diluted recipe of John Sargent. Some lean too heavily, and their pictures betray a lack of conviction and sentiment. Others seem to feel an urge toward clarification, simplification, or some personal expression.

The exhibition at Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury is outstanding for its positive character, and for the progressive tendency in the work of the contributors. This is one of the most stimulating water color exhibitions shown in Boston in many months. Here, too is an answer to those who anticipated nothing from Federal sponsorship. No doubt the exhibition has been carefully selected from a mass of material which runs to average; but there are a few dozen pictures which reveal independence on the part of the artist, and responsibility to the demands of the medium.

To name a few of the noteworthy contributions, there are the pictures by Vernon Smith, who continues to show a deepening insight into the meaning of paint. There is a delightful barnyard scene by Mr. Smith. Views of the city, and of docks by Benjamin Katcoff catch the eye for good color, and strong design. Charles Kaeselau provides the poetic note in "Winter, Provincetown." Russell West contributes a handsome tempera, and Lester Hornby continues his aimiable color schemes in a scene, "Fisherman's Cove." Lawrence Kupferman is the highly disciplined and meticulous contributor, carrying on with his painstaking portraiture of houses in Boston; this time he characterizes early construction in "Old Roxbury."

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One of the most engaging pictures in the exhibition is "Girl at the Piano" by Philip von Saltza who seems to bridge the gap between the purely pictorial water color, and the graphic illustrative picture made in the past, portraying scenes of everyday life. In general, today we miss the informal and intimate and literary touch so common in early water colors.

Other pictures of interest shown at the Federal Art Galley are by Stuart Bruce, Prescott Jones, W. B. Hazelton, Charles Heinz, and James Clymer.

At Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street, there are water colors by Gertrude Bemis Bourne. Included are scenes of California and the Northwest, views of Boston and Nantucket, and still-lifes.

Mrs. Bourne is ingenious in her choice of subjects, such for example as "Frog Pond in August" and "Public Garden Swanboat." She seems happier in these, working more upon characteristic details, than in larger scenes such as the flower fields of Bakersfield, Calif. The more formidable subject robs her of special skill in description.

At the Guild of Boston Artists there is an exhibition of water colors by Sally Cross Bill. Vases of blossoms are painted in a free, illusory manner. The painter seems happiest with such flowers as sweet William in which the decisive markings and shapes help to moor her design.

Eugenia Buxton

Eugenia Buxton, pianist, will make her Boston debut in Jordan Hall, Thursday evening, Jan. 19, in the following program:

Two Sonatas	C. Scarlatti
Toccata in D major	J. S. Bach
Seven Bagatelles	A. Tcherepnin
Poeme Op. 32, No. 1	A. Scriabin
Impromptu	W. Lutoslawski
The Lake at Evening	C. Griffes
Pastorelle	
Toccata	F. Poulenc
Sonata, Op. 15	
Nocturne, Op. 27, No. 1	
Polonaise, Op. 53	Chopin

Plays to Come

Stars in Your Eyes—At the Shubert starting Tuesday, Jan. 17. Musical comedy by Arthur Schwartz and J. P. McEvoy, produced by Dwight Deere Wiman, with a cast including Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, and Tamara Toumanova.

Of Mice and Men—At the Plymouth starting Monday, Jan. 23.

What Every Woman Wants—At the Wilbur, beginning Monday, Jan. 30. Comedy by Saxon Kling and Esther Forbes with Francine Larrimore in the chief part. It has previously been called "Kate's Mischief," "For Proper Baptism," and "O Stranger, Stranger!"

Macbeth — At the Copley starting Tuesday, Jan. 31, in a production by the Federal Theater.

Susan and God — At the Shubert starting Feb. 13. Rachel Crothers' play with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part.

I'd Rather Be Right — At the Boston Opera House starting Feb. 20. George M. Cohan returning for a second visit as Chief Executive of the nation.

News of the Stage

'Presidential' Profits

George M. Cohan's tour in "I'd Rather Be Right" is continuing to attract huge audiences in the Middle West. The receipts at the box office tell the story. In Des Moines at the Municipal Auditorium the Sunday night performance brought in $9,640. The gross receipts for the week ending Saturday night totaled $43,156. That included trips to Kansas City, Wichita, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa.

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Misses 'anis and Draper

Elsie Janis and her Sunday night show in New York have done so well that there is now some talk of adding matinee performances. But nothing definite has been decided yet.

Ruth Draper will close her current engagement at the Little Theater in New York Saturday. Then she will go on tour, starting Jan. 26 in New Haven. Whether Boston will be included in her itinerary is yet to be made known.

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Music in the Air

Oscar Levant, who is a fairly regular guest at the radio sessions of "Information Please," has written incidental music for "The American Way" and will conduct the orchestra when the production opens in the Center Theater in New York on Jan. 21. But his radio acquaintances will not have an opportunity to see him. The orchestra will be stowed away on the seventh floor of the building and the music will be heard by the audience through a public address system.

'Shining Hour' and 'Illusion' To Hold Over for Second Week

Movies of Moment

After the deluge of first-run films that descended on Boston last week, the changes in bill immediately in prospect seem negligible. In fact even hold-overs are promised. At the Fine Arts, for instance, "Grand Illusion" is comfortably established and will run for another week at least. And at the State and Orpheum the combination of "The Shining Hour," "Dramatic School," and half a dozen box-office favorites in the casts has proved sufficiently attractive to continue for seven more days.

Another war film is scheduled to open Thursday at the Metropolitan. It is "The Dawn Patrol," a yarn about aviators, with a list of players that includes Basil Rathbone, David Niven, Donald Crisp, Melville Cooper, and Barry Fitzgerald. Edmund Goulding directed. The background is France in 1915, and the action is concerned with members of the British Royal Flying Corps sent to the front with inadequate training.

On the same program will be "Nancy Drew, Detective," a mixture of comedy and romance in which Bonita Granville and John Litel share the honors. The picture is the first of a series planned by Warner Brothers based on the so-called Nancy Drew books.

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Keith Memorial

At the Keith Memorial, "Son of Frankenstein"—which, of course, is a sequel to "Frankenstein" itself—will head the new bill coming in the end of the week. It is frankly a horror picture addressed to audiences which like that type of entertainment.

This newest Frankenstein of the screen has a cast that includes Basil Rathbone, Boris Karloff, Bela Lugosi, Lionel Atwill, Josephine Hutchinson, Emma Dunn, and Donnie Dunagen. It was produced and directed by Roland V. Lee. In the same bill with it will be "His Exciting Night," a farce about a timid bridegroom who almost loses bride when his employer tries to "frame him" as the handiest way of keeping a rich customer. Charles Ruggles, Ona Munson, Maxie Rosenbloom, and Marion Martin are in the cast. Both films open Friday. There will be preview showings Thursday night.

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More of Vaudeville

Vaudeville has caught on at the Keith Boston in no uncertain fashion. Blackstone, the magician, who was booked for an engagement of three days, did so much business over the week end that his stay was prolonged through the week. He will be followed on Friday by a bill that includes Lew Parker and company, comedians; the Fredysons, Hungarian gymnasts; and the Three Byrne Sisters, tap dancers.

On the screen will be "Flight to Fame," an aviation yarn with Charles Farrell and Jacqueline Wells in the chief parts; and "Lawless Valley," with a story about an innocent rancher who was sent to prison. Kay Sutton, Walter Miller, and Fred Kohler, Jr., are the principal players.

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Paramount-Fenway

After a brief excursion into first-run films, the Paramount and Fenway will resume their usual course tomorrow, showing pictures previously seen at the Metropolitan. The combination offered will be "Paris Honeymoon" and "Storm Over Bengal." The former has Bing Crosby crooning away with Franciska Gael and Shirley Ross; and the latter film is adorned by Patric Knowles, Rochelle Hudson and Richard Cromwell.

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French Film at Harvard

Under the wing of the French Talking Films Committee at Harvard, "Le Carnet de Ball" will be shown at the Institute of Geographical Exploration on Thursday and Friday. This is the same picture that was seen last April at the Fine Arts Theater in Boston. It has been particularly praised for its acting. The cast includes Marie Bell of the Comedie Francaise, Francoise Rosay, Louis Jounet, Harry Baur, and Raimu.

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Short Subjects

At the Trans-Lux Theater the change in bill promised for Friday will be headed by a "Newsreel Digest" and will include "Mechanix Illustrated," showing in color a number of new inventions; "Nature's Mimics," another color film about birds and animals which imitate human beings; "Screen Snapshots," with informal views of movie stars; Fitzpatrick Traveltalk, in color, on "Sidney, Pride of Australia"; training of bird dogs; and a Walt Disney color cartoon, "Mickey's Amateurs."

The program of short films at the Fine Arts has been shortened since the opening performance to keep the show within reasonable limits. The bill now includes the March of Time refugee film, and views of the Russian Conservatory of Music, in addition to "Grand Illusion."

Exhibition to Aid Esplanade Concerts

During the week of Jan. 16, the public will have opportunity of seeing at 11 Newbury Street, nine miniature period rooms completely equipped with tiny antique furniture. All these objects were collected during 35 years by Mme. Helena Rubenstein, and the showing is to be held for benefit of the Esplanade Concert Fund, which has offices in Symphony Hall.

A particular attraction of the rooms and contents to be exhibited, is that the objects are themselves antique, although the structures that surround them were built lately, so far as possible of material contemporary with the style . . . such as the moire silk wall covering in one case.

How small the objects are is suggested by a few Georgian dining room items. The sideboard is three inches high, and dining chairs are a little less. Silver goblets stand seven eighths of an inch, and plates measure one inch, yet have decorated borders. These are part of an eighty-piece set of solid silver.

For the exhibition Madame Rubenstein has loaned the following from her total of 25 arrangements, covering 15th to 19th centuries: Spanish dining hall, Versailles ball room, Queen Anne dining room, Georgian dining room, Louis XV drawing room, mid-Victorian parlor, Austrian kitchen, "Old Curiosity Shop," and Montmartre attic studio.

An invitation preview, with supper, will be held on Jan. 15. The following days of the week the showing is to be public, with admission charge of 50 cents for adults and 25 for children.

Shorts and Trailers

'Ice Follies' Preview

The Ice Follies show at the Boston Garden Thursday night is being claimed as a "preview" for the M-G-M film, "Ice Follies of 1939." It seems that this ice carnival company was on the West Coast last spring. An arrangement was made for their figure skating exploits to be photographed. The film is expected to reach Boston early next month. Joan Crawford, James Stewart, and Lew Ayres will be the regular movie players in the cast.

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'Pygmalion' Perhaps

The movie version of Shaw's "Pygmalion" made something of a stir when it arrived in New York a month or so ago. It is still running there at the Astor Theater. But nothing has been decided yet about bringing the film to Boston.

A 'try-out' showing has been arranged for the near future at Dayton, Ohio, and movie reviewers from neighboring cities have been invited to attend. The reactions of the public there will be watched as a guide for further handling of the picture. If and when it is shown in Boston the State and Orpheum now seem likely to get the booking.

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Players Assigned

Thomas Mitchell has been assigned to the cast for "Plane No. 4," which will have Jean Arthur and Cary Grant in the principal parts. The production is under the direction of Howard Hawks.

Fay Bainter will have the title role in a picture which now goes by the name of "Old Mrs. Leonard and Her Machine Guns," but which probably will have a far different title when it reaches the screen.

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Corrigan Labeled

Speaking of titles, "Flying Irishman" now seems to have been approved as the final name for Douglas Corrigan's picture. The film is a chronicle of Corrigan's career from his boyhood days until his "wrong way" flight from New York to Dublin.

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"Mikado" Rights

Distribution rights to Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" have been secured by Universal Pictures for the United States, Canada, South America, and the Far East. The cast of players includes the D'Oyly Carte company, and Kenny Baker from radio and movie studios. The film has been photographed in Technicolor, and has an accompaniment of music by the London Symphony Orchestra.

New Ford Hall Play

The Ford Hall Forum Players will present as their next play, beginning Thursday evening, at the Barn Theater on Joy Street, Paul and Claire Sifton's "The Doctors," described as a study of socialized medicine. Lilian Arnold has directed.

Behind the Lines

Errol Flynn — Basil Rathbone

In "The Dawn Patrol," film due Thursday at the Metropolitan

Amusements

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Wed., Mat. and Eve., "The MIKADO." Thurs., Fri., Sat., "IOLANTHE." Jan. 16, 17, 18, "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av. Cir. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

"★ ★ ★ ★" (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR Cast
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

3 MATINEES WEEKLY WED., THURS., SAT.
BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. BRy. 9-3970. Evgs. at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. at 2:30

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 31
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat. hol. evgs. and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

Last 2 Weeks EVENINGS at 8:30 Mat. Sats. 1 p. m. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 6:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Mail Orders Now "HENRY IV" Opens Jan. 30

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:30 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales (est.)	880,000
Previous day	713,150
1939 volume to date	7,620,910
1938 volume to date	7,878,150

Leading Issues Off 2 to 3 Points In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Sellers found buyers rather scarce in the stock market today and prices were marked down throughout the list, some falling 2 or 3 points.

Yesterday's modest rally gains in most shares were rubbed out and many issues sold at new lows for the downswing from the year-end highs. Near the final hour prices were about at the worst of the day.

Dealings were small, however, and proceeded at the rate of only about 800,000 shares for the full session.

Among the outstanding losers were steels and aircrafts, recent favorites in speculation on U. S. armament spending prospects.

The decline, brokers said, seemed to have its inception in a shift back to the selling side by traders on the assumption yesterday's modest upturn was merely a "technical" rally in the new year trend. However, better support was noticeable as leading shares approached the December lows, which analysts suggested might mark the downward limits of a "trading range."

Showing the way down were U. S Steel, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, Chrysler, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Union Carbide, Douglas, United Aircraft, Great Northern preferred, General Motors, Boeing and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Owens-Illinois Glass, down 3 points at one time, repeated its recent poor performance. Among the handful of gainers were Dunhill International and Sperry.

In the curb, moderate losses ruled in Aluminum of America, Electric Bond & Share, Newmont Mining and New Jersey Zinc.

Bond Market Retreats

The bond market retreated today as the trading pace quickened. More than cancelling yesterday's rally in most cases, losses ranged from fractions to over a point as the session entered the final hour.

U. S. Government loans proved a little more vulnerable to light offerings although declines of as much as 5-32ds of a point were offset by gains of nearly as much. Foreign dollar loans were comparatively quiet.

Sellers singled out the secondary rail division for action and losses of around a point were shown by Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Mobile & Ohio 5s and 4½s, St Paul 5s, Frisco 4½s of '78, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, and Illinois Central 4s.

Also on the losing side were loans of International Hydro Electric, Texas Corp., Columbia Gas & Electric, and Pennsylvania.

Chicago Railway 5s ran up 6 points on fairly heavy demand.

Stepping out of a fractional groove in the foreign section were Great Consolidated Electric Power of Japan 6½s, ahead around 4 on moderate activity.

Decline in Wheat Prices Is Halted

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The recent downward trend of wheat values was halted today, but prices made very little recovery headway. Strength in foreign markets and the unsettled European political situation were factors encouraging quiet buying operations in the futures pit here.

The best export corn business reported so far this year offset an improved crop outlook in Argentina and corn prices made only slight gains.

Wheat closed unchanged to ½ higher, May 69⅛-69,⅞ July 69½-⅝; corn ⅛-½ up, May 52⅞-53, July 54; oats ⅛ lower to ⅛ higher.

Business Personals

Spencer Trask & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce that Reginald C. Foster has retired as a partner of the firm and that José C. Harris has been appointed resident manager of the Boston office. Mr. Harris became associated with Spencer Trask & Co. following the withdrawal from business early last year of the firm of Blake Brothers (P) Co., of which he had been managing partner in Boston for eight years.

Announcement is made of the formation of S. F. Schleisner Company, New York, to specialize in Central European inland and currency payments, registered mark travelers checks, letters of credit, foreign bonds and stocks, etc. Mr. Schleisner was at one time Vice President of American Foreign Banking Corporation and manager of the foreign remittance department of R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and was more recently associated with M. S. Wien & Co.

Goodbody & Co. announce that Frank D. Ruppert, formerly Agricultural Economist for Case, Pomeroy Company, Inc., has become associated with them in the Commodity Department of their Main Office.

Albert E. Marshall has been elected president of Rumford Chemical Works of East Providence, R. I., effective as of Jan. 1. Mr. Marshall became affiliated with the company in 1927 as consultant engineer.

Hornblower & Weeks have announced the addition to their staff of William R. White. Mr. White recently has been engaged in corporate research work and trade surveys. Prior to this, Mr. White served as financial news editor of the New York Evening Post, and has been associated with several other New York newspapers.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.33. Tin steady; spot and nearby 46.75; forward 46.90. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.85-95; East St. Louis 4.70. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:30	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	57½	57½	57½	— ⅝
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	45	45	45	Jan 6
12⅝	6¼	Adams Exp (.30e)	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	26¼	26	26	— ⅝
67⅛	40	Air Reduction (2a)	10	61⅜	61	61⅛	—1
1⅝	⅝	Air-War El Appl	4	1	1	1	— ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	
17⅝	8½	Alleghany pf xw		11½	11½	11½	Jan 10
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	12½	12¼	12¾	— ⅝
17⅛	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	12	12	12	Jan 9
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	17	17	17	Jan 10
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	24	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅞
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	4	10¾	10½	10½	
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	185½	185	185½	Jan 9
12¾	7	Allied Kid (4s)		12½	12½	12½	— ⅝
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (9a)	9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4⅜	4½	Allied Stores	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ¾
58¾	34⅛	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	29	44	42¾	43½	
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19	19	19	Jan 9
3⅝	1¾	Amal Leather	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jan 10
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	14	13	13	Jan 3
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jan 9
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jan 7
23½	10	Am Bk Note (1.10g)	12	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅞
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 10
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	6	49	46¾	47	—2¼
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	99¼	98¼	98¼	—1⅜
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	+ ⅝
34⅞	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	15	30⅞	30	30½	— ¾
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½xw)	1	50	49½	49½	— ¾
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	16	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	—1
12¾	5¼	Am Ch & Chl pf (6)	1	11	11	11	Dec 21
30⅜	12⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	9	43¼	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf		15	15	15	Jan
25⅛	13¼	Am & F P $7 pf	6	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
12¾	5¼	Am & F P 2 pf		8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	15	14¾	15	Jan 10
46	27	Am Hide & Leather	6	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅜
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (5½s)	2	30	30	30	— ¾
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	45½	45¼	45½	Jan 9
1¾	1¼	Am Ice		1½	1½	1½	Jan 9
20⅛	13¼	Am Ice pf	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
30⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	19	17½	16¾	16¾	—1
79	44	Am Locomotive pf	6	93¾	92½	92½	—1½
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	15	16½	15	15½	+ ⅜
5¾	2⅜	Am M & Metal	3	4¼	4	4	+ ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	3	37¼	37¼	37¼	
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P&L $6pf(⅞xk)	6	44½	40	40¼	Jan 9
41½	16¼	Am P&L $5pf(⅝xk)	4	34¼	34	34¼	— ⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	54	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	24	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	70	70	70	— ⅛
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	9	14⅜	14	14	— ⅛
13½	7⅛	Am Seating (½g)		18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	—1
58⅜	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (½g)	11	49¼	49	49	— ⅛
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	134	134	134	+1
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)		61¾	61¾	61¾	
40¾	16⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	22	36½	36¼	36½	— ⅜
11⅜	6⅛	Am Stores	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (1.40e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Dec
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	2	31	31	31	— ⅜
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	90	89½	90	
20⅝	12¾	Am Sum Tob (1a)	1	18⅛	18	18⅛	Jan 9
150¼	111⅜	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	149¾	150¼	150½	— ⅜
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)		85⅝	85¾	85¾	+ ⅛
91⅜	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	3	19	18	18	— ⅛
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	148	148	148	
9½	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅜	6	Am Water Wks	38	13¼	12⅜	13¼	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82¾	82¾	82¾	Jan 10
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	12	6¾	6½	6½	Jan 10
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	10	42¼	40½	40½	—2½
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	5	7	7	7	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33	33	33	Jan 7
42¾	31	Anaconda (1½e)	108	33	32½	32⅞	— ½
64⅜	29	Anacon W & C		53½	53½	53½	Jan 10
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	9	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
20½	10	Andes Copper (.40e)	1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	Jan 3
4½	2	A P W Paper	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 9
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)		29½	28¾	29	Jan 6
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	103¼	103	103¼	Jan 10
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	18	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	49¼	49¼	49½	Jan 10
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (3¾a)	5	53	52⅜	52⅞	—1⅛
13	5½	Arnold Const (½a)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
8¾	2⅞	Artloom Corp	5	9½	8⅞	9	— ⅛
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	6	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 3
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅜	52⅜	Jan 3
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	46	38¾	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (2g)	2	66⅛	66	66⅛	+ ⅛
30	14	Atl Coast Line	14	26⅛	25	25½	— ⅝
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	7¼	7	7	—1
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	6	14	13½	13½	— ⅜
27⅜	17⅜	Atl Refining (1)	5	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅝
100¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	25	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44	44	44	— ¼
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼a)	1	62	62	62	—3
8	4½	Atlas Tack	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4	4	4	
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.15½ex)	31	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛

B

17⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	91	15⅛	14⅜	15	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	14	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	7	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	8	28½	28	28	Jan 10
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 10
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	18	18	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅜
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (½a)	13	19¾	19⅛	19½	— ¼
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jan 10
102	90	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 22
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 9
9	4⅜	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
33	75¼	Belg N R of (3.30e)		72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	+1⅛
29½	4⅜	Bendix Aviation	88	26¼	25⅝	26	— ⅜
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	2	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅜
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.25xe)	8	37⅜	36½	36⅝	—1⅛
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	97	75¾	74	74⅞	—1⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	113½	113	113	—1½
29¾	17⅜	Bigelow-Sanford	4	24⅜	23½	23⅝	—2
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½g)	8	20⅝	19½	19⅝	—1⅛
16⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	19	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ¾
35⅝	19	Boeing Airplane	25	31⅛	30⅛	31½	— ⅛
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½g)	1	26½	26½	26½	—1⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.80e)	2	14¼	14	14	
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	6	17	16¾	16¾	
36⅝	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	22	28½	27¾	27¾	—1
4⅝	1⅝	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	26	25½	25½	— ⅝
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾a)	2	6½	6¼	6¼	
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	25	14⅝	14¼	14½	— ⅜
37⅝	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	12	28½	28	28	— ⅞
40⅜	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39	38½	38½	Jan 9
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2⅛	1¾	1¾	Jan 10
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	6	9½	9¼	9¼	Jan 9
14⅛	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	10	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
46⅛	16⅞	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	38	38	38	— ½
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (2½e)	1	33⅓	33⅓	33⅓	+ ⅓
14½	5½	Brun-wick-Balke(1e)	1	12½	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	16	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	Budd Mfg	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	22	5¼	5¼	5¼	
29	13¼	Bullard Co	10	27⅛	26	26⅝	— ⅛
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	5	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burlinc Mills (1)	8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½a)	6	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	1	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24	16¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 10

C

24½	15⅛	Calif Packing	4	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Dec 31
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛a)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	2	16	16	16	— ⅝
21½	12¼	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	41	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	39	8⅝	8½	8½	
42	21	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	32	32	32	Jan 10
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Carriers & Gen(.05g)	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	6	93¾	10⅛	10½	—1¼
29¾	29¾	Caterpil Tractor (2)	16	45¾	45	45	
106⅝	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 9
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	49	23	22¾	22½	— ⅜
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19⅛	12⅜	Celotex Corp	21	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
28	18⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	22¼	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2	Cent Foundry	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
14	6½	Cent R R N J	2	8½	8½	8½	Jan 7
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 5
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	10	48⅛	47¼	47¼	—1⅛
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	16	11⅝	11¼	11½	— ⅛
33⅜	18	Champ Pap & F	5	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 10
32⅝	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	37	34⅝	33¾	33¾	—1⅛
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	— ⅛
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	2	22¾	11⅝	12	—1
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	3	⅞	¾	¾	Jan 10
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5¼		Chi & N West pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 9
⅛		Chi Great West	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	2	3¼	3¼	⅝	
5⅞	3¼	Chi Mail Order	1	12¾	12¼	12¼	Jan 9
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	1¼	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
19¼	6¼	Chi Pneu Tool	7	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
39¼	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	37½	36½	36½	Jan 6
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	48	48	48	Jan 10
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 6
2⅞	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	Jan 9
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 10
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 28
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (½e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 6
13⅛	3¼	Childs Co	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:30	Net Ch'ge
88⅝	35¾	Chrysler Corp (2e)	96	78⅜	78¼	77	—2⅝
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
8½	2	City Stores	5	4	4	4	
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (1¼e)	3	22½	22	22	Jan 10
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27	27	27	Jan 7
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	25	56⅛	55	55½	—1½
26¾	10⅝	Clueti, Peabody(1.80e)	26	21½	20⅝	21	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	9	131½	130½	130½	—1¼
61½	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)		56	56	56	Jan 9
17	5½	Colgate-Palm (1½a)	12	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	103	1 3	1 3	Jan 10
39¾	3¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	1	33½	2½	32½	—1
23⅞	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	11	10⅝	10	10⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	11	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	6	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
9¼	5⅛	Colum Gas & El	72	7½	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)		76	76	76	Jan 9
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g% 2)	5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
38⅝	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾x)	9	35¼	35	35¼	Dec
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)		88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	—1⅛
89⅝	53	Comi Credit (4)	13	85	83½	83½	— ⅛
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	1 85¼	85¼	1 85¼	Jan 10
133	52⅝	Comi Invest Tr (4)	18	108⅛	86	86	—1¼
113⅜	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	1	low	109	109	Jan 10
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	23	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3½	1	Com with & South	46	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
58⅜	25	Com & So pf (4½x)	6	48	47¼	47¼	— ¾
34	22⅞	Com with Edis (1.60)	32	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
9½	3¼	Conde Nast	9	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
19⅝	10	Congol Nairn (¾a)	9	18¾	17½	17½	—1⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec
26⅝	10⅛	Consol Aircraft (1e)	50	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
98⅜	58	Consum Pow pf(4½s)	1	94½	94½	94½	Jan 10
17⅞	9¾	Container Corp	6	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Cont Bak B	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
104½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	94¾	93	93	Jan 10
57⅛	37	Cont Can (2e)	6	42¼	42	42¼	
116	101	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113½	113½	113½	Jan 9
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 10
38½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	4	33¾	33½	33½	
61⅛	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)		56	56	56	Jan 9
17	5½	Colgate-Palm (1½a)	12	14¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	103	1 3	1 3	Jan 10
39¾	3¼	Collins & Alk (1¼e)	1	33½	2½	32½	—1
23⅞	9¼	Col Fuel & Iron	11	10⅝	10	10⅜	— ⅛
32⅝	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	11	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	6	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
9¼	5⅛	Colum Gas & El	72	7½	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)		76	76	76	Jan 9
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g% 2)	5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
38⅝	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾x)	9	35¼	35	35¼	Dec
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)		88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	—1⅛
89⅝	53	Comi Credit (4)	13	85	83½	83½	— ⅛
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Boston 'Bank Day' Changes Are Few; Deposits Expand

The national banks and trust companies of Boston have just concluded a year's activity, and according to "Bank Day" reports, there were no changes in capital or dividend rates, nor were there mergers during the year. Changes in the list of officers and directors were few. One of the most important changes took place in December with the election of Charles E. Spencer, Jr., as President of the First National Bank of Boston, and Philip Stockton, former President, as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The traditional second Tuesday of January reports showed that for the year just past there was a moderate dip in earnings, an incease in deposits and a decrease in loans, discounts and investments, with these latter changes reflected in an upturn in cash and Government bond holdings.

Deposits Increase

Eight leading Boston banks reported a gain in deposits of $73,-701,000 during 1938 to total of $1,-147,868,000.

The Merchants National Bank of Boston announced that Richard P. Chapman, assistant Vice-President, had been elected Vice-President.

Directors of the various banks were elected as follows:

First National Bank

John S. Ames, Frederick Ayer, George R. Brown, Thomas D. Cabot, Frank J. Comerford, Guy W. Cox, Carl P. Dennett, William Dexter, B. H. Bristow Draper, Frederic C. Dumaine, George P. Gardner, Robert F. Herrick, Halfdan Lee, Russell H. Leonard, William M. Rand, Neil W. Rice, John J. Robinson, Charles S. Spencer, Jr., Abbot Stevens, Philip Stockton, John A. Sweetser, Bernard W. Trafford, Sinclair Weeks, George B. Wells, Sidney W. Winslow, Jr.

Old Colony Trust

Hobart Ames, William Amory, Amory Coolidge, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Channing H. Cox, Robert Cutler, William J. Davidson, William Dexter, Russell G. Fessenden, W. Cameron Forbes, Reginald Foster, G. P. Gardner, Jr., J. Reed [illegible], Oliver Ames, Richard S. Russell, S. Parkman Shaw, Gifford K. Simonds, Joseph A. Skinner, James J. Storrow, Jr., Eliot Wadsworth, E. Sohier Welch, Charles W. Whittier, Cornelius A. Wood

Officers were reappointed.

National Shawmut Bank

Norman I. Adams, Nathaniel F. Ayer, Harry L. Bailey, Spencer Borden, Walter S. Bucklin, Paul C. Cabot, George H. Clough, Lawrence Coolidge, Albert M. Creighton, Robert G. Dodge, Ralph E. Flanders, Robert M. Leach, H. deForest Lockwood, Arthur N. Maddison, Henry J. Nichols, P. A. O'Connell, George E. Pierce, Carl M. Spencer, Oliver M. W. Sprague

Merchants National Bank

George B. Bacon, Robert D. Brewer, Frank L. Converse, Douglas Crocker, Louis Curtis, Ernest B. Dane, Wm. Arthur Dupee, Frederick A. Flather, William S. Forbes, John L. Hall, Russell B. Lowe, Joseph P. Manning, Robert W. Maynard, Samuel D. Parker, W. Rodman Peabody, James L. Richards, Alfred L. Ripley, George W. Smith, Charles Stetson, Albert R. Whitney

Richard P. Chapman, assistant vice-president, was elected a vice-president.

National Rockland Bank

Roger Amory, O. Kelley Anderson, Stanley M. Bolster, Harrie I. Brett, Herbert M. Cole, Wallace J. Falvey, Ernest A. Hale, Charles E. Hodges, Jr., John K. Howard, W. Frank Lowell, Elmore L. MacPhie, Robert B. Rugg, B. Tuckerman, Jr., Frank S. Waterman, George L. Wrenn, 2d

Webster & Atlas

Jacob A. Barbey, Charles B. Barnes, Theodore G. Bremer, Charles Brewer, W. R. Cordingley, Raymond B. Cox, Amory Eliot, Robert Ernst, Richard M. Everett, Edward W. Grew, Arnold W. Hunnewell, Arthur W. Lane, Charles E. Mason, Edward Motley, Harrison G. Reynolds

As of Dec. 31, 1938, the eight Boston banks (including two State institutions) which do most of the city's commercial banking, had combined resources of $1,321,305,000, an increase of $71,480,000 for the year. Deposits were up by approximately the same amount, increasing $73,-701,000 to $1,147,868,000. Loans, discounts and investments of the eight banks dropped off $35,555,000 to a year-end total of $487,758,000, a decline of about 7 per cent, reflecting decline in the shoe and textile industries in the early months of 1938.

Despite the fact that the largest bank followed a policy of reducing government bond holdings, the eight institutions showed an increase in this item of $16,582,000 to an aggregate of $261,955,000, Cash increased $92,602,000 to $497,156,000, with the First National Bank accounting for all this increase. Undivided profits of the eight banks increased $1,136,000, against an increase of $2,789,000 in 1937. Dividends were covered by a 25 per cent margin.

Shawmut Report

At the annual meeting of National Shawmut Bank, President Walter S. Bucklin called attention to the bank's high degree of liquidity and its strong position as evidenced by the relation of capital and surplus to deposits.

At the annual meeting of Webster & Atlas National Bank, President R. B. Cox reported net operating earnings in 1938, exclusive of bond profits, recoveries and reserves for income taxes, were 6.09 per cent on the capital stock, or $3.04 per share, which compared with 1937 earnings of 8.44 per cent or 4.22 per share. In addition there were very substantial cash profits realized from sale of government bonds during 1938, Mr. Cox stated.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Jan. 9: Receipts, $21,816,-573.99; expenditures, $35,799,764.95; net balance, $3,031,540,262.24, including 42,-393,204,492.82 working balance. Customs receipts for the month, $6,729,563.85. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $3,030,955,190.75; expenditures, $4,781,223,-101.54, including $1,582,551,761.25 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,750,267,910.79. Gross debt, $39,-511,315,465.93, an increase of $8,771,501.15 above the previous day. Gold assets, $14,-868,603,728.16.

Retail Advertising Up 0.9 P. C.

NEW YORK—Retail newspaper advertising in 80 major cities registered a slight gain of 0.9 per cent in the final week of 1938, according to Advertising Age. Linage was 14,462,764, as against 14,332,204 in the like week of 1937. For the entire year the decline was 9.9 per cent. New York newspapers dropped 9.6 per cent for the week and 9.3 per cent for the year.

N. S. Steel to Cut Capital

HALIFAX, N. S. (CP)—The Nova Scotia Supreme Court gave notice application of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company for reduction of capital from $15,000,000 to $3,000,000 has been approved. Henceforth the issued and outstanding share capital of the N. S. S. and C. is $3,000,000 divided into 30,000 ordinary or common shares.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	103	103	103
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.2	110.2	110.2
2 3¼s '45-43	110.29	109.30	110
1 3¼s '46-44	110.4	110.4	110.4
4 4s '54-44	114.18	114.18	114.18
5 2¾s '47-45	107.13	107.10	101.10
1 2½s '45	06.18	106.18	106.18
4 2½s '53-49	102.27	102.23	102.23
2 3s '55-51	107.12	107.11	107.11
20 2¾s '60-55	104.24	104.21	104.21
2 2¾s '59-56	103.19	103.19	103.19
12 2¾s '65-60	102.28	102.25	102.26
4 2¾s '63-58	103	102.21	103

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47-42	106	106	106
1 3¼s '64-44	107.12	107.12	107.12
5 3s '49-44	105.7	107.5	107.5

Home Owners' Loan

11 2¼s '44-42	10 .14	104.14	104.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Adams Exp 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
3 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82	82	82
12 Alleghany cv 5s '49	71½	71	71
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	37	36½	36½
31 Allis Cahlm cv 4s '52	109½	109	109
3 Am & For P 5s 2030	52¼	52¼	52¼
6 AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4 Am Int 5½s '49	103½	103½	103½
15 Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111¾	111¾
14 Am T&T 3¼s '66	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
13 Am T&T 3¼s '61	107¼	107	107
40 Anac Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105½	105½
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98	98	98
8 Arm Del 4s '55	98¼	98	98
10 ATSF 4s '95	109	108¾	108¾
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	91	90¾	91
1 AT&SF 4½s '95	94½	94½	94½
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
9 ACL cit 4s '52	72	71½	71½
3 A C Line 4½s '64	68¼	68	68¼
18 Atl Gu&WI 5s '59	55⅞	55½	55⅞
4 Atl Ref 3s '52	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	21¼	21	21
5 B&O 1st 5s '48	56	56	56
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	20	20	20
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	19	18½	18½
23 B&O cv 4½s '60	12½	12	12
6 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	12	12	12
16 B&O 4s '48	56¼	56	56¼
3 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
17 B&O 5s SW '50	35½	35	35½
1 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	35	35	35
3 B&O cv 4s '51 st	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5 BellTPa 5s '60 C	129¼	129¼	129¼
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¼	107¼	107¼
19 Beth Stl 3⅞s '66	102½	102¼	102½
49 Beth Stl 3½s '52	100	99¾	99¾
2 Bos&Me 5s '67	27¾	27½	27¾
1 Bos&Me 4¾s JJ '61	25¾	25¾	25¾
4 Bos&Me 5s '55	28	28	28
3 Bkly Ed 3¼s '66	109¼	109	109¼
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¾	71½	72
6 Bkly Un Gas 4s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	75½	75½	75½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94½	94½	94½
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	29	28	28
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	27½	27½	27½
2 Bur CR&No 5s '34	8	8	8
2 BurCR&No5s'34ct	8	8	8
2 Bush Term 5s '55	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	114¾	114¾	114¾
6 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	118¾	118¾	118¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'55	117¾	117¾	117¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
5 Can Nor 6½s'46	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 Can Pac 5s'44	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 Can Pac 5s'60	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Can Pac 4s perp	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Can B Un Pac4s'48	18	18	18
5 Can Ill E & G 5s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can New Eng 4s '61	33	33	33
5 Can Pac 5s '60	59¼	59	59
2 Can Pac 1st 4s'49	75	75	75
1 Can RR NJ 5s'87 reg	22	22	22
2 Certain-td 5½s'48	79½	79½	79½
2 Champ P&F 3⅜s'45-50	101	100¾	100¾
2 C&O 3½s'96D	97½	97¾	97¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	97½	97½	97½
9 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98¼	98	98¼
18 CB&Q 4½s '77	93¼	93	93
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 CB&Q 4s III '49	103½	103½	103½
2 CB&Q 3½s 'III '49	99½	99½	99½
16 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21	20½	20½
14 Chic Gt West 4s '59	23¼	23	23¼
3 Chi I&L 6s '66	5	5	5
3 Chi I&L 5s '66	5½	5	5
26 CMSP&P 5s '75	10¾	10	10¼
3 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
2 CF&SP 4½s '89 C	27¼	27	27
5 SM&SP 4½s '89 E	27	26¾	26¾
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¾	27½	27½
2 CM&SP gen 5s '89	18½	18½	18½
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10½	10½	10½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
21 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4¾	4¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	9½	9½	9½
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9¾	9½	9½
14 Chi & NW 4s '87	15½	15	15
3 Chi&NW 4s '87 st	15¾	15	15¼
24 Chi Ry 5s '27	57	53	56
3 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	8¾	8½	8¾
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
16 CRI&P 4s '88	16¾	16½	16½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
25 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	107¾	108
18 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	106	106
1 Ch Un Cta 3½s '51	102	102	102
3 Ch&WInd 4¼s '62	90	89¾	89¾
1 Ch&WInd 4s '52	90	90	90
1 Childs Co 5s '43	74	74	74
3 CinnGas &El 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 CinUnTerm 3½s '71	108	108	108
21 CinUnTermSs '57C	108¼	108	108¼
5 CCC&St Spfld 4s '40	97½	97½	97½
17 CCC&StL gen4s '93	75	74½	74½
9 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109	109	109
5 ClevUnTerm4½s '72	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜
2 ClevUnTerm5s '73	79½	79½	79½
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	75½	75	75⅛
5 Col&So 4½s '80	42¼	42¼	42¼
14 ColumbiaG 5s 52 May	95½	95¼	95¼
20 ColmbiaG 5s 1961	95	95	95
5 Com 1 Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103	103
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
14 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108½	108	108
69 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
2 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	108¾	108¾	108¾
22 Con Edis 2¼s '46	106¼	106	106
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
27 Erie rfg 5s '67	13	12¾	12¾
26 Erie rfg 3s '75	13	12¾	12¾
2 Erie 1st 4s '96	43¾	43	43
11 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20¾	20	20¾
1 Fed L & T 1nt 5s '42	98	98	98
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74	9	9	9
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104	104	104
13 Gen Mot Accep3s '45	107½	107	107
21 Gen Mot Accep3¼s'51	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Gen Sti Cast 5½s '49	63½	63	63
16 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Goodrich 4½s '65	100¾	100½	100¾
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99	98¾	98¾
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	92½	92½	92½
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	84½	84½	84½
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s G	99¾	99¾	99¾
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88¼	87¾	87½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76	76	76
21 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105¾	106
5 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¾s66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Container 4s '42	100	99	99
41 Continent Can 3¾s'63	109¼	108¾	109
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	33	33
9 Cuba RR 5s '52	38	37⅞	37⅞
2 Rel & Hud rfg 4s '43	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 D G & E 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 D & R G 4s '36	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 D & R G West 5s '55	5¾	5	5
2 D & R G West 5s '78	10	9¾	9¾
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111½	111	111
29 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	106	106
8 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Hocking V 4½s '99	119½	119½	119½
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	34	34
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45	44	44½
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	59½	59½	59½
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	58½	57	57
4 Ill Cen rfg 4½s '55	60½	60	60
22 Ill Cen 4½s '66	51¾	50¼	50¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	65	65	65
10 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	58	57	57
7 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	54	53	53
11 IndusRayon 4½s '48	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	59	59	59
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38	37	37
12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	61	60¾	61
8 InterlakeIron cv 4s '47	88½	88	88
46 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3⅜	3⅛	3½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18½	18½	18½
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	75¾	75	75
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 Int Paper 6s '55	92	91¼	92
3 Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Int T & T 4½s '52	65½	65	65
10 Int T & T 5s '55	68	67¼	67¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 James F & Clea 4s '59	53	53	53
22 Jones & La Stl 4¼s '61	96½	96	96
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	35½	35½	35½
10 K C South 5s '50	69½	69	69
2 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
13 K C Term 4s '60	109¾	109½	109¾
1 Keith rB Fr 6s '46	95	95	95
9 Koppers Co 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Kresge Found 3¼s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50½	50½	50½
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	49	48¾	49
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Laute Pow Pap 1nc '75	25	25	25
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Leh Val Ry 7003	20	19½	19½
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	88¼	87¾	87½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	76	76	76
21 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105¾	106
5 Con Oil cv 2¾s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¾s66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
7 Container 4s '42	100	99	99
41 Continent Can 3¾s'63	109¼	108¾	109
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33	33	33
9 Cuba RR 5s '52	38	37⅞	37⅞
2 Rel & Hud rfg 4s '43	62¼	62¼	62¼
2 D G & E 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 D & R G 4s '36	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 D & R G West 5s '55	5¾	5	5
2 D & R G West 5s '78	10	9¾	9¾
3 Det Ed 4½s '61	112½	112½	112½
3 Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	111½	111	111
29 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	106	106
8 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Hocking V 4½s '99	119½	119½	119½
2 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	70	70	70
2 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	34	34
15 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	45	44	44½
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	59½	59½	59½
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	58½	57	57
4 Ill Cen rfg 4½s '55	60½	60	60
22 Ill Cen 4½s '66	51¾	50¼	50¼
1 Ill Cen 5s '55	65	65	65
10 IC & CSL & NO 5s '63 A	58	57	57
7 IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	54	53	53
11 IndusRayon 4½s '48	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	59	59	59
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	38	37	37
12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	61	60¾	61
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46 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3⅜	3⅛	3½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	18½	18½	18½
8 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	75¾	75	75
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	60¼	60¼	60¼
6 Int Paper 6s '55	92	91¼	92
3 Int Paper 5s '47	98¾	98¾	98¾
3 Int T & T 4½s '52	65½	65	65
10 Int T & T 5s '55	68	67¼	67¼
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3 James F & Clea 4s '59	53	53	53
22 Jones & La Stl 4¼s '61	96½	96	96
1 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	35½	35½	35½
10 K C South 5s '50	69½	69	69
2 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
13 K C Term 4s '60	109¾	109½	109¾
1 Keith rB Fr 6s '46	95	95	95
9 Koppers Co 4s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 Kresge Found 3¼s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50½	50½	50½
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	49	48¾	49
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	81¾	81¾	81¾
7 Laute Pow Pap 1nc '75	25	25	25
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
7 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Leh Val Ry 7003	20	19½	19½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	129¾	129¾	129¾
8 Loews 3½s '46	100	100	100
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	81	80	81
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
2 Louisiana & Ark 5s69	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Louis & N un 4s '40	100	99¾	100
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	28½	28¼	28¾
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31¾	30½	30½
20 Manhat Ry '90 ct	28½	28	28
6 Market St Ry 7s '40	51	51	51
4 McCrory Stes 5s '51	106½	106	106
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104	104½	104
4 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	14	14	14
1 Mid&Nor 1st 4½s '39	42½	42½	42½
Mil&Nor cn 4½s 20	30¼	30¼	30¼
3 MilSpart&NW4s47	16½	16½	16½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 M&StL 4s 49	2½	2½	2½
15 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	71¾	71¾	71¾
6 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	34¼	34½	34½
13 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	15¼	14⅞	15
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	48	48	48
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3½	3½	3½
2 Mo Pac 5s 65	20½	20½	20½
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19¾	19¾	19¾
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	20⅞	20½	20⅝
100 Am Centrifugal	1¼	1¼	1¼
225 Am Cit P&LA (3h)	27½	27	27
900 ACP&LAww (.34½h)	26¾	26	26
300 Am Cit P&LB	2	2	2
600 Am Cyan B (.60)	26½	26	26
200 Am Fork&Hoe (.70e)	10½	10½	10½
1200 Am Gas&El (1.40)	34	33¼	33¾
25 Am G&E pf (6)	115	115	115
100 Am Gen	4¾	4¾	4¾
500 Am Lt&T (.30g)	17¾	17½	17½
200 Am Lt&T pf (1½)	27¼	27	27¼
100 Am Maracaibo	⅝	⅝	⅝
500 Am Republics	8⅞	8¾	8¾
300 Am Seal-Kap (.30e)	5½	5	5½
700 Am Superpow	1	⅞	1
200 Apex Elec Mfg	13	12¾	12¾
100 Arctur Rad Tube	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Ark Nat Gas A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200 Ark Nat Gas pf	6	5½	5½
10 Ark P & L pf (7)	87	87	87
100 Ashland Oil&F (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200 Asso G & E1 A	1	1	1
200 Asso G & E1 pf	8½	8½	8½
300 Atlas Corp war	1⅛	1	1⅛
100 Atlas Ply	24¾	24¾	24¾
300 Auto V Mach (1¼e)	8½	8¾	8¾
5800 Aviation & Tran	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
300 Babcock & Wil	28¼	28	28
500 Baldwin Loco war	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Bardst'n Dis	7	7	7
900 Barium Stn Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Bath Iron Wks	7¾	7¾	7¾
800 Beech Aire	1¾	1¾	1¾
400 Bell2Aire	30¾	29	29¾
400 Bellanca Aire (.40e)	9	8¾	8¾
400 Berk & Gay F war	1	15⅛	15⅛
800 Bliss (E W)	1¼	1¼	1¼
800 Blue Ridge	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	39	39	39
900 Bowm-Bilt H	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
200 Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	23	23	23
200 Braz Tr L&P	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
400 Breeze Corp (.40e)	8½	7¾	7¾
2100 Brewst Aero (.30e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
100 Bridgpt Mach	8¾	8¾	8¾
200 Brill B	1½	1½	1½
100 Brown F&W (1¼e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Bud N&EP pf(1.60)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100 Can Carconi	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Carib Syn	1¼	1¼	1¼
100 Carman B	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 Carnation (1a)	25	25	25
1000 Carrier Corp	19½	19	19¼
600 Catalin Am	4¼	4	4
25 Celanese 1pf (7)	88	88	88
100 Cen & SW Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200 Cen Ohio P&L(2e)	8	7¾	8
25 Cen P&L pf (7)	93½	93½	93½
50 Chi Flex Shaft(4a)	67	67	67
25 Childs pf	54	54	54
1100 Cities Service	3	2¾	2¾
100

Commerce and Finance

Germany Almost Doubles Imports of U. S. Copper During 1938

Business and Industry

Meat Industry At Best Level In Four Years

CHICAGO, Jan. 11 (AP)—The nation's meat industry was geared today to its fastest pace in four years as a result of an increased flow of livestock to market.

Employment in packing plants and production of meat have risen to the best levels since 1934, analysis of industry statistics showed.

Many Lines Benefitted

The many industrial and business activities which are part of the meat trade—from country producer to city butcher—likewise have been stimulated by increasing volume of livestock production. Livestock feeding, selling, transportation, processing, distribution and consumption of meat are some of the many services and operations affected.

Meat packers have stepped production up to the best level since late in 1934. The industry's employment index has risen above 100 points and is about 10 points higher than a year ago and 17 points higher than early last spring. Average employment for the years 1923-25 equals 100 on the basis of Bureau of Labor Statistics computations.

Pay rolls have risen to above 109. Wages per hour are the highest on record. The packing industry normally has approximately 150,000 employees, but no recent census is available.

Hog slaughter, an important factor in packer volume because of the amount of processing work required in preparing pork, is the best in two years. Hogs marketings, resulting from increased farm production due to ample feed supplies, began picking up in midsummer and in 1938 slaughter totaled 36,186,000 head, largest since 1934. Sheep and lamb slaughter was near record proportions.

Lower Prices Boost Sales

Larger numbers and heavier weights resulted in approximately 6 per cent increase in meat production and consumption in 1938, compared with 1937. Lower prices of meat facilitated the movement of this increased volume over butchers' counters.

Railroad and truck lines have benefited from increased livestock marketing. Since May, livestock men estimated, approximately 14 per cent more animals have been transported to major plants than during the corresponding period a year ago.

The accelerated pace of livestock production is expected to continue. Government experts forecast total meat supplies this year would be larger than in 1938.

Keeshin Planning New Co-ordinated Rail-Truck Service

CHICAGO (AP)—John L. Keeshin, president of a large trucking system, announced his company and the Baltimore & Ohio and Alton Railroads planned to establish a new co-ordinated rail-truck service between the Middle West and the Atlantic Seaboard.

"Our trucks will handle the short hauls at points of origin and destination," Mr. Keeshin said, "giving to the railroad the long overland hauls. This operation will give the Nation a truly co-ordinated rail-truck service of the type that is being advocated by transportation authorities.

Mr. Keeshin said the plan would be laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission for approval within a week.

He said trucks of the Keeshin Transcontinental Freight Lines, Inc., would pick up freight throughout the Middle West and turn it over to the Baltimore & Ohio and its subsidiary, the Alton. Upon arrival in the East the freight would be turned over to Keeshin Lines for delivery to destinations, including New England. Goods moving from East to West will be handled similarly.

Mr. Keeshin said the freight would be shipped on a single bill of lading, with the railroad and truck lines dividing the charges for the haul on a basis of the mileage that each handles.

Donald Nelson Sees Uptrend in Business

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Business conditions throughout the United States are "on the way up," Donald M. Nelson, Vice-President of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Director of the Union Pacific Railroad, and Chairman of the Business Division of the Federal Wages and Hours Board, said in an interview.

Here on a week's business trip, Mr. Nelson said, "The upward trend is nation-wide," and added that business in California and on the Pacific Coast is "very definitely better."

He will leave Sunday for Chicago and Washington, D. C.

Crop Referenda Results Announced by Wallace

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wallace has announced official results of four referenda held last month in which cotton growers approved and producers of rice and burley and dark type tobacco rejected federal marketing quotas on this year's crops.

The cotton vote was 983,803 for quotas and 185,760 against, representing a favorable majority of 84.1 per cent.

The rice vote was 3,806, or 48.2 per cent, for and 4,084 against. The burley tobacco vote was 129,123, or 59.4 per cent, for and 88,216 against. The dark type tobacco vote was 26,419, or 60.4 per cent, for and 17,317 against.

In each case a two-thirds vote was required to put the quotas into operation.

Nominated

Blank & Stoller

Clarence A. Bettman

Nominated as the first Chairman of the Board of Governors of the reorganized New York Curb Exchange.

N. Y. Curb Exchange Chooses Candidates For New Governors

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Curb Exchange nominating committee has chosen candidates for the new board of governors which will assume control next month under the new constitution adopted a few weeks ago.

This step in the reorganization of the so-called "little board," the second largest securities exchange in the country, was marked, according to reports, by continuance of the controversy and conflict which attended earlier efforts to name an official slate.

The committee announced it had nominated for Chairman of the board Clarence A. Bettman, of the curb firm of Connell & Bettman.

Exchange spokesmen explained that J. C. Cuppia, a partner in the New York Stock Exchange firm of E. A. Pierce & Co., who earlier had agreed to accept the chairmanship nomination, had withdrawn from the field. Mr. Cuppia was said to be favored by many of the so-called liberals of the curb membership.

Among the nominees for the new governing board named by the committee were E. Burd Grubb, former curb President and now a member of the New York Stock Exchange; Alpheus C. Beane, Jr., of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Fenner & Beane, and Jacques S. Cohen of the stock exchange firm of Baar, Cohen & Co.

Prudential Decides To Extend Loans To Small Business Man

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — Franklin D'Olier, President of the Prudential Insurance Company, has issued a statement in which he announced the extension of the company's mortgage loan facilities to aid small business enterprises.

"For some time we have been studying the problem of expanding our mortgage loan business," Mr. D'Olier said, "to cover some of the less conventional types, such, for instance, as small and even local industrial enterprises which have sound management and good financial records.

"It is our intention to use the facilities and personnel of our existing branch offices to develop that expansion, if we find it practicable to do so. At the moment the proposition is in the experimental stage and we expect to grow into it rather than go into it.

"In this search for new avenues of lending we expect to find some sound business concerns whose need for additional capital or refinancing does not lend itself to a mortgage loan approach. In such cases it is possible that we can utilize the more or less conventional bond or security set-up.

"Such mortgage loans or debenture bond purchases would be of the long-term type and would not conflict with shorter term bank loans."

Auto Production Off 47 P. C. in 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The Automobile Manufacturers Association has estimated that output for 1938 totaled 2,659,881 cars and trucks, a 47 per cent decline from the previous year.

This compares with assemblies of 5,016,000 units the year before, which was the second largest production on record, exceeded only by the 5,621,000 cars and trucks manufactured in 1929. In 1932, only 1,431,000 units were built.

ICC Allows Freight Cuts On Fertilizer for Maine

WASHINGTON (AP) — Interstate Commerce Commission officials said the Commission had allowed a reduction of five cents per hundred pounds to go into effect on fertilizer shipments from New England points to destinations in Maine.

G. C. Stone, Executive Secretary of the Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Association, estimated the reduction, effective Jan. 9, will save Maine's potato growers at least $65,000 a year. Aroostook County is Maine's principal user of fertilizer. Some estimates on the reduction were as high as $80,000 a year.

The Consolidated Rendering Company of Boston, which has several fertilizer plants in New England, led the opposition to the reduced rates, while various Maine farm organizations urged the commission to allow the lower rates.

Utility Summons Shareholders To Vote on Big Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A special meeting of shareholders of the North American Company will be held on Jan. 30 for the purpose of voting on the recently announced plan of the company which called for the issuance and sale of about $105,000,000 of debentures and preferred stock, according to James F. Fogarty, President of the company.

Part of the proceeds from the sale of the obligations will be used to refund at lower interest rates all outstanding obligations of the North American Edison Company, an intermediary subsidiary. The Edison Company is to be dissolved as a further step in the corporate simplification of the North American system.

Two-Thirds Vote Needed

The affirmative vote of the holders of two thirds of each class of outstanding voting stock of the North American Company is required for the adoption of the plan, including the proposed amendment of the certificate of organization, Mr. Fogarty pointed out.

The proposed amendment to the certificate of organization is to permit the refunding of the $23,913,000 principal amount of outstanding 5 per cent debentures due 1961 of North American and the $42,656,000 principal amount of 5 per cent and 5½ per cent debentures and 348,290 shares of $6 preferred stock, stated at $34,829,000, of the company's subsidiary, North American Edison.

The parent company intends to sell for cash to underwriters $70,000,000 of new 3½, 3¾ and 4 per cent debentures, and $34,829,000 par value 5¾ per cent serial preferred stock of $50 par value.

Upon completion of the various transactions, Mr. Fogarty said, all the direct subsidiaries of the North American Edison Company, the principal of which are the Union Electric Company of Missouri, Wisconsin Electric Power Company, Wisconsin Electric and Gas Company, Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company and the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, will become direct subsidiaries of the North American Company upon the dissolution of North American Edison.

The underwriting syndicate that will offer the securities is to be headed by Dillon, Read & Co., and is expected to be the largest syndicate of the last several months to participate in a utility offering.

Seek By-Law Changes

Shareholders also will be asked to give approval to certain changes in the by-laws of the North American Company, the proxy notice revealed. The more important changes are as follows:

1. The new by-laws provide that stockholders' meetings may be held at either the company's New York office or its New Jersey office.

2. A quorum of directors is changed from seven to a majority of the members of the board at the time in office, and at least one member of the Executive Committee shall be a director elected by the class of stock entitled to elect a minority.

3. The fees paid for attendance at directors' meetings may be fixed by the board at not to exceed $50, instead of $20.

The affirmative vote of holders of at least two thirds of North American 6 per cent preferred stock and common stock is necessary for the plan, in its entirety, to become effective. The meeting will be held on Jan. 30 at 9 a. m. in the company's New York offices at 60 Broadway.

Western Union's '38 Loss $1,700,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—R. B. White, President of Western Union Telegraph Co., Inc., states that preliminary estimates indicate operating revenues of about $92,000,000 for 1938 and that net for the year will show a red figure of about $1,700,000, which is somewhat better than earlier anticipated due to improvement in September and December. Operating revenues, he says, will decrease about 8.8 per cent from 1937, accompanied by a decrease of 8.6 per cent in operating expenses, exclusive of increase in depreciation and taxes of about $3,000,000.

September Hurricane brought additional business to Western Union lines to an extent substantially sufficient to offset the company's charges to expenses. If the moderate increase in general business which made its appearance late in 1938 is sustained, President White anticipates Western Union should be able to produce some net earnings in 1939 provided taxes are not increased and there is no further legislative action increasing expenses.

U. S. Steel's Shipments In 1938 Reduced by Half

NEW YORK (AP)—Shipments of finished steel products by United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries in December totaled 694,204 tons, an increase of 14,551 over 679,653 in the preceding month and 205,134 more than 489,070 in December, 1937.

Total shipments in 1938 were 6,625,368 tons, compared with 12,748,354 in 1937, a decrease of 6,122,986 tons.

December shipments were the highest for any month since October, 1937, when they totaled 792,310 and compared with the 1938 low of 441,570 touched in July.

Business Failures Mount

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended January 5 advanced to 254 from 236 in the preceding week and compared with 281 in the comparable 1938 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Japan, Germany Found Chief Buyers of American Copper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Japan and Germany, it was revealed, led the world in 1938 in the consumption of American copper, one of the most essential of war materials.

Thus, while considerable attention was being attraced to the neutrality laws, to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's efforts to keep American aircraft from Japan, and to various other measures to limit United States trade with aggressor-nations, a substantial trade in raw materials was booming. Similar figures can be presented to cover steel, iron ore, and other important raw materials in which the United States is a major supplier.

Japan, Reich Big Buyers

During the first 11 months of 1938, John W. Finch, director of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, reported, Japan bought 178,192,130 pounds of American copper. This total compares with 145,688,923 bought in 1937. Japan's purchases made it the leading consumer of American copper.

Meantime, for the second consecutive year, Germany displaced the United Kingdom as second largest foreign consumer of American copper. The Reich took 136,566,892 pounds against 1937 imports of 75,070,191 pounds, thus almost doubling its consumption. Total primary and secondary output of U. S. copper in the first 11 months of 1938 was 1,750,000,000 pounds, which is 28 per cent below the 1937 figure, but otherwise higher than any previous year since 1929.

The extent of the war-boom in copper in the last two years is revealed by prior figures. The 1936 total was 1,223,000,000 pounds and the low year was 1933 with 450,000,000 pounds. Sales to Germany and Japan in 11 months of 1938 was two-thirds as high as the entire American production in 1933, 1934, or 1935.

Copper Vital War Material

Copper is an indispensable source of electric wiring, in turn an essential factor in mechanized warfare. Shells, bombs, and other instruments and munitions of war are dependent on copper. The United States is a major world producer, other areas being the Belgian Congo, Chile, Peru, Alaska, South Australia and Germany itself—now a major importer.

Copper is one of the most responsive of war-minerals. The years 1937-38 included fully 12 months in which production for domestic uses was very low. Yet the industry kept at a level higher than any years since booming 1929, and higher than most of the 1920 decade, with war demand taking much of the production.

And so, observers here believe, the United States should go slow in congratulating itself on stopping shipments of aircraft to Japan, as was revealed in the annual report Monday of the Munitions Control Board, when trade in a far more important and necessary commodity is attaining boom proportions.

May Pay Workers, Stockholders From Joint Earnings Fund

AUSTIN, Minn. (AP)—Jay C. Hormel, the young packing house president who already guarantees his employees an annual wage, is experimenting with a plan to pay workers and stockholders from a joint earnings fund.

The president of Geo. A. Hormel & Co. said the plan will not replace the straight-time plan which guarantees an annual wage regardless of the number of hours worked.

But the experiment which he described as "a radical departure from the established ways of conducting a business," may be abandoned after the fiscal year ending Oct. 28, he said. It is being tried only in the Austin headquarters.

The scheme is called a joint earnings plan. It applies to all employees here, including officers, but excepts salesmen.

All wages and salaries paid Austin employees, plus all the profits from operation of the Austin plant will be thrown together in one fund, Mr. Hormel explained. It will be divided at the end of the year between employees and common stockholders.

To begin with, Mr. Hormel said, the joint earnings account will be divided at the end of the year in the ratio of 80 per cent to eligible employees and 20 per cent to stockholders. If the 80 per cent is more than enough to cover the regular weekly pay checks, which the workers already will have received, the joint earnings account will be divided 80-20 as long as the money holds out, or until each employee has received four weeks additional pay.

After the employees have their four weeks additional pay, Mr. Hormel explained, the balance in the account will be split 50-50 among stockholders and employees.

Circulating Cash Highest Recorded

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (AP)—The new year started out with more cash jingling in American pockets than ever before in history.

The Treasury announced the record total of $6,851,199,897 of coin and currency was in circulation at the beginning of 1939. This was equal to $52.42 for every man, woman and child in the country.

The per capita figure, however, was not a record because it was figured on a slightly larger population than some of the other peak circulation totals. The average, however, was 46 cents more than on Nov. 30, 1938, and was $1.96 more than at the beginning of last year.

On Oct. 31, 1920, per capita circulation reached a record of $53.21, but the total in circulation was only $5,698,214,612. In 1920 average circulation was calculated on an estimated 107,000,000 population while the present per capita is based on an estimated 130,694,000 population.

Stocks of Grain on Farms Larger Than a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (AP) — Stocks of grain on farms Jan. 1 were reported by the Agriculture Department to have been:

Corn, 1,797,281,000 bushels, or 78.9 per cent of the 1938 crop, compared with 1,673,221,000 bushels, or 71.2 per cent of the previous year's crop on farms a year ago, and 1,331,334,000 bushels, or 67.6 per cent, the average stocks on Jan. 1 for the 10 years, 1928-37.

Wheat, 281,190,000 bushels, or 30.2 per cent, compared with 209,510,000 and 23.8 per cent a year ago, and 215,599,000 and 28.6, the 10-year average.

Oats, 685,583,000 bushels, or 65.1 per cent, compared with 698,431,000 and 60.1 per cent a year ago, and 625,672,000 and 60.4, the 10-year average.

Square D Co. Profits Increase

DETROIT—The fourth quarter pick-up in sales from last summer's levels along with year-end adjustments is likely to bring the 1938 net profit of Square D Co. to around $1 a share on the 343,860 shares of common stock. This would compare with $1,062,773, or $3.09 a share in 1937. Net profit for the first nine months of 1938 was $208,522, or 60 cents a share.

Federal Reserve Banks Net Earnings Decline During 1938

WASHINGTON (AP) — Preliminary figures issued by the Federal Reserve system indicated a decline in current net earnings of federal reserve banks for 1938.

The figures, received by the Federal Reserve Board from reserve banks, showed current earnings totalled $36,261,000 in 1938, or $4,972,000 less than 1937.

Current expenses were $28,912,000, or $111,000 more than the previous year.

Current net earnings for 1988 were $7,350,000 compared with $12,433,000 in 1937.

Additions to current net earnings totalled $9,833,000 and consisted mainly of profits realized on the sale of U. S. Government securities.

Deductions from current net earnings of $7,601,000 include prior service contributions to the retirement system and special write-offs and additions to reserves.

On the basis of these additions to and reduction from current net earnings, net income for the year available for dividends, surplus and other purposes totalled $9,582,000 compared with $10,801,000 in 1937.

Net earnings for 1938 were distributed as follows:

Dividends to member banks—$8,019,000; payments to the U. S. Treasury under provisions of the Federal Reserve Act permitting advances to industrial concerns—$120,000; net additions to surplus accounts—$1,443,000.

Steel Ingot Output 44 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—December's output of open-hearth and Bessemer steel ingots was 3,143,169 gross tons, the American Iron and Steel Institute reported.

This figure, about 10 per cent below the November output of 3,572,220 gross tons, brought total production for 1938 to 27,839,261 tons, a 12-months' total 44 per cent below that of 1937 when 49,502,907 tons were produced.

Last year's output, the figures showed, was the lowest since 1934. The 1938 average operations were 39.79 per cent of capacity, against 72.38 per cent in 1937.

The December, 1938, average of 711,124 tons a week compared with 832,685 in November and 333,263 in December, 1937.

Germany's New Loan Fully Subscribed

BERLIN (AP)—Full subscriptions of Germany's new 1,500,000,000-mark ($600,000,000) loan was officially announced. It was in the form of 4½ per cent Treasury notes.

Peruvian Sugar Growers Favored by U. S. Quotas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru — Peruvian sugar growers were favored in 1938 by the Sugar Control Board in the United States. They were allowed to place up to a total of 51,748 metric tons on the American market. This compared with the original allowance of 5,478 metric tons for the year. In 1937 a similar increase was granted.

The board allotted increased quotas elsewhere—to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and the Dutch East Indies, for example—but their totals are small compared with that allocated to Peru. The increase may be partially explained by the inability of the Philippines and Cuba to fulfill their quotas, but the preference is interpreted in Peru as due to a redistribution to strengthen trade relations in the Pan-American "good neighbor" sphere.

With the increased quota, Peru is now sending approximately 15 per cent of its sugar exports to the United States. Chile and Great Britain, however, continue to be the main markets.

Evans Products Calls Meeting

DETROIT—Special meeting of Evans Products Co. stockholders, postponed from Dec. 23, has been scheduled for Jan. 23. It is to vote on increase in authorized common stock to provide for proposed issue of $2,000,000 convertible debentures.

'Big Board' Seeks More Listings Due To Trading Slump

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has long-range plans for what amounts to a "farm system," embracing most of the country's smaller exchanges, similar in many respects to "farms" now maintained by major league baseball teams, sources close to the exchange said today.

They pointed out the "Big Board" is as much in need of new "talent" as big league teams were years ago when the farm idea was being promulgated. Substitute new security issues for new stars and the situation is almost identical, it was said.

The proposed system is viewed as a sort of mutual aid pact among organized exchanges. One aim will be to sell American industry on the advantages of listing. Local exchanges will be the proving ground for local issues, in line with the pattern laid down by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The "Big Board," in turn, is expected to help smaller markets line up prospects.

This would be good business for the New York Stock Exchange, since some local companies grow up to be concerns with a national business. When that point is reached, the stock would move into "big time" on the New York Exchange.

This "drafting" idea is expected by some brokers to prove a stumbling block. Smaller exchanges may say, "why should New York get the benefit of all the development work we have done?"

As an offset, the management of the stock exchange can point out that its prestige would be directly involved in many listings on out-of-town marts. The financial center sold the listing idea in the first place, and therefore would be entitled to some reward later, the argument goes.

A more direct effort to make the co-operative idea attractive to smaller exchanges, it was suggested, might be attempted in the form of split commissions.

The moving force behind the projected program, brokers said, has been the dwindling volume of security trading on organized exchanges during the past decade. Stock transactions on the big board last year, for instance, were smaller than any year since 1924. Bond turnover was the smallest in 21 years.

Unlisted issues, traded over-the-counter, have been eyed hungrily by organized marts. Youthful William McChesney Martin, Jr., SEC-approved President of the New York Stock Exchange, recently took the first step calculated to bolster listings, asked for Federal legislation to force all companies with publicly owned securities to register with the SEC. Only listed concerns do this today.

The second move by the exchange was to cut its listing charges—which normally provide its largest source of income — and allow for time rather than lump-sum payments.

Plans are still in the formative stage. Officials of out-of-town exchanges have been dropping in on Mr. Martin for several weeks.

Gray Says Private Credit Underwriting 1938 PWA Program

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Howard A. Gray, Assistant Administrator, reported that approximately $1,638,000,000 of public works construction was under way although PWA has paid only $99,868,000 in cash advances.

"The situation today," Mr. Gray said, "shows that private business, private banks and other normal private lines of credit are actually underwriting the 1938 PWA program.

"A construction program involving more than one and one-half billion dollars of work is swinging along at a rapid rate, while only one-fifth of the funds involved actually have been paid over the counter by PWA."

As its fullshare of the program, PWA eventually must pay out $839,907,390 which it has authorized in grants.

U. P. to Modernize Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—The Union Pacific Railroad announced it would spend $1,480,000 to air condition and modernize 74 passenger cars, mostly at its Omaha shops.

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One-Volume Library Covers All Phases of Cane and Beet Sugar Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Publication of a "one-volume sugar library," in the form of a 300-page handbook of all phases of the cane and beet sugar industry has been announced here by Dr. John E. Dalton, Executive Secretary of the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association. The book, "Sugar Economics, Statistics, and Documents," covers growing, processing and refining of sugar in all the areas contributory to the American sugar bowl, including continental United States, Cuba, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

It includes not only comprehensive tables on all phases of the sugar industry compiled from 160 official and reliable private sources, but also photostat reproductions of the principal laws and Washington regulations affecting sugar in recent years. Virtually every important government paper on sugar, including laws, regulations, and administrative interpretations is included.

Explanatory comments parallel the 84 statistical tables covering price and production changes since 1920, investments and earnings of the five major divisions of the American sugar system, and information on the capital and earnings of all listed producers, processors, or refiners of sugar whose securities are listed on registered national exchanges. Text runs side by side with tables showing the main statistical facts of the industry in a form for ready reference.

The book is divided into two sections, Statistical and Documentary. Subheads of the Statistical Section include Consumption, Distribution, Quota Control and Tariffs, Producer Output, Crop Adjustment, and Income, Prices, Sugar Beet Area, Louisiana and Florida, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Philippines, Cuba, Continental United States Sugar Refining Industry, and World Sugar.

The second section includes "Documentary History of Genesis of Sugar Quota System"; "Documentary History of Re-Orientation of International Relations with Respect to Sugar"; "Acts Prior to the Sugar Act of 1937"; "1937 Sugar Act and Regulations and Orders"; and "Annual Reports by the Department of Agriculture on Sugar 1935-1937 and Special Reports Touching on Sugar." The book also contains a chronology of leading events in the sugar industry from 1930 to 1937.

Although published by the domestic cane sugar refiners, the book purports to be an impartial collection of data and records on the whole industry, and is obtainable by libraries, editors, and other interested persons at the offices of the United States Cane Sugar Refiners' Association at 136 Front Street, New York City.

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Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

WILLIAM HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Specializing in all branches of beauty culture
EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT
19 So. Harrison St. OR. 3-4918

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

East Orange Homemakers!
Why not enjoy that personal attention given to details at
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7373

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!
Or. 3-1244, Night Ph. Or. 4-1650
75-77 Central Avenue
HENRY HORNECKER

Charlotte Clair Lewis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6391

ENGLEWOOD

WILLIAM R. KRAUSE
Shell Service Station
Kinderkamack Road, Corner Park Avenue
Oradell, N. J.
Shellubrication
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Telephone Oradell 8-2101

EDITH KERR
13 Dean Street
Clearance Sale of Dresses
Tel. Englewood 3-4948

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

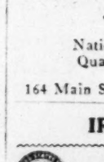
Aed Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
Cakes, Pies, Etc.
Adam Blum Bakery
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
537 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.



CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
168 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

Maplewood Cleaners & Dyers
TAILORING
All Cleaning Done at Premises
Home of
Quality, Economy and Service
99 BAKER ST. SO. 2-4486

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES G. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. S. O. 2-7925

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD
(Continued)

"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires Batteries Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, *Prop.*
Springfield Avenue Corner Pierson Road
SO. 2-9192

"Old Woman in the Shoe"
January Sales
Postur-Bilder Shoes—Snow Suits
157 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-9691

G. ITHIEL VOLZ
Hand-Embroidered Linens
Samples may be shown in your home upon request, without obligation
SALE
TOWELS, PEQUOT SHEETS and CASES, TABLE LINENS
With or Without Monograms
Mail Orders Filled
48 SALTER PLACE SO 2-1515

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Radio Service Bureau
S. G. HOLBROOK, Prop.
(Member of Radio Manufacturers Service)
All Makes of Radios Repaired, Serviced
OPEN EVENINGS
Let Us Repair and Service Your Radio
6 Midland Ave., Montclair M-2-4360

Woodruff JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Fownes Gloves Knox Hats
Semi-Annual
MANHATTAN SHIRT SALE
from Jan. 9th to 21st
Wellmont Haberdashers
6 Church Street at Montclair Center
Interwoven Stockings Paris Garters

Take Your Southern Cruises with "American Exclusives."
Crease-Resisting "Tootal Linens" for the smart spectator sports. Soft shadowed embossed chiffons for an afternoon at the races. All exclusive with
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 1-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. CLAPP
Jeweler
313 George St., Telephone 2062

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 Passaic Avenue, Nutley
MACHINELESS PERMANENT
$5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1212

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE
(Continued)

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3-7055 / 7056

A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

Esso Glover's Esso Service Stations
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9198
644 So. Centre St. O-4-6643
Fast Dependable Service—Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories—Motorcycle Service

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Heinz Fresh Cucumber Pickles, large jars, 2 for 41c
Heinz Cooked Spaghetti 2 large cans 33c
24-lb. bags Gold Medal Flour 99c bag
53 SOUTH ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4070

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women, and Children
38 LEXINGTON AVENUE, PASSAIC, N. J.
96 Main Street 188 Main Street
Paterson, N. J. Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR SALES
From Dec. 26 thru to January
GOSSARD-CORSET SHOP
186 E. FRONT ST. Tel. Plfd. 6-2182

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD 6-3269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

ANDREW KAYE & SON
Realtors Insurance
Farms, Suburban Homes
City Properties
135 No. Ave. Plfd. 6-1617

RIDGEWOOD

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

Phone Ridgewood 6-3763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

METROPOLITAN MARKET
"The Home of Good Marketing"
Gus Yearing, Prop.
48 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. 6-0204
See Our Window Display for Fri. and Sat. Specials

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

THE QUALITY SHOP
MAPLE AVE., HO-HO-KUS
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Tel. Ri. 6-2721
SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
NOW GOING ON
WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
12 River Rd., Fairview, N. J. Lambert 8-2184

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

PARK HARDWARE CO.
for
Paints, Housefurnishings and Hardware, etc.
130 Park Ave. Ru. 2-5130

SUMMIT

Until January 14th, 1939
B. H. FRUMKIN, INC.
Presents at Its Annual Sale
FLEXEES FOUNDATION GARMENTS
at a reduction of 20%
408 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-2229-J

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
Building Materials
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
The Best Type Cleaning
Prices Moderate,
But Not the Cheapest
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

DAVID J. FLOOD
Formerly of Flood & Jones
Refrigerators
Washing Machines
Radio Sets and Supplies
361 Springfield Avenue
For Service Phone Sum. 6-3361

TEANECK

DE LUXE BARBER SHOP
466 Cedar Lane
We Specialize In
Children's Haircutting

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane
208 Main St., Ft. Lee 430 Anderson Drive, Grantwood

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service To Meet Every Need

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your Insurance with your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LAFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea 6-8855

TRENTON

SELBY
Arch Preserver—Styl-EEZ
Now on Sale
$4.95 to $8.95
FIT-MODE SHOE SHOP
5 E. STATE ST., TRENTON, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

Sale! Beautiful Dresses
Misses' and Women's
Evening and Daytime
Silks and Woolens
12-40 SIZES
All below cost—$4 to $9
The Alice Kind Shoppe
404 Tremont Ave., Westfield We. 2-0668

Nancy Jo's Beauty Salon
Shampoo, Set and Rinse $1.00
Specializing in All Branches of Beauty Culture
CALL FOR APPOINTMENT
WEST. 2-4031 425 SUMMIT AVENUE
Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD FANWOOD SCOTCH PLAINS WATCHUNG DUNELLEN SOUTH PLAINFIELD PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal - Lumber - Millwork
Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint
GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

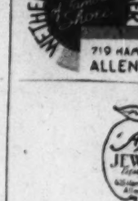
WEST NEW YORK

EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Service Sales Ford Genuine Parts
USED CARS—ALL MAKES
HUDSON BOULEVARD AT NINTH ST.
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"



719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

JARRETT and MEYER
15 and Chew Sts., Allentown, Pa.
PHONE 2-8013
Goodrich and Pharis Tires
Shell Gasolines and Oils
Accessories Batteries

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

DEPENDABLE wearing apparel for men, students, and boys at prices to meet the average present day income.
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

EASTON

Frank H. Ricker Est.
Your Patronage Solicited
PLUMBING AND HEATING
113-126 Ferry Street Tel. 3831

Secure your Future
Life Insurance and Annuities
TED WHITESELL
Drake Building, Easton, Pa.

OLANDA BEAUTY SHOP
All branches of beauty work
Expertly done in this pleasant shop
Wilbur Theatre Bldg. Tel. 2-4891
NEW MODERN BEAUTY SHOPPE
under same management
324 Northampton St. Tel. 2-9162

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE ST.

STEVENSON'S MARKETERIA
South Erie's Super Market
Meats—Vegetables
Groceries
Many Nationally Advertised Products
3025 French St. Phone 01-371

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations.
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

MAGAZINES
Every Day and Good Cheer Cards
Gift Wrappings
We sell Books Nationally Advertised in The Monitor
VIRGIL H. CLARK
666 MARNE ROAD PHONE 72-473

Lawrence Cold Storage Vault on Premises
30 Years Giving Service
We clean your furs by the FURRIER'S METHOD
402 West Third St., Phone 22-987
FORD E. O'DELL
Jeweler
Gifts for All Occasions
107 W. 9th St., Just West of Peach
"I'll be on the WATCH for you"

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Fur and Fur Trimmed Coats, Dresses, Hats at
CLEARANCE PRICES

LAVER'S
Florists Decorators
TWO ENTRANCES
27 West 7th St. Phone 22-042
705 Peach St. Phone 22-460
CARL H. MEISER MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
20 West Seventh St. Phone 23-657

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE
(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth
Annual Corset Sale
Now in Progress
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
926 STATE STREET
QUALITY
COAL — COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
J. F. Siegel Coal Company
849 East 11th Street Phone 22-097

HARRISBURG

OVER 70 VARIETIES
Imported CHEESE *Domestic*
—and things to go with cheese, for Sunday suppers
FERENCE'S
CHEESE SHOPPE
111 NORTH SECOND ST.
Now with the holiday festivities at a close why not resolve to make every day a gala day with flowers from the
Stanley R. Lingle Shop
Why not leave a standing order for fresh flowers to be delivered to the home?
933 NORTH 3RD STREET PHONE 23136

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

HAROLD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
May we serve you?
NEW LOCATION
2nd and Walnut Streets
3407 Derry Street, Phone 5232

JANUARY SALES EVENTS
Now in Progress, Including the January Fabric Sale, the White Sale, etc.
Pomeroy's
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

Complete lines of Window Shades, Draperies, Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Gifts, Drapery Service.
Hughes Drapery Shop
213 N. SECOND ST. Phone 3-6134

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

R & R
CHICKEN and PUDDINGS
READY COOKED

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

RCA-VICTOR Combination Sale
Console $85.00
Subscription 2.00
Victrola Attachment 14.95
Victor Records 9.00
Sale Price $99.50 $110.95
(Save $11.00)
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
923 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9216 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH—East End
Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING
Our Big Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE
Is On in All Departments
C ROLL & KECK
JANUARY will be a month of unusual buying opportunities.
It will definitely pay you to buy at
POMEROY'S

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

E. S. KERPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

Our Semi-Annual Clearance Sale
NOW IN PROGRESS
Paul's MEN'S SHOP
527 PENN ST., READING, PA.

Introducing our two new 1939 Bakery Products
Hawaiian Pineapple Custard
and
California Lemon Custard
27c each
SAYLOR'S
FOURTH AND PENN STS. DIAL 6253

SCRANTON
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Avenue
Tel. 2-8921
January is a Catalog month. Time to plan for spring and summer garden.

Picture Framing Expertly Done
We thank you for your patronage in 1938. May we continue to serve you in 1939?
Clearance Prices Now in Effect
HENRY KUCK
318 N. Washington Avenue

The Heinz Store's New
L'Aiglon Dresses are in!—
Crease-resistant DuPont Rayons!
Famous Everfast Fabrics!
$3 to $10.95

Young your Hairdresser
Phone 4-6622 I.L.M.H.A.
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

Greetings
to Monitor Readers!
We hope to serve you in 1939
Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 North Washington Avenue

Westpfahl's Store
629-31 Pittston Avenue
Telephone 3-1154
Good Things to Eat

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
Plan Now to have extra money next December by joining our
1939 Christmas Club
THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER

SANITARY MILK CO.
Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
PRESTONE, ESSO, QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 461

D. W. CHALLIS & SONS
Incorporated
General Contractors
Builders' Supplies
Coal and Coke
Locust Place and Centennial Ave.
Tel. Sewickley 378 and 379

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
January Sales

The Famous 57 VARIETIES
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat

Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"
POTTERY GLASSWARE
503 Beaver St. Tel. 788 and 789

SWARTHMORE
MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Phone MEDIA 174

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

1939 PLYMOUTH
on display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Ave., Phone 1390

BIG SALE
GOWN SHOP
ON PARK AVENUE

UPPER DARBY
CALL STEWARTS DELIVER
CLEANERS AND DYERS
(FURS) Cleaned—Glazed Remodeled—Stored
(RUGS) Cleaned—Repaired Shampooed—Stored
Coats Relined and Remodeled
7046 Marshall Road Boulevard 2325

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market St. Blvd. 1553

BENTLEY
CLEANERS DYERS TAILORING
FURS Cleaned Remodeled
RUGS Cleaned Repaired
392 AVON ROAD Boulevard 4080
Call and Delivery Service

TED'S Service Station
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2731

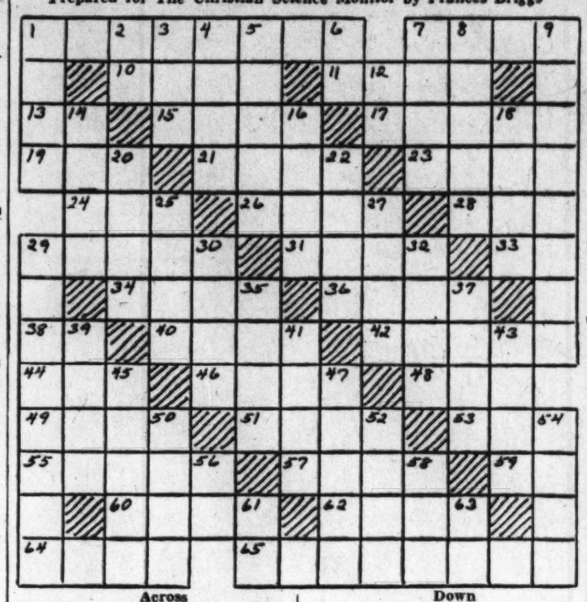
UPPER DARBY
Drexal Park
MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try our
Sodas and Sundaes

YORK
January Fur Sale
New Fashions for 1939
Savings From 30% to 50%
Fur prices advancing "Buy Now and Save"
YORK FUR SHOP
31 NORTH GEORGE STREET

Daily Features Page

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you were climbing the Grampians, in what country would you be?
7—Would you sail, wear, or feed a babirousa?
10—What is piece that holds cloth steady in a sewing machine?
11—How was the Samaritan described?
13—Italian river.
15—Soft, friable earth is what?
17—If you visited Argentina, what dance would you expect to see?
19—In baseball, what does batsman try for when he swings?
21—A female horse is what?
23—What is a Scotch word for "long"?
24—What was Canaanite name for place where Jacob rested and had prophetic vision?
26—What European river flows into the Moselle?
28—You do what by prosecuting judicially?
29—What region of Austria is famous for its scenery?
31—According to Heywood, mare of what color "is the better horse"?
33—Symbol for tin.
34—What is a nautical measure of speed?
36—What was the Hebrew name of Paul?
38—What is Latin word for "and"?
40—What well in Valley of Gerar was dug by Isaac's herdsmen?
42—What are views of horizontal sections?
44—In "Orlando Furioso," what sea monster was captured by Orlando?
45—According to legend, lions wipe out their footsteps with what that they may not be tracked?
48—Who was called "the mother of all living"?
49—A small lance is what?
51—If you wore kilts, they would reach to what (sing.)?
53—What pointed steel instrument is used for making small holes?
55—"The Bohemian Girl," is what?
57—A small retired valley is what?
59—If you were in city of Medillin, on what continent would you be (abbr.)?
60—In which direction would you travel from Munich to reach Vienna?
62—What name is given to a fortified German seaport, a German bay, and also to a canal?
64—What is a current running contrary to a stream?
65—If you were in Astrakhan or Samara, whom would you see?

Down

1—What Philistine giant is mentioned in II Samuel?
2—About.
3—Who was piper's son of nursery rhyme?
4—What is the frame for interweaving yarn into a fabric?
5—What range of mountains is in northwestern Africa?
6—What is the abbreviation for decigram?
7—What is the young of the horse family?
8—What is first name of author of "Show Boat" and "So Big" (poss.).
9—What Greek cynic philosopher lived in a tub?
12—Obadiah is in which Testament?
14—How would you describe the seeds of hemp?
16—You do what with a trawl?
18—What African antelopes have curved horns in both sexes?
20—If you were in Adana or Konya, whom would you see (sing.)?
22—In what organs are the incudes?
25—District?
27—"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also" what?
29—What was first name of 26th U. S. President?
30—Whittier said, "Beauty seen is never" what?
32—What is another name for Christmas?
35—What Asiatic timber is much used for shipbuilding?
37—Pompeii was buried under what?
39—In trapball, what is the wooden instrument shaped somewhat like a hoe?
41—What kind of hearts "are more than coroneta"?
43—What comes to this newspaper from all corners of the earth?
45—Athanasius had what named after him?
47—What is the Welsh national emblem (pl.)?
50—What was name of dog of which Stephen Foster wrote?
52—Whose sons were Hophni and Phinehas?
54—A legislator makes what?
56—While.
58—What is the familiar garland often seen in Hawaii?
61—Symbol for terbium is what?
63—What state of U. S. bounds Texas on east (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

The Railroads

"Nineteen hundred and thirty nine brings to the railroads of the United States renewed hope for a solution of the critical financial situation which has faced them in the past 12 months."—J. J. Pelley, President, Association of American Railroads.

In Lighter Vein

Signs Along the Way

Seen on an Arizona Fruit Stand: "Cantaloupes. Were 20 cents—now 10 cents. Pretty soft for you!"

Make a Better Offer

Canvasser: "If you can spare me five minutes, sir, I can show you how to earn twice the money you are getting."

Sad Man: "I do that now."

Papa Pays

"There wasn't a very big account of your daughter's wedding in the paper this morning."

"No, the big account was sent to me."—People's Journal.

Lodge Man

Student: "A full grown man has 33 teeth."

Teacher: "Wrong. The answer is 32 teeth."

Student: "Ah! But this man belongs to the Elks!"

A Good Act

It was at the Christmas party that one of these perennial mimics had been making a perennial nuisance of himself. "I can imitate any kind of animal," he chortled. "What shall I do next?" From over in the far corner came a voice. "How about doing a groundhog that has just seen his shadow?"—Union Oil Bulletin.

As She Understood It

Then there was the little Hawaiian boy who, on a day when they were selling small red flowers on the streets of Honolulu for the benefit of disabled veterans, asked his mother for money to buy a poppy. She looked up from her wash tub.

"Why should I buy you poppy? So you could tich heem treeks?" she asked.—June Provines in Chicago Tribune.

Party Fun

Play Golf

For a golf ball a medium-sized round rubber balloon is used and a yardstick, short pole, or a walking cane is used for a golf club. Each player has only three strokes.

One player at a time "tees up"; and in the middle of the floor is placed a wastepaper basket or a large pail. By gently striking the balloon he attempts to get it inside the basket.

Those who succeed in thus getting the inflated balloon into [illegible] without using more than three strokes win a prize.—R. R. S., Denver.

Quotation for Today

THOSE readiest to criticize are often least able to appreciate.—JOUBERT.

Big Chief and Little Chief

Monitor Camera Club from E. J. Brown, Los Angeles

Did You Ever Wonder

If Termites Really Eat Wood?

Termites are often called "white ants," but they belong to another order of insects. Their soft, whitish body is not restricted at the waist as in the ant. They live in colonies containing workers, soldiers, a king, and a queen.

The queen termite may be 1,000 times the size of the king, for when full of eggs she may become as much as half a foot long. The queen is extremely prolific, laying in the neighborhood of 80,000 eggs in a day.

Termites build galleries in wood, and since they remain below the surface of the wood, their presence in the timbers of a house may not be noticed until the timber becomes so weakened by their tunnels that it gives way. An African species of termite builds mounds as much as 20 feet high, with burrows that extend an equal distance below the surface. Termites are found in the temperate zones, including the United States, but they are most abundant in the tropics.

Very few animals are capable of digesting cellulose, the principal component of wood. Termites themselves cannot digest it unaided. But protozoans (microscopic one-celled animals) can. Inside the termites, the protozoans digest the cellulose, and the termites utilize the products developed by the protozoans. This strange combination is one of the best examples of symbiosos, or partnership between dissimilar organisms.

ADULT MALE TERMITE

Termites do not limit their menu to wood alone. Once inside a building they will attack, with apparent relish, papers, books, clothing, carpets, and other similar substances.

W. P. Keasbey

Home Missions

Newton Highlands, Mass.

After the new family had moved onto the street, there was some doubt as to how they would fit into the environment. The two children seemed noisy and unruly. Their choice of words caused consternation among mothers who were careful about impressions on young minds. They were boisterous and rough. Their manners showed lack of essential home training.

Finally, the mothers and fathers realized something had to be done. They would either ignore the new family and perhaps force them to move away, or include the new family in all possible neighborhood groupings and show them another side of living.

They decided on the latter method. One father said with a chuckle, "Let's do some missionary work right at home, and see how it works."

The members of the new family were invited out a great deal. In a very short time they saw the difference. They began to train their children. They grew interested in things other than gossip and personal affairs. The books and magazines they heard discussed stimulated their interest. The magic of a good environment worked its charm.

Today the family is a happy, cultured one because neighbors who believed in the Golden Rule tried it in their daily living.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Overheard at the Joneses': "Orson Welles will get you if you're not good."

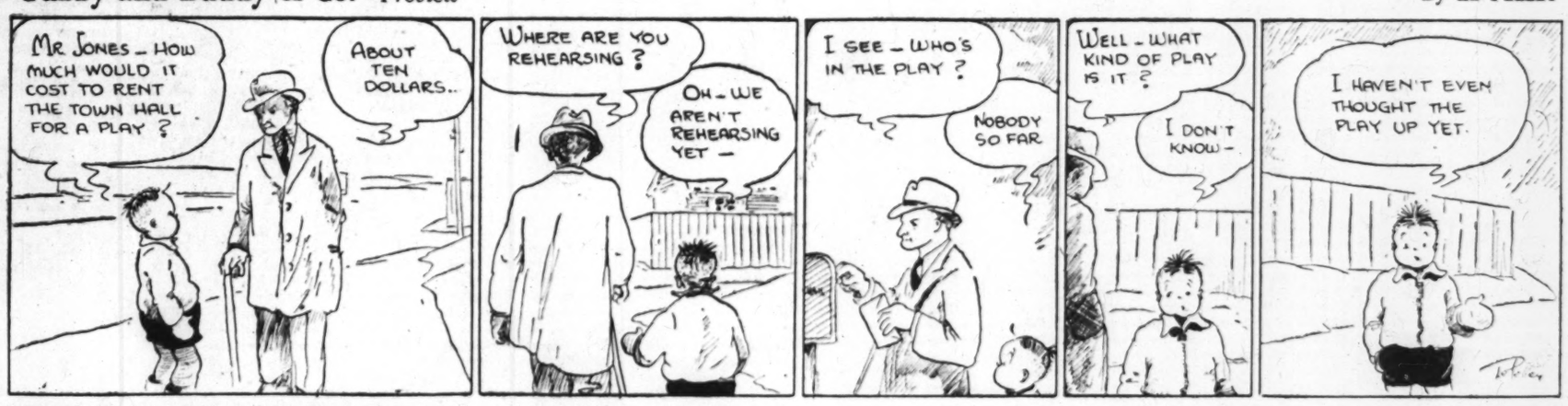
Detroit News: A new Sam Goldwyn crack is relayed by a Hollywood scout. In this one, Sam interrupts an argument to say, "Gentlemen, for your information, may I ask a question?"

Life Digest (Australia): After a man has slept on a cheap mattress in a cheap country hotel, he can realize how straw could break a camel's back—that's if he could find a cheap country hotel.

Philadelphia Bulletin: Engineers figure that at the present rate of production the nation's copper deposits will be exhausted in 40 years. That must be why Uncle Sam is saving up all his gold.

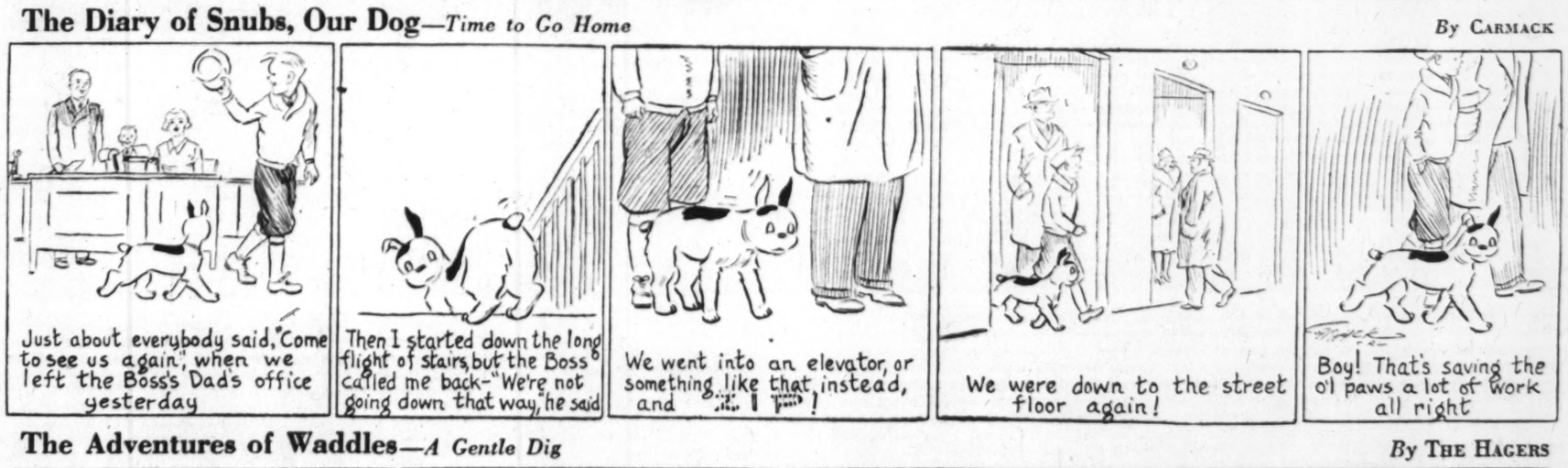
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preview*

By Le Pelley


MR JONES - HOW MUCH WOULD IT COST TO RENT THE TOWN HALL FOR A PLAY ?
ABOUT TEN DOLLARS..
WHERE ARE YOU REHEARSING ?
OH - WE AREN'T REHEARSING YET -
I SEE - WHO'S IN THE PLAY ?
NOBODY SO FAR
WELL - WHAT KIND OF PLAY IS IT ?
I DON'T KNOW -
I HAVEN'T EVEN THOUGHT THE PLAY UP YET.

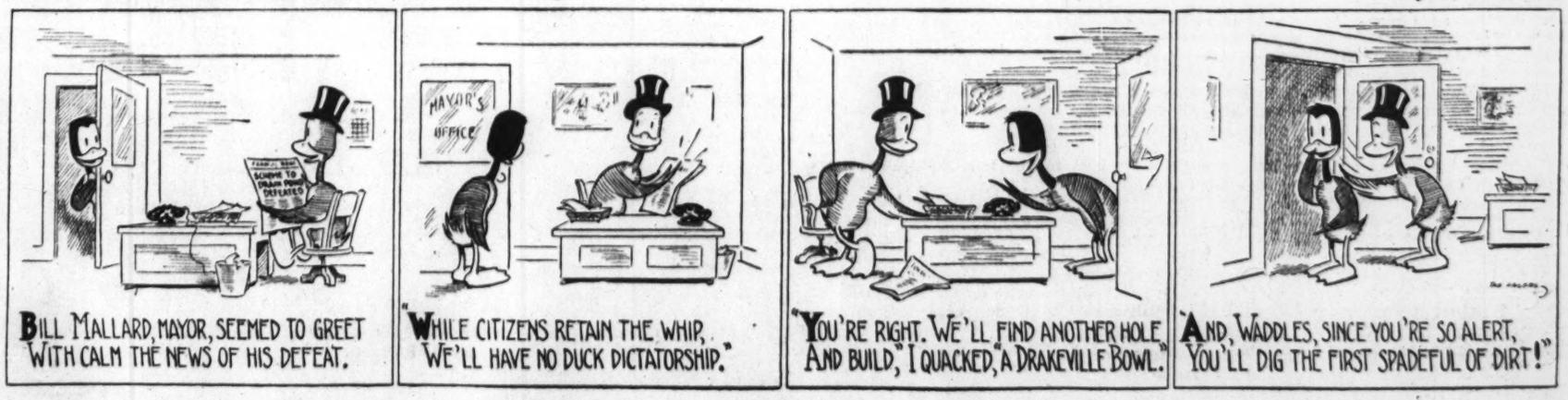
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Time to Go Home*

By Carmack


Just about everybody said, "Come to see us again," when we left the Boss's Dad's office yesterday
Then I started down the long flight of stairs, but the Boss called me back - "We're not going down that way," he said
We went into an elevator, or something like that, instead, and ... !
We were down to the street floor again!
Boy! That's saving the ol' paws a lot of work all right

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Gentle Dig*

By The Hagers


MAYOR'S OFFICE
BILL MALLARD, MAYOR, SEEMED TO GREET WITH CALM THE NEWS OF HIS DEFEAT.
"WHILE CITIZENS RETAIN THE WHIP, WE'LL HAVE NO DUCK DICTATORSHIP."
"YOU'RE RIGHT. WE'LL FIND ANOTHER HOLE AND BUILD," I QUACKED, "A DRAKEVILLE BOWL."
AND, WADDLES, SINCE YOU'RE SO ALERT, YOU'LL DIG THE FIRST SPADEFUL OF DIRT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Democracy and Religion

DEMOCRACY, assailed from within and without, is taking stock. In the process, those who believe it to be the finest form of government yet developed are discovering how essential a good God is to good government. When President Roosevelt said the other day that religion is the source of democracy he voiced a truth that has been increasingly appreciated in recent months and expressed in many forms. Again and again letters and articles in the Monitor's special democracy edition today declare that regeneration of the people is the primary requisite for good government by the people.

As the nature of democracy and of the attack on it become more apparent, the vital role of religion will be perceived. Ideally, democracy accepts man as spiritual, made in the image and likeness of God, capable of understanding the divine government well enough to be self-governed. It expects men to reflect in some measure the divine attributes of justice, reason, kindness, liberty, truthfulness, self-control. In so far as men fail to express these spiritual qualities, democracy fails.

Majority rule, the representative system, universal suffrage, free elections, free competition, equal rights, economic equality, constitutional forms—none of these will guarantee the success of democracy if the spiritual content is lacking. Any of these may be made instruments of tyranny unless the basic ideal of individual worth, independence, freedom, and perfectibility is retained.

Materialistic concepts have always attacked this ideal. Today two forms of materialism are particularly active. One looks upon man as merely an economic animal. A faulty Marxist interpretation of history is partly to blame for this attitude.

Now a fairer and better society should come out of an increased awareness of the way government has been abused for economic exploitation. And a happier and more stable society can be expected where men are free from economic injustices and insecurity. But too often today there is an ignorant and excessive emphasis on material and mechanistic motives. It teaches worker and employer, farm and factory, producer and consumer, to pursue a selfish separate interest when the larger interest of each is attainable only by co-operation. It tends to animality, hate and violence. It destroys democracy.

Another form of materialism's attack on democracy is extreme racism, a belief that man is merely a biological specimen, whose virtue, courage and honesty are determined by blood and soil. This combines with Fascism's mystical exaltation of the state to make the individual merely a material unit to be merged in a militarized mass for overcoming other races or states. Freedom of thought or speech cannot be tolerated in such totalitarianism. Worship of the state or of an individual symbolizing the state is substituted for Christianity. Persecution, intolerance, and hate become virtues.

Democratic peoples may recognize these forms of materialism most clearly in certain countries or ideologies. But they can find them operating among their own countrymen—if not in their own thought. And it is primarily in thought that they must be combatted. It is historically provable that more spiritual concepts of Deity have produced better men and better governments. Men governed by Christianity's code, men striving to express the attributes of a God who is Truth, Love and Principle, can hope to govern themselves successfully.

Getting a Whiff of Danger

FIFTY-EIGHT out of a hundred breathe the stuff. Reports on the trial balloons sent up by Nassau County authorities in co-operation with motorists in Mineola, N. Y., may surprise those who think that estimates as to the number of people who drink and drive are being over-ballooned these days. Perhaps it would be more accurate to conclude that 58 per cent of those using the highways in the wee small hours drink and drive. It was during those off hours, so to speak, that the tests were carried out in which each of Mineola's 100 itinerant nighthawks huffed obligingly into balloons proffered them by State Police.

Obviously it is because most of the more responsible citizens are home and abed that 58 per cent of the stay-outs get away with being the kind of 58 per centers the balloon tests showed. Though none of them could be classed as "drunk," it is alarming to learn that in the course of events from saloon to balloon, 35 per cent had consumed enough alcoholic beverage to make their breath a potential menace on the highway.

The color changes recorded when the air in each balloon was released into a chemical solution is cited to stress the accuracy of the laboratory tests. The most that can be said for the discovery is that it confirms the findings long ago arrived at through attempts to mix gasoline and alcohol. Those who think free and easy access to liquor doesn't make for more drinking among drivers probably will not breathe a word about the trial balloons.

Merit in Massachusetts

GOVERNOR SALTONSTALL'S intention to improve the Massachusetts Civil Service will win general approval. However, replacing one Commissioner is only a start in that direction. Civil Service in Massachusetts needs revamping from top to bottom. Today only about half the governmental employees come under its provisions, and the administration has been under political direction so long that it bears very little resemblance to the ideal of a merit system.

Only a year ago a sound study of the Massachusetts Civil Service was made by the Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, of which Joseph R. Cotton, now President of the Senate, was chairman. The professional work in making the examination of the Civil Service setup and recommending the procedure of reconstruction was done by Public Administration Service, one of the country's outstanding governmental research agencies.

This report is immediately available. It is difficult to suggest any single step that would be of more lasting benefit to the Commonwealth than the establishment during Governor Saltonstall's administration of a really effective merit system.

Pensions and Patriotism

AN APPARENTLY minor change in the rules of the United States House of Representatives is interpreted as a move by the Administration to forestall an expected drive for universal pensions to be paid to widows and orphans of World War veterans regardless of whether the veteran in question was injured in the service or whether he left the service as able-bodied as when he entered. The cost of such pensions, based on a bill sidetracked last year, would begin at $95,000,000 a year and according to some calculations would rise in time to as much as $1,000,000,000 a year. Such a measure now would go to the House Committee on World War Veterans Legislation instead of to the more liberally disposed Committee on Pensions.

Veterans' organizations naturally regard themselves and are regarded as patriotic organizations. In the United States two of their traditional interests have been adequate care for the victims of past wars and adequate national defense for the future. In these interests the citizenship of the nation largely joins. But if a great new pension burden is incurred out of sympathy for a group only remotely touched by war it is seriously likely both to draw away funds that should be used for the care of persons who sustained the actual casualties of war and to impair the ability of the nation to maintain defense of the institutions they sought to protect.

Paying the Wrong Unemployed

AFTER the years Abraham Epstein has spent prodding the people of the United States to pay unemployment compensation it must mean something when he charges that payments for this purpose are now being wastefully made. As executive secretary of the American Association for Social Security, he declares the Unemployment Insurance Act in New York State should be overhauled to stop grave abuses and "social waste."

Under the plan adopted in the Federal Social Security Act, each State sets up and administers its own plan of unemployment compensation, which may vary considerably from that of other states within the limits of certain Federal requirements. While this has been criticized as cumbersome, it has the merit of permitting a certain amount of experimentation as to details.

The crux of Mr. Epstein's objection is that while payments assertedly are being made to many undeserving persons, there are at the same time thousands of destitute claimants who have had to wait months for benefits due them. The abuses fall generally under three headings. First, the New York law permits payments to workers who have voluntarily quit their jobs, thereby drawing off funds which should go to the unavoidably unemployed. Second, it pays benefits to seasonal workers—who expect some unemployment—on substantially the same basis as year-round workers who may be out of work longer if laid off. Third, there is alleged "chiseling" by persons who draw benefits after having found new work.

Recently it was pointed out to the American Sociological Society by Dr. R. Clyde White of the University of Chicago that Great Britain in its experience with unemployment relief had found it necessary to invoke the services of qualified social workers in the administration of unemployment assistance. The British also have found a close tie-in with the public employment exchanges to be essential for purposes of checking up. If the theory of state experimentation is to be a success in the United States, there must be a willingness on the part of States to support adequate employment and enforcement services and to iron out inequalities in the provisions of the statutes.

Our Readers' Recipes for a Better Democracy

These letters were crowded out of the "first ten" in our contest for the best answers to the question: "What is most needed to make a better democracy?" The writers will receive special awards.

Democracy—a Daily Activity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy is defined by Webster's dictionary as "government by the people." Then it seems the answer to what is needed to make a better democracy must be "a better people." Is it possible to have a better democracy while our moral standards become unstable, and our ideals more material? Can we even maintain a democracy unless we are educating our people to higher standards and more righteous ideals: right education in our schools and colleges, through our churches and organizations, by theaters, radio, and newspapers.

What is right education? It is giving our people a standard by which to measure their thoughts and acts. One which tells them right from wrong, good from evil, truth from error, and teaches them how to use it in everyday life.

No system can improve while the individuals which go to make it up are not improving. They must learn each day more of good and use it.

MRS. A. M. SHARPE

Manitou, Manitoba, Can.

Importance of Work

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Enough national knowledge of conditions to remove the stumbingblock of unemployment is needed to make a better democracy.

If 10 or 12 millions of our people were suddenly struck by a catastrophe the nation would swiftly unite to supply food, shelter, and safety.

If government, business, and labor would substitute for internecine strife a unified effort to hire the unemployed, and social and religious organizations, together with the press, radio, and motion pictures, were to join in the crusade, unemployment would speedily be abolished.

Democracy—freedom. Not much freedom for the unemployed. Our democracy has won religious, political, and physical freedom. Next: economic freedom.

In this cause, fundamental to prosperity of the community, nation, and the world—and to a better democracy—all factions could unite.

Chicago, Ill. BURKE C. MORRISSEY

Looking Before and After—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy may be defined, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The world in which we live is constantly changing, and the political doctrines of yesterday are no longer adequate to meet the needs of today. Thus a democratic electorate requires, instead of confirmed political creeds, a consciousness of world citizenship which views each specific problem as it arises in its relation to the rest of the world, both near and far, and having regard to relevant past history which constitutes the cause, and repercussions likely to constitute the effect.

To this end true education—unbiased politically and economically—must be made available through the press, radio, pictures and schools.

Democratic governments should accord to all sections of their communities absolute and complete freedom to express their beliefs, supporting such liberty by protection against any section which misuses it to the extent of interfering with the similar rights of other sections.

(MISS) ANNE S. WIGGLESWORTH

Liverpool, Eng.

Both Destination and Route

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy is both a destination and a route. With the traditional social objectives—equality, opportunity, and justice—there has been no quarrel because, couched in terms so general, they have hindered no man in his individual designs. An inexhaustible reserve of earthly riches brought America within reach of its democratic ideals whilst Americans debauched in greed, selfishness, and private rancor.

Individual claimants have now appropriated the common storehouse of riches. To re-establish faith in democracy's social ideals they must be translated into terms of individual virtue—sacrifice, co-operation, and tolerance—under the inspired guidance of all the agencies of education. Such is the destination.

Too, if the high purposes are to be more than a shibboleth, then the educational forces must realistically train the inspired citizenry how to manipulate the democratic mechanism in the interest of the commonweal. Such is the route.

Albany, N. Y. ROBERT RIENOW

Privileges vs. Duties

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is my belief that a better democracy demands a better-thinking citizenry. It further demands that loyal, honest, and unselfish officials be placed in power by enlightened men and women. A better democracy necessitates recognition of the fact that the best way to ensure privileges of citizenship is to faithfully and intelligently discharge the duties of that citizenship.

The very basis of a democracy is its electorate, and since a government is no better than the individuals supporting it there must be improvement of individuals to make a better democracy. To arouse the desire and willingness to develop individual character is the great need. For it is in individual thinking that thoughts of ignorance, persecution, cruelty, graft, greed and dishonesty must be replaced by intelligence, tolerance, kindness, honesty, generosity, and loyalty.

This kind of collective thinking will produce an intelligent and unselfish electorate which cannot be swayed by corrupt influences, or other forms of demagoguery, and this is what is most needed to make a better democracy.

(MRS.) AGNES RANDLE

Waynesboro, Penna.

"Great Oaks—"

A BETTER DEMOCRACY
INDIVIDUAL SELF-DISCIPLINE, MORALITY, TOLERANCE, INTEGRITY, INTELLIGENCE, INDEPENDENCE, AND EDUCATION
Wagner

Democracy Begins in the Nursery

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The true spirit of democracy is not limited to any one particular nation, but is rather a world-wide principle. True democracy involves not only governing ourselves, but participating in world affairs—not by aggressiveness or interference, but by respecting the rights of others and still upholding our own ideals. It involves nigh moral standards, tolerance, firm convictions of what is right and the privilege of constructive criticism.

Democracy is an individual ideal—not something to be used in times of strife, but a bond for peaceful human relationships. It concerns the good of all mankind, rather than personal motives.

To make a better democracy we must establish these principles by setting the example in our own homes, and then as our children come to take their places in world affairs, they will be so well fortified with the true principles of democracy, that they could not be influenced by any lesser motive.

MRS. ALVA C. SCHNITGER

Bellerose, L. I., N. Y.

Doing vs. Allowing to Be Done

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy's greatest need is to offset the mass-suggestions, so common today, about all sorts of things (not about politics only), through press sensationalism, extravagant advertisements, slogans—all appealing to emotions rather than reason.

Mechanization of work helps to press the individual into the mass-mould. Let us at least antidote this by refusing too much mass-produced leisure. Let us do things instead of merely watching others do them—play games instead of passively decorating the bleachers, act, play and sing in amateur shows (we shall appreciate good films and radio-music all the better), get up discussion groups and clubs for every sort of interest that we can share with our neighbors, and play our part in running these groups.

That is democracy in action, in little things. It will train each individual to think and act independently, but in co-operation with his fellows, in big things.

EYRE SANDFORD CARTER

Northwood, Middlesex, Eng.

Alertness to World Citizenship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps the best way for any given democracy to improve is for each individual in it to come to a greater awareness of his own individual responsibility as a world-citizen—to be keenly alert to the forces at work in his own daily experiences, to be responsive to home, business, community, national, and international responsibilities, and to see these issues in their relationship each to the other.

A nation needs the co-operation of each individual if wise measures are to be devised and followed, but our thinking must reach beyond the limits of nationalism. Aided by the barrier-breaking modes of present-day communication each can gain a world-point-of-view by striving for it, not as an end in itself, but as the basis of constructive service. Individual alertness to the duty of world-citizenship, motivated by the idea of co-operative, constructive service, would seem, then, to offer the solution to this problem.

PROF. WINIFRED QUINCY NORTON

Newton, Mass.

Needed: New Type of Selfishness

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should say, a new type of selfishness is what is most needed to make a better democracy.

True, selfishness today fetters the hands of democracy—the selfishness of political parties, pressure groups, individual citizens.

What democracy needs is a different kind of selfishness—a clearer vision of where true self-interest lies.

It needs parties wise enough to realize that good government is the "smartest politics"; that candidates chosen primarily for ability to give public service are the ones who will hold the voters' trust.

It needs groups—capitalist and labor, racial and religious—wise enough to see that group gain at expense of others ends in group loss, and that the interests of the whole community are inevitably inter-related.

It needs citizens "selfish" enough to say: "I must use this treasure of self-government well, lest—like the talent in the parable—it be taken away."

What democracy needs is a higher type of selfishness.

GEORGE A. MCCULLOCH

Syracuse, N. Y.

State Subservient to Individual

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since any nation is merely the sum total of its individual citizens, the government of a nation is no better nor worse than the quality of its citizens' thinking. Democracy is an ideal of government, and its perfect realization will be more nearly accomplished when individuals manifest more unselfishness, more tolerance, more honesty, more alertness to duty, and consideration for others' welfare. There is no mass salvation for mortals politically any more than spiritually.

In recent years the fallacy has become widespread that the individual is subservient to and dependent upon the State. Democracy is based upon the opposite proposition—that the State is subservient to and dependent upon the individual, his rights and privileges. This ideal of government has evolved from the best thinking of the ages, and it requires no less from us to preserve it. It is up to you and me.

Los Angeles, Calif. JAMES M. SPEERS

Objective Thinking

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Democracy improves in direct proportion to the exercise of citizenship privileges and responsibilities when directed by self-determined truths.

The checking of purported facts and the critical analysis of persuasive arguments call for a certain mental attitude and approach as yet in common use only among those trained in the exact sciences. The training of citizens in this technique to cope with the highly developed pressure persuasion of today has become democracy's primary need.

The technique of the natural scientist restated for the average citizen's use requires:

1. Proof before acceptance of information alleged to be true.
2. Establishment of primary and neutral sources of information.
3. Deduction from established truths without prejudice.
4. Modification of viewpoint when additional truths indicate.

By increasing the application of these principles, the problems afflicting democracy eventually would be modified by progressive solutions,—comparable in effect to those that have fostered the tremendous strides in the exact sciences.

ALLAN M. CLEAVELAND

Westfield, N. J.

The Wide Horizon

Democracy as a Way of Living

By Dr. L. P. Jacks

DEMOCRACY is better defined as a way of living than as a form of government. In reality it is both; we may call it a partnership between the two. The predominant partner is the way of living. The form of government, as the subordinate partner, has to adapt itself to that. In a democratic society, the way of living is not fixed for the people by the form of their government, as it is in totalitarian societies. No: the form of government is determined by the way of living which the people desire.

What way of living is that? It is co-operative way, the way of living together. Co-operation of the citizen, we may say, is the essence of democracy. Government enters into its constitution only so far as may be necessary to secure for the people the utmost scope for co-operation in achieving their common good, and especially for preventing them getting in each other's way as they pursue it.

For government as such the democratic spirit has no love, and refuses to make an idol of it, or to treat it as an end in itself, welcoming it only in the degree in which it helps the people freely to co-operate among themselves. And since the degree in which it can do this is limited, the democratic spirit is always on the watch lest the limits be exceeded. "Little government but good" might be taken as the democratic motto. Government to the democrat is like the salt in his victuals, improving them when taken in moderation.

* * *

There are those who say that man is, by nature, a fighting animal and go so far as to justify war on that ground. But for every feature you can find in the human make-up which suggests that man was born for fighting and enmity, you can find a hundred to suggest that he was born for helpfulness and friendship. He is a born co-operator. The aim of a true democracy is to give to every man scope and security for developing his nature, as a born co-operator, in team work with his fellows. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"? Yes: but all these in company, not in solitude. And I am inclined to think that Christianity has the same objective. That, too, is a way of life in the first place and a system of church government only in the second.

In all this I have been writing of democracy as its ideal requires it to be. Of the existing democratic states some are less incompletely democratic than others, but in none of them has the ideal of free co-operation between moral individuals been fully attained. By a curious perversity most of them have taken a turn contrary to the original purpose of democracy. The original purpose, as we can plainly see in the American Constitution and the discussions that preceded it, was to restrain the power of the lawmaker (i. e. of the government) within the limits necessary to secure the free co-operation of the people in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

* * *

While the revolt of the American colonies was occasioned by the oppressive lawmaking of the British Parliament, the Constitution was intended to safeguard the people, not merely against the tyranny of British lawmakers, but against the tyranny of lawmaking in general. This it did by changing the status of the lawmaker from that of a ruler, always liable to the abuse of power, to that of a servant obeying the sovereign will of the people, which demanded for every man his natural rights as born to co-operate freely with his fellows in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness. The French Revolution and the radical movement in England which led to the reform of Parliament in 1832 had much the same motives.

Paradoxically enough, the democratic movement presently broke out in a direction quite contrary to its original intention. Born in distrust of the lawmaker and in the desire to restrain him from the abuse of his power, one would naturally expect that the result of democracy would be a decrease in the size of the statute book. What actually happened was an increase, small at first but rapidly growing to an unprecedented volume. A passion for lawmaking took possession of the democracies, the part which kings and oligarchies had previously played now being played by parliamentary majorities.

First of two articles

Mirror of World Opinion

Rounding the Corner

FUNDAMENTALLY, the basis of sound and permanent prosperity in this country rests in the agricultural sections. Buying power must spring from the great agricultural regions and this will not come about until the price of farm products is boosted to correspond to that of other commodities. . . .

Normally agriculture and those dependent directly upon agriculture, represent 40 per cent of the purchasing power of the country. Revived agriculture will stimulate a healthy demand for manufactured goods, which, in turn, will open closed factories, stimulate freight loadings, create a revival in transportation, both freight and truck—and the magic of prosperity will be here.—A. Q. Miller in Belleville (Kan.) *Telescope*.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOOK REVIEWS

JANUARY 11, 1939

DEMOCRACY ISSUE

PAINTING BY VIOLET OAKLEY FROM HER SERIES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAPITOL: "THE CREATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE UNION"

Democracy Examines Itself · Prepares for

Free Government, Securely Based on the Nature of Man, Confronts the Need for a Program That Will Meet Modern Problems Without Setbacks

By the Editorial Staff of The Christian Science Monitor

THE DEMOCRATIC IDEA, said Henry Ward Beecher, is that every man shall have liberty "to be what God made him." In recent months millions who want that liberty have seen the way of life or form of government they call democracy vigorously challenged both from within and without. For them no year-end inventory can have wider interest than a check-up on democracy and its preparations for living in the post-Munich world.

To such a stock-taking the editors of The Christian Science Monitor are devoting this issue of its Magazine Section. In the following pages distinguished authorities will discuss separate phases of the "crisis in democracy." Here we offer a brief general summary and one answer to the question everyone asks, "How can I help democracy?"

* * *

An inventory begins properly with the inmost nature of democracy as a way of life—or rather a way of thinking. Democracy stems from the ideal of men as free and equal, each expressing God-given abilities in his own way. It exalts the individual, placing high values on conscience, initiative, personal worth, reason, rights, and responsibilities. It is concerned primarily with the mental and spiritual life, the individual's liberty, independence, opportunity to know the truth, to grow. And in Christian nations its root is the idea of the brotherhood of men deriving from a common Father.

Where stands democracy as a way of life? Everywhere it is challenged in human thought by old rivals clad in new clothes. Absolutism, dressed as collectivism, considers the individual to have meaning or value chiefly as part of an organization, race or state. This type of thinking extends far outside totalitarian borders. Widespread too is the theory that man is merely an economic animal, seeking the good life primarily in material satisfactions. And all brands of Fascism try to limit brotherhood to a blood relationship.

The struggle between democratic and totalitarian concepts of man's ability to govern himself takes on new forms. The old claim that fear and force can dictate even what a man shall think wields new weapons in modern press and radio. Propaganda and censorship on a scale the world has never known attempt—to some extent in every country—to control even the information which is the very raw material of public opinion. Yet the new facilities of communication give wings also to truth. Fallacy should be more vulnerable, superstition more short-lived than ever before.

There is a seeming increase of materialistic thinking—expressed in selfishness, passion, intolerance, subservience, violence, injustice, envy, ignorance, oppression, arrogance, and self-will—the very negation of self-government. Yet at the same time there is an increase in spiritual thinking, improved concepts of God and man—reflected in unselfishness, self-restraint, tolerance, independence, reason, justice, magnanimity, intelligence, freedom, humility, self-control—which are the foundation stones of democratic self-government.

Thus the future of democracy as a way of thinking depends fundamentally on which mental qualities govern men—those which make them a mob or those which make them a people—the demos of democracy. Those who know the history of liberty or glimpse the spiritual nature of man will have faith.

Democracy as a way of living with others is usually defined as government by the people. There are many degrees of popular rule—even a despot cannot wholly flout public opinion. On the other hand, rarely has democracy meant government by all the people. The Greek city-states did not even think of their slaves as people. King John granted Magna Carta to the barons, not to the people. But democracy has been "broadening down." Today, in most democracies, women are considered people and trusted to vote. But democracy still is not mere majority rule. Custom, as in Britain, or written safeguards, as in the American Constitution, guard minority rights and check majority action.

Roughly, a country is called a democracy if the people can and do turn out their governments and put in others by peaceful means. But unrestrained or mechanistic dominance by a majority is foreign to constitutional democracy. As we know it today, democracy is influenced more by an idea developed in the Reformation—the conviction that each man's voice was worthy of consideration in government, because he spoke out of conscience, because he could appeal directly to God for guidance, without intervention of priest or politician.

The sum of citizens' voices was expected to be more than a combination of personal prejudices or private interests. It was to be rather the total of their highest aspiration and wisdom, so that men spoke of *vox populi, vox Dei*. This ideal actively influences democratic peoples today; its influence is one measurement of where democracy stands.

* * *

Democratic processes were also developed out of hard, practical experience. More than one people found that any question that could be settled by numbers was more satisfactorily decided by voting than by fighting. For instance, early democrats learned that it was unnecessary to have a revolution to determine who should pay taxes. The parliamentary system grew up when kings found free grants were less trouble than forced levies and when the people demanded the right to say how the money was to be spent.

Democracy also found that other questions—as, for instance, a man's religion—could not be determined by numbers either of bayonets or ballots. More realistic than dictatorship, it left such matters to the individual. And it proved that freedom to speak unpopular views and willingness to test wisdom against opposing wisdom in fullest discussion were essential to self-government. These are some waymarks of democracy; they are widely understood and upheld today.

A major challenge to democratic government from within arises from its application to modern industrial society. America, for instance, is very conscious that it has not solved the problem of stable business and employment. Given hardship enough—or agitation enough—workers surrender even liberty for the promise of security. So, too, do farmers and business men. Freedom to starve—or to produce at a loss—is not prized.

The truth is that large areas of business are no longer free; they are controlled by corporations, trade unions, trade associations, producers' blocs of all kinds. Many are not by nature managed democratically for the greatest good of the greatest number, but for the special advantage of special interests. And pressure groups use political power against the general welfare. A democracy long geared to the semi-automatic adjustment of economic interest among individuals is only beginning to learn to cope with these economic states within the state.

A society which once could be content to restrain only the criminal or the evilly disposed now requires traffic lights to regulate all impartially in certain areas of the national economy. Self-government's new task is to determine where lights shall be set up and then to control the controls by democratic processes. And the task of monopolistic groups is to adapt democratic methods of tolerance and self-restraint to their relations with each other and with the unorganized public.

The crisis of democracy is not that freedom and self-government are doomed to defeat. The crisis lies in the confusion of the moment that threatens to interpose between the present and the ultimate triumph of democracy a period of retrogression. The avoidance of that historical setback—the achievement of continuity of progress—should occupy us at this time. Works, not words, are required to defend freedom. Words will not defend democracy. A better use of democracy is the only real defense of democracy. Some of democracy's urgent needs are these:

1. Repudiate the propaganda-fostered belief that the only choice before men and nations today is a choice between Fascism and Communism. That choice is a lie. We do not have to choose between such alternatives, for the paths of either dictatorship will never lead to the highway of democracy.

2. Banish the mentality of fear between all classes in democratic society. An incipient class struggle can undermine democracy unless all classes free themselves from Marxist and Fascist fatalism. The true interests of labor and industry in democracy are not in conflict; they are in consonance. A false and unnecessary class struggle is a present weakness within democracy, and what is needed is a sign from organized industry and from organized labor that will restore a sense of security upon which tolerance, understanding, and faithful, practical unity can rest. Is there not a new role of collaboration to this end by independent trade associations and independent trade unions?

3. Recognize frankly that much remains to be done to make democracy's economic system work fairly and efficiently. Dictatorship's challenge to democracy today is to material welfare and national prestige. Democrats, too, need bread, and while the living standards of all groups within the democracies invite favorable comparison, it is the essence of democracy that it demands progress—a continuity of progress. It is well. Depressions and a shrinking scale of wealth production are threats to democracy, because it is under such circumstances that political demands for precipitate social changes place the severest strains upon society. The cause of finding better means of expanding national wealth, based upon the free co-operation of government, labor, employers and consumers, is worth our unceasing effort.

4. Devise the most intelligent, the most far-visioned, the most practicable program to avoid war, principally by removing the causes of war. War not only destroys wealth—the wealth of all people—but in war democracy resorts to short-term dictatorship to preserve long-term democracy; a means sometimes necessary, always dangerous.

5. Realize that democracy has never lived and has never survived in a godless land. Dictatorship offers itself as a substitute for religion. Where a spiritual sense of God and of man made in His image is active in human thought, democracy cannot fail to thrive and progress and triumph. Democracy cannot succeed without a spiritualized religion; it cannot fail with it.

* * *

Possibly, indeed, the greatest weakness of democracy today, as against either internal or external challenge, lies in an over-emphasis on material interests resulting in divisions on economic-class lines.

Yet only the unseeing would assume that democracy is making no progress in meeting the new problems of an industrial society. For instance, many Marxists now concede that democratic capitalism is not breaking down in the manner predicted in Das Kapital. The capitalistic system is proving its strength and adaptability. The democratic peoples are moving to correct abuses and make adjustments in it, but in the main hold to it as more conducive to general well-being and individual progress than any system yet developed.

The challenge to democracy from without is more spectacular. In the last few years it has largely thwarted the ambitious effort to extend orderly self-governing processes to the international field. This has also been due not only to aggressive dictatorship but partly to the failure of democratic governments to exercise a larger measure of justice, reason, and tolerance themselves. Their power and prestige has been seriously affected.

Yet by geographic measurements the inroads have been few. Nearly all the countries in which self-government has ever been firmly established as a way of life retain democratic forms today. And since the World War there have been extensions of self-government, as in India and the Philippines. But the fact should be faced that there have been losses in recent months. Czechoslovakia, which was a practicing democracy, has come under totalitarian control. In China, in Spain, and in Eastern Europe the orbits of economic and political systems which are anti-democratic have been extended. Even France has been experimenting with government by decree.

The countries which call themselves democracies also face an increasing impact of totalitarian economics. The Anglo-American trade agreements signed in November somewhat counterbalance the economic effects of Munich. While the totalitarian economic system tends to choke itself, the democratic method, to be genuinely successful, must seek ways to resolve the conflict between the two economic systems peacefully and ease strains which make for war.

Possibly nowhere more accurately than in arms is the post-Munich situation measured. Britain and the United States are asking themselves if they must adopt semi-Fascist methods to keep up with Fascist arms. But in an economic and military sense the democracies possess preponderant resources, as Mr. Chamberlain recently pointed out. The imperative need is for moral rearmament. When the radio is used as a weapon of power diplomacy and the mesmerism of fear is spread by air waves, those who would stand must be mentally armed as never before.

* * *

Men and women who value the kind of liberty they find in democracy are earnestly asking:

What can I do? How can I help to preserve and improve democracy? Possibly the preceding survey has disclosed the nature of the need clearly enough to suggest a few answers.

1. Each of us can understand democracy. He can learn its fundamental philosophy and its inspiring history. He can imbibe its spirit. Since democracy must be thought before it is lived he can uphold the highest concepts of self-government in his own thinking.

2. Each of us can examine the faults of democracy and help to correct them. Having established true standards in his own thought he will the more readily discern fallacies. Knowing the mental qualities necessary to democracy he will reject those which make for mobocracy. When new governmental forms are presented to control new social problems he can insist that they shall release more individual freedom than they suppress. On questions of economic controls and monopoly groups he can ask, Is it in the interest of the consumer, the most general or democratic interest?

On questions of defending democracy, he will understand that defense begins at home. He will be for democracy, wasting little time on any kind of anti-ism. He will ask that the challenge from without be met first by dynamic democratic doctrine, second by successful democratic economics, and third by adequate democratic arms.

3. Each of us can practice democracy—expressing in his individual relations whether in family, school, business, community, national or international affairs the qualities which make self-government possible. He can make tolerance, equality, independence, self-control, co-operation, reason and justice live in every action. He can practice essential Christianity, the kindness, truthfulness, meekness which must govern men before they can successfully govern themselves.

Progress

SEE PAGE 15 FOR MAP NOTE

How Democracy Can Strengthen Itself

Free Government, to Be Strong, Demands That Individuals Who Have Profited From Their Freedom Pay Back Something to the Common Fund

How Freedom Serves One Man

By Charles [illegible]

IT IS THE TASK of democracy, above all other forms of government, to safeguard the welfare of all groups of citizens. As society grows more complex, the details of the mechanism adopted by government to achieve this end must undergo some refinement and some adjustment. The flexibility with which the democratic form of government adapts itself, with the consent of the governed, to changing circumstances is the virtue that has made it the most practical way of life.

But no matter what its procedure may be, a true democracy must, under all circumstances, satisfy one test: Has it succeeded in protecting all its citizens from irrational oppression? In other words, does it continue a militant regard for personal rights; for the rights of free speech and free press; for the right to worship as our consciences dictate; for the right to seek redress in the courts when we are injured? Does it offer to all persons an opportunity to find a way of life, to earn a living, and to raise a family in comfort and security? Does it make these inalienable rights available to each citizen without regard to race, color, or religion?

If this question can be answered in the affirmative, democracy has proved itself the most expedient of all forms of government.

With unqualified thanks to the American way, I can point to the circumstances of my own life as the clearest proof that American democracy has satisfied this test.

My background is like that of innumerable other citizens who believe in America as the land of free opportunity for all. My boyhood was spent in Barre, a small town in Vermont, where my father, who had come to this country in 1890, was cutting granite in the stone sheds. In our home near the stone-cutting plants we had several workingmen as boarders. During my high school days I was proud to share with them a common bond because I was working too, on a farm, in a bakery, and as a salesman for the co-operative grocery and produce store operated by the stonecutters.

Upon my graduation from high school there came a choice possible only in a true democracy. I could become the manager of the local co-operative store, at what then appeared a phenomenal salary, or I could try to win a scholarship for college and supplement the scholarship money from odd jobs. The course I chose, although tremendously important to me personally, is not significant. What is significant is that without regard to my foreign descent or my humble surroundings, such a choice should have been offered to me. That, I think, is a wonderful example of functioning democracy. The decision was a momentous one to make.

Encouraged by my high school principal, I went to Harvard. Because of the generosity of men who believe in the American way, scholarships enabled me to pay my tuition; I also sold newspapers, waited on table, tutored, and in summer worked on cattle boats. A post-graduate scholarship gave me a year's study abroad. Later, while attending Harvard Law School, tutoring paid expenses, and in 1928 I received my law degree.

After graduation I found the door of opportunity still open, first in association with a great firm of New York lawyers headed by Hon. John W. Davis, then as Counsel to the Chief Executive of the State of New York, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

On two recent occasions I submitted myself to the voters of New York State, once as a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and once as a candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. To both offices I came as the son of humble immigrant parents. For both offices I was able to qualify by a free education. On each occasion my candidacy was determined without regard to my ancestry or my religion. On each occasion I offered myself to the elec[illegible]

rat[illegible] freeborn American. By the elect[illegible] I was so judged. The American [illegible] of government has given me much [illegible] has also offered me the opportuni[illegible] giving something in return by enabl[illegible] to render public service to the pe[illegible] my State.

The[illegible]stances are not unusual. Obvi[illegible]plicit in this freedom of opport[illegible] for all is complete civil and religious liberty. The urgent necessity for a rigid adherence to the philosophy of the Bill of Rights finds ample proof in other parts of the world. The ideals of justice, toler[illegible] and humanity [illegible] been there forsaken. Essential principles of human dignity have not only been abandoned by totalitarian governments. They have been held up to ri[illegible]

Continued on page 18

How All Men Can Serve Freedom

By A. A. Berle, Jr.

FOR MORE THAN a century democracy has been the accepted ideal of the western world. Now its right to leadership is challenged. Perhaps this is as well. Institutions, like men, grow in strength when they are tested.

The strength and the glory of the democratic system lies in its design to liberate the best of individual genius in thought, in action, and in achievement. It aims to offer equal opportunity; to reward greater ability, to prize greater service. Yet its accomplishments are held upon a paramount trust, which is that the achievements of each generation must become the common heritage of succeeding generations, available to all. This is the charter of a democracy, and this, sometimes, we forget.

Of recent years American democracy has demanded too little of its people, has too seldom taught that its fruits are not for private profit, but for general welfare. When we attain the common consciousness that none may long enjoy the spacious life of a democracy unless he contributes the best of his life to the common fund of his community, his country, and his kind, we shall begin to realize the only terms on which democracy is permanent and unconquerable.

No group or class or degree of wealth escapes this duty. The greater the reward, the greater the obligation; but the obligation is laid on everyone alike. The millionaire must use his fortune, the intellectual his mind, the engineer his skill, the politician his power to solve the problems of the time. Even men out of work, with nothing but their hands, owe it to themselves to find something close by which needs to be done; someone to whom a hand can be of help. I am convinced the people of the United States know this, though sometimes their leaders do not; the time may come soon when our political campaigns are won, not for advantages they offer, but because of the demands they make. Men are happiest who play a part, however small, in civilization. Freedom is lost when that part is denied.

Emphasizing, as we do, the freedom of the individual, citizens in the democratic state fail sometimes to think of the nation as a whole. Our system cannot survive as a tug of war, resulting in a balance between selfish interests rather than an attempt to serve the combined interest of all. This cannot go on. Were it to do so the strongest labor union, the strongest bankers, the strongest corporation, the strongest trade association, the strongest political machine, would eventually secure such disproportionate advantage as to threaten the national life, and the groups thus trying to serve their private interest are crushed in the ensuing disaster. A democracy is entitled to require of its people that each shall consider the interests of all; for unless all are served, all are endangered.

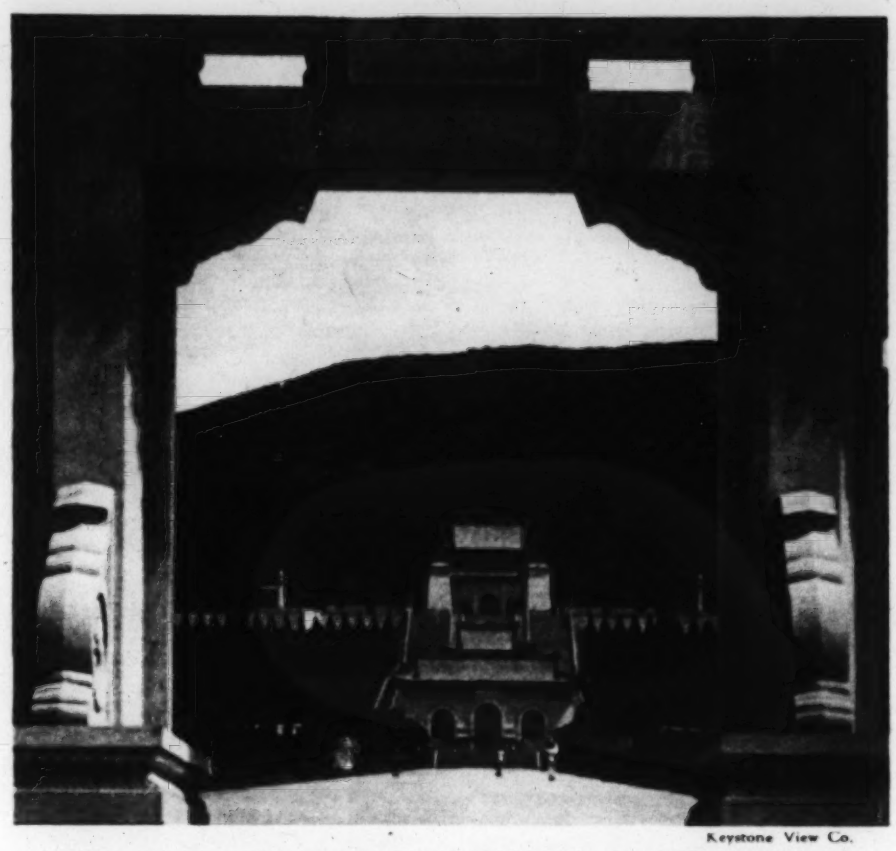
It must also find anew the virtue of self-restraint. Founded on tolerance, free speech, free thought, and free action, these gifts, won after centuries of struggle, must be used responsibly. The irresponsible demagogue, newspaper, leader of labor, capital or politics, or official who uses his influence toward goals which cannot be in the public interest—these are enemies of democracy.

Today the world changes. Men's ears can hear the whole world; men's powers have been multiplied a hundredfold by machines; men's ability to produce has outrun the older form of profit distribution; individuals attaining power in any field may find themselves suddenly enabled to alter lives of other people to a degree unknown in history. We are told that democracy is too frail to tame this unleashed force; that easy, if inglorious, refuge must be sought in dictatorship, of the right or of the left.

Yet the greater power brings also greater vision. These new, more splendid forces, were the product, not of a few titans, but of a great number of minds, liberated for great endeavor. It is necessary, now, to realize that the search for strength in the minds of men is quite as important as the search for efficiency in the heart of a machine. The long forgotten word appears again: A democracy to be fundamentally strong, must be fundamentally spiritual. Political institutions alone do not guarantee freedom; for freedom lies in the minds and hearts of all who share the national life. The critic of democracy had best begin by looking inward at himself. If he finds there the mirror of its weakness, he will also find the reservoir of its power. If he looks still more deeply, he will find great springs of common feeling from which democracy must and can draw both freedom and discipline; strength and sweetness; grace, honor, and dignity.

Free People May Govern Strongly

Men Differ as to Degree and Kind of Democratic Government but Generally Agree That Discipline and Control Are Essential for Its Functioning



Keystone View Co.

CHINA, HAVING KNOWN CENTURIES OF DESPOTISM, REVERES THE MEMORY OF THE MAN WHO MADE IT A REPUBLIC. SUN YAT-SEN—The Memorial to Sun Yat-sen, Purple Mountain, Nanking, China

An Oriental Looks at Democracy

By Lin Yutang

THE GREATEST PROBLEM for man today is how to find optimism in a steadily worsening world outlook that almost compels pessimism. I used to joke about the moral weaknesses of European culture, which are becoming more and more apparent under the strain of conflicts and ideologies. Now I can't joke any more. Europe has sunk as low as any human culture could sink in the Spanish War, which is to me the most immoral war in history. I mean the attitude of the other nations —the hypocrisy and utter lack of willingness to stand for a principle on the part of the democracies, and the sheer impudence, perfidy, and triumphant cynicism of the dictator nations. These qualities, shown again in the Munich accord, showed up the moral hollowness of Europe, and the whole trend points to the very real threat to democracy in the world as a system of living.

The China of the centuries preceding the rise of the Empire of great Ch'in Emperor who built the Great Wall presents an exact parallel to modern Europe. Ch'in won and swallowed up the other states, because Ch'in was a dictator nation, ruthlessly organized for war and believing in force and in its own destiny. There was the same hesitancy on the part of the other states, the same process of selling out small states to "bribe" Ch'in for a temporary peace (known in Chinese history as "the six states bribing Ch'in"), the same unwillingness for selfish motives to unite and stop Ch'in while still they could, the same breaking up of ententes and allies, and the same change of mind on the part of the small states lying closest to Ch'in as to whither to turn for protection.

Quite a few "peaces with honor" were signed by Chinese stockbrokers calling themselves statesmen before the domination of Ch'in over China was complete. When the great countries Ch'i and Ch'u decided to strike, it was too late. The small states which could be their allies had all come under Ch'in "protection." The dictator nation then collapsed in a short time, just because human liberties had been trampled upon. But as a historic fact, the dictator state did swallow up the equivalents of modern democracies. Tell me how it could be otherwise.

Confucius, presented with the spectacle of moral chaos before the rise of Ch'in, tried to save the Chinese world by saving certain moral values. He was talking certain platitudes, like Secretary Hull, such as "the preservation of certain elemental human decencies in international relations and keeping of international order by preserving the moral order," but these platitudes ceased to be platitudes when one understood the real international and moral background in which Confucius lived and the period in which Secretary Hull is living. Like many modern Christians, Confucius talked about moral reform in the individual's heart and education and the arts and even the significance of religious worship.

Confucius wanted to re-establish world order by restoring moral order through two means, clerical and civil ceremonialism as symbols of a nationalized social order and music as influencing men's moods and feelings. He said, "By watching a nation dance, you know its national character." Quite psychological.

From the Chinese point of view, I may make two observations. One is, not to allow Fascist states to get too powerful before it is too late. The world today is about as small and as closely tied up together as the states of China in the third century B. C. Let no one think that any nation can live by itself and be safe. Let no one think that if Fascism is allowed to spread, he can escape.

The second observation regards the ultimate triumph of democracy. If I were asked why I thought so, I would give an answer which is a Chinese answer: Because dictatorship is inhuman and anything inhuman cannot last. To be human is the great thing in life, and be allowed to live human, individual lives is the primary longing of every human being. Any regime that thwarts that human longing cannot last.

China has lasted primarily as a democracy that took cognizance of that basic human longing to be free individuals. China has had dictators and tyrants, but none of them ever lasted, and the final pattern settled upon as a whole may be said to be that ideal of "he governs best who governs least." China was not a Utopia, yet that was clearly the political ideal. The perennial appearance of hordes of Chinese "bandits" in times of misrule is the best indication that Chinese peasants never quietly submitted to tyrannies.

(Continued on page 16)

The Ends of Government Count

By A. D. Lindsay

WE DEMOCRATS have nowadays to be ready to give a reason for the faith that is in us. The best way to begin to do that is to ask ourselves what it is that really matters about democracy. Of abstract discussions on and definitions of democracy there is no end. The definitions usually prove that there are not and have never been any such things as democratic states. The abstract discussions tend to come to the same conclusion.

But in these last years we have had a chance to learn what actual existing democracies are, and what they stand for, by the rise of a new kind of state.

The democracies differ very much from each other. They may be resisting with more or less success influences which are turning them toward totalitarianism. But for all that to say that France and Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries, and Great Britain and the Dominions and the United States are democracies, while Italy and Germany and Russia are not, means something, and something plain to the eye.

How are we then to describe this something which we recognize in those states we call democracies? We usually begin by saying that democracy is a form of government and expect to find the hall mark of a democracy in its machinery of government—popular suffrage, elected legislatures, and so on. I think that is the wrong way to go to work. A far surer way of getting at what we are after is this: Democracies have the same sort of government because democratic societies have the same sort of temper and therefore the same idea as to what the machinery of government is for and what they want it to do. That seems to me where the democratic and the totalitarian states are at fundamental odds. They differ profoundly in their idea of the relation between government and society: they differ profoundly in their idea as to the very purpose of government. Their forms of government differ because they differ as to what they mean government to do.

That becomes clear when we remember that totalitarian states often retain much of the machinery of democratic government, as in Adolf Hitler's use of plebiscites. The machinery may go on—not very much altered—but the spirit be gone. The democratic machinery will then gradually decay but the change will not be immediate or very apparent. But perhaps the point I am making is most evident if we compare a huge modern democracy like the United States with a tiny democracy like ancient Athens. The United States so far as its mere machinery of government is concerned differs less from Germany than from ancient Athens. Differences of size affect machinery of government at least as much as differences of temper. But read the great defence of democratic Athens which Thucydides puts into the mouth of Pericles:

"Our constitution is named a democracy because it is in the hands not of the few but of the many. But our laws secure equal justice for all in their private disputes and our public opinion welcomes and honors talent in every branch of achievement. . . . And as we give free play to all in our public life, so we carry this same spirit into our daily relations with one another. We have no black looks or angry words for our neighbor if he enjoys himself in his own way. Open and friendly in our private intercourse, in our public acts we keep strictly within the control of law. We acknowledge the restraint of reverence; we are obedient to whomsoever is set in authority and to the laws, more especially to those which offer protection to the oppressed."

These words, written more than 2,300 years ago, are words which any modern democrat would wish to be true of his own state: they are a boast which no apologist of a totalitarian state would dream of making. They express the fundamental temper which has always inspired democracies.

I have quoted elsewhere a remark of a Puritan soldier in seventeenth-century England which seems to me to express more succinctly the spirit of democracy. "The poorest he that is in England," said Colonel Rainborough in 1647, "hath a life to live as the greatest he." The nature and shape of the government are to be fitted to the task of serving all in the community from the poorest to the greatest. All are to count, all are to be regarded as members of the community. That is the note of equality. And the service which government is to render to all its members is to help them to live their own life. That is the note of

(Continued on page 16)

Toward a Better Democracy in Industry

Some Would Give Workers Equality of Bargaining Power So They Can Care for Themselves; Others Look to Employers to Take Better Care of Labor

Co-operation Held Paramount

By M. B. Folsom

WITH SO MUCH emphasis being given these days to the current unemployment situation, we are apt to lose sight of the progress which has been made over the years in the standard of living in the United States. If we compare, for instance, 1937 with the year 1900, we find that the weekly pay envelope of the average factory worker has increased 190 per cent. The cost of living during this period increased 85 per cent. The weekly wages have increased 57 per cent since the turn of the century in relation to the commodities and services which they buy. At the same time, the average weekly hours in industry have declined from 56 hours to 39 hours.

This achievement has been due to greater productivity resulting from technical improvements and improved methods of management. Important among these methods are better technique in handling personnel problems, better training of workers, and better co-operation between management and workers.

While the current problems are serious, they can be met in the same manner that past progress has been achieved. The aspects of the present situation which will be discussed here are co-operation between management and workers on one hand and between business and government on the other.

While many companies have been able to obtain co-operation between management and workers, some companies, both large and small, have over the years been particularly successful. The essentials for any plan of satisfactory relationship between employees and management are these: payment of a fair rate of wages, the provision of suitable and safe working conditions, reasonable hours of work, a definite intention on the part of management to see that all employees receive a square deal.

Stability of employment, with its resulting higher annual income, is not in a happy situation in the United States. During the year 1936—a year in which employment throughout manufacturing industries steadily increased—the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that out of every 100 industrial employees, 40 were separated from pay rolls during the year. Against that figure many companies, which have made real efforts to stabilize employment, show turnover well below 10 per cent.

The difficulties of providing steady work vary widely with the nature of the industry, being particularly great in certain capital goods industries. Many students believe, however, that some improvement can be made in practically every company and that much progress can be made in many industries.

Under some plans for coping with this situation, the workers are guaranteed a certain annual income, or a certain number of hours of work per year. Other companies stabilize production by careful forecasting and scheduling, and by building up stock during slack seasons. Some companies have diversified their products so that the peaks and valleys offset each other.

Many labor troubles arise because the worker does not understand the policy and attitude of the management, and because small grievances are not promptly settled. Foremen properly trained to interpret the policies of the management and to handle personnel problems can be very helpful in preventing troubles.

EMPLOYEE SECURITY PLANS

After these fundamentals have been met, many companies have adopted definite plans to assist employees in making provision for their economic security. These plans include group life insurance, sickness and disability benefit plans, medical service, and retirement annuity plans.

In recent years retirement plans have generally been underwritten by insurance companies. Concerns which have had pension plans are finding that they are a good investment.

The old age benefit plan, set up under the Social Security Act, will not entirely

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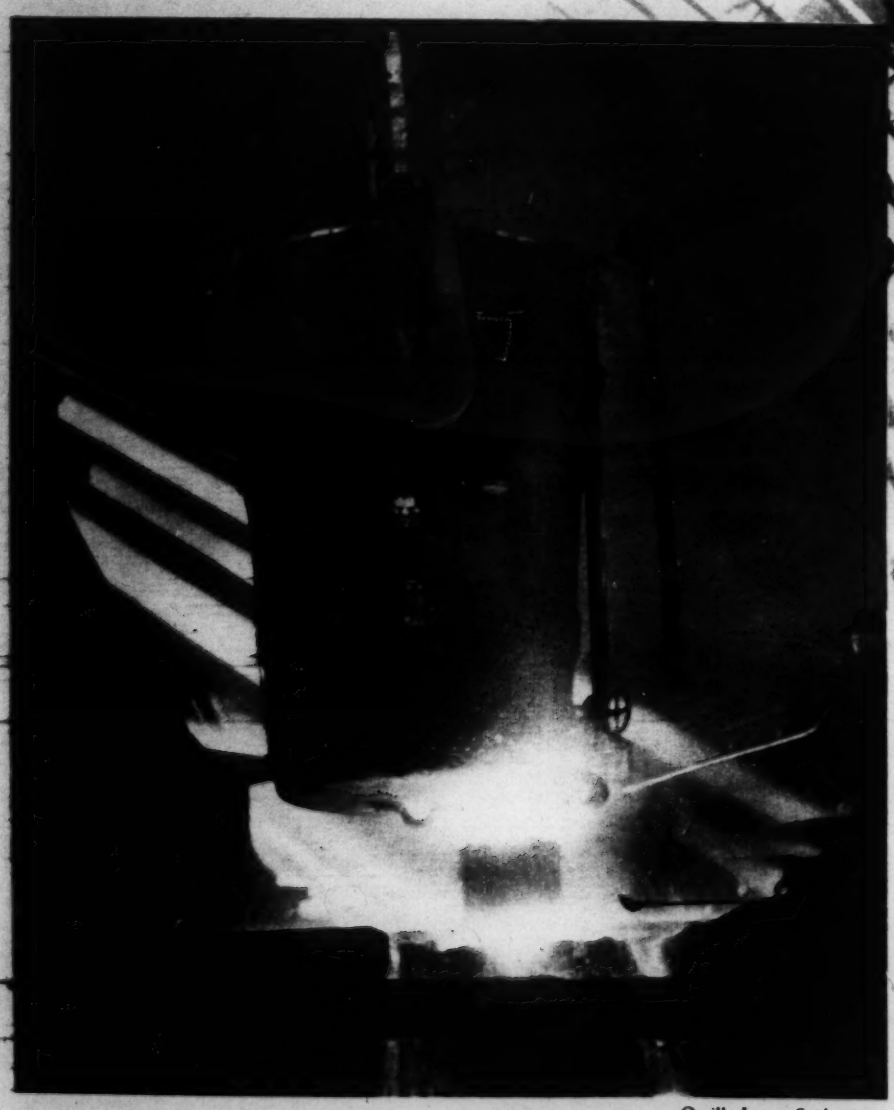


Orville Logan Snider

CAPITAL AND LABOR—Molten Steel and Fire, Ladles and Hard Steel, But Always Men

Collective Bargaining, the Key

By Robert J. Watt

EXPRESSED IN SIMPLE TERMS, industrial democracy is simply the institution of collective bargaining between organized workers and their employers as to the conditions of their employment.

In practice, the workers choose representatives with specific delegated authority to negotiate in their behalf. For efficiency, the workers often employ a full-time "business agent" who possesses special skill in difficult processes of negotiation and who owes his allegiance to the workers who employ him. For democratic satisfaction, the workers often designate a negotiating committee who work with the business agent and report back the tentative agreements to the group as a whole for acceptance or rejection.

Organized workers who are affiliated with an international union operate along the lines of a constitutional democracy in that there are certain standards which must be maintained in any agreements adopted by them. They have specific minimum wages and maximum number of hours which must be observed to protect the standards maintained by their international union.

In any form of democracy the majority must have authority to make its decisions effective. The so-called open shop contradicts the sovereignty of industrial democracy and weakens its usefulness, just as much as the independence of a state government would dissipate the authority of the Federal Government. In a constitutional democracy, whether industrial or political, the rights of the minority are limited as well as protected by the basic code. Any other condition would be anarchy. The observance of constitutional limitations necessitates some central authority to judge the propriety of actions and to penalize the transgressors.

The success of democracy depends upon the intelligence, education, and zeal of its members as well as upon its physical defenses against aggression from without or sabotage from within. It advances only by progress and freedom of the intellect and conscience of all the people whether they sit in the executive's arm chair or sweat in the foundry.

These generalizations seem to me to afford small opportunity for debate. I know of few persons in the United States, whether clad in overalls or dinner jackets, who would publicly challenge these principles as a whole; but we all know that the translation of these principles into practice has been stoutly resisted by employers in all countries from the time that the first labor unions were formed and are resisted today except in those few nations where the principle of industrial democracy eventually won acceptance by employers and public alike.

The bitter struggle which marked the efforts at unionization in the maritime trades, textile trades, steel plants and automobile factories has left an imprint upon American workers in those industries which has created many inherent problems in the functioning of the newly achieved industrial democracies.

Let me correct any possible misunderstanding. Real democracy cannot be founded upon fiat. A labor union can be established on paper very quickly and simply, but it cannot function as a democracy until its members have breathed into their very systems the opportunities and responsibilities of membership in an industrial democracy. Hence many new labor unions fail to accomplish the democracy inherent in their very charters. They must first be seasoned by experience.

When the United States was born out of the struggles of the 13 colonies for the liberties of Englishmen, it was neither a real democracy nor an effective government. It was politely termed a confederation. But the necessities of the situation plus the emphatic lessons of unfolding experience revealed the need and showed the way to the Constitutional Convention, and thence by slow stages to the nation as we know it.

I believe that Americans are now well on the way to industrial democracy. I have seen unions, born out of chaos after long and costly struggles, which within a few short years have achieved a disciplined democracy truly representative of the needs and wishes of its membership.

We cannot hasten the processes of this development except by removing the obstacles foolishly placed in its path. The National Labor Relations Act has of course achieved a great deal in the removal of illegitimate obstacles, and would have accomplished even more if so many employers had not sought to imitate the dictum of Caesar.

In Great Britain and Sweden, where labor unions do not have to be fighting organizations constantly struggling against sabotage, a fair measure of industrial peace rules because organized employers and organized workers are actually working under a partnership on a business-like basis of mutual respect. The success of unions in Great Britain and Sweden in rising to the test of responsibility is proof that industry can function well when management recognizes industrial democracy.

I hesitate to chart the possible accomplishments of industrial democracy. We have seen the glaring failure of economic royalty so plainly that we cannot fail to have confidence in the eventual triumph and successful functioning of industrial democracy.

The opportunities are nearly boundless, especially in the United States. I look to an inherently vigorous, competently administered labor union movement to correct the major maldistribution of America's economic system. Working people need and want security—not static but rather alertly progressive. Through strong labor unions they can write the formula for economic reform and recovery into the terms of working agreements with individual employers and into the rules of order of political, social, economic society.

Just as the people of New England believed it their right and duty as Englishmen to insist upon representative government in 1776, so do the workers of the United States believe that it is their right and duty as Americans to demand industrial democracy. Americans have shown that they could make political democracy work and it is high time that they begin the widespread practice of industrial democracy for the dignity of American manhood and for the well being of the people individually and as a community. America gave to the world political democracy in 1789. America can give to the world and humanity Industrial Democracy.

DEMOCRACY MUST BE EARNED

By John Sidney Braithwaite

THERE IS A TENDENCY nowadays to take everything for granted, and this is one of the great dangers that beset the democratic peoples. They seem to have been drifting into lethargy and self-indulgence, and not any longer to measure up to the standard set by the poet, "We live by admiration, hope and love." The sons of God are not to be heard shouting for joy, for the reason that enthusiasm wanes and everything is taken for granted. Even such material benefits as the electric light, the telephone, the radio, the automobile, the aeroplane no longer excite our wonder, as though they did not owe their inception to immense and painstaking research coupled to hard and sometimes bitter experience.

In the social realm it is the same. That system of government which we call democracy, hewn out of the chaos of mortal thinking through many generations of sternest endeavor, reason and conscience exercising their God-given prerogative to choose between right and wrong, is all taken for granted as though there was now nothing more to be done about this priceless heritage.

* * *

It is not, of course, that we ought to be always tracing back through the different stages that have led to present advantages, but there is great need to keep continually before us the infinite resources of that supreme intelligence to whom man owes everything that he has. Every problem that he has mastered, every danger that he has faced and overcome, he owes to God's help. To spend one's time in wonderment at the supposed marvels of civilization would be like a man looking at himself in a mirror and dwelling with vanity upon his personal appearance. To look away from these achievements to that divine infinite Mind which has made these things possible, this is not time wasted but is great gain. "I will make mention of thy righteousness, even of thine only," sang the Psalmist in an ecstasy of admiration.

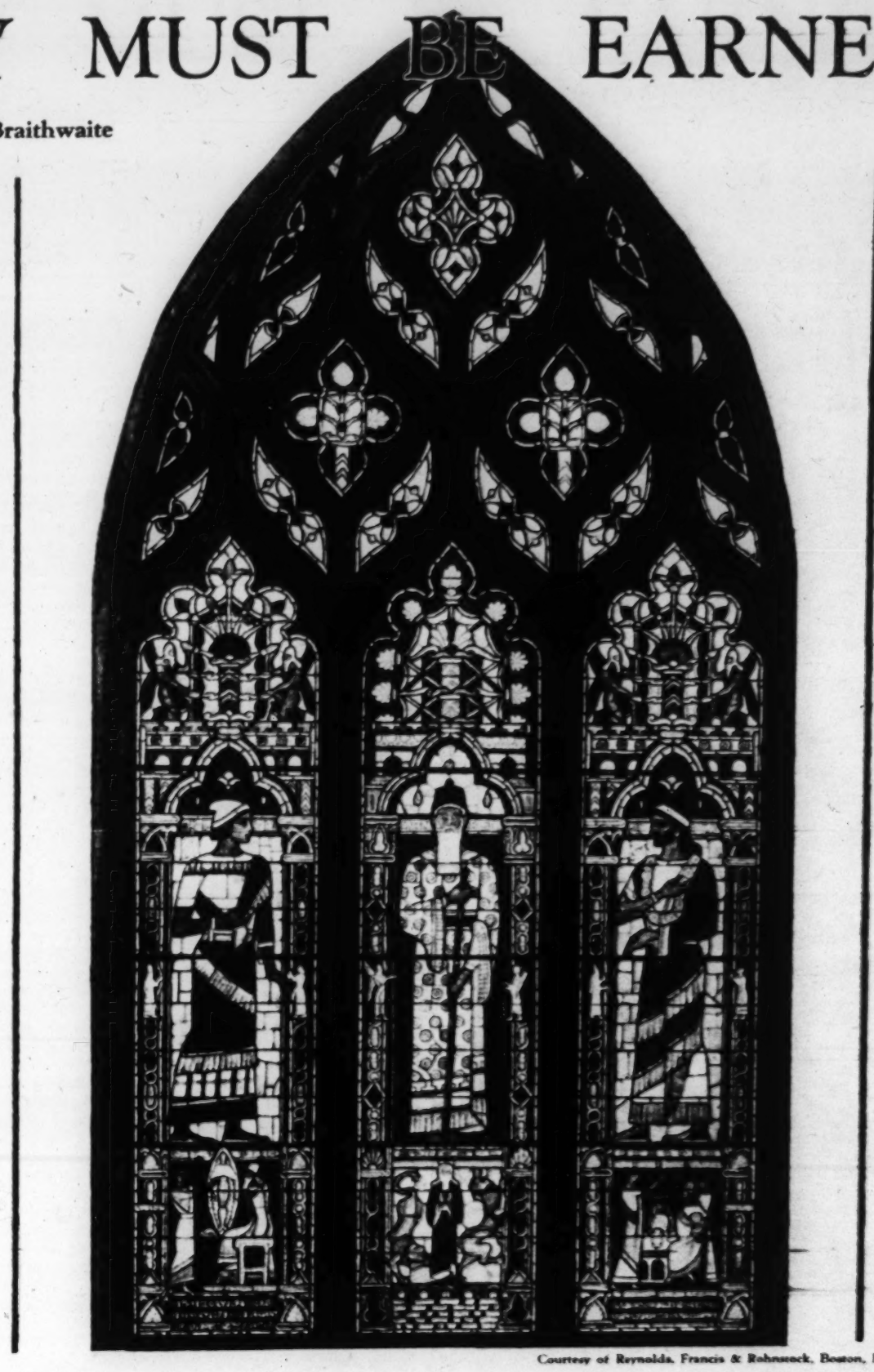
It should be humbling to man's conceit for him to reflect on the fact that centuries ago, when all the ingenious mechanical contrivances of which he is now so proud were practically non-existent, there was a higher level of culture than the world has ever known before or since, and the noblest ideals that have ever been enunciated owe nothing to man's mechanical ingenuity. Indeed, the greatest invention of all time, the invention of letters and the consequent discovery of writing, which has conferred the greatest boon upon the race, was entirely devoid of any clever human mechanism. And yet today in the written word there is enshrined the world's treasury of thought, all the ideas that have come to mankind through enlightened understanding. These ideas are the leaves of the tree which are for the healing of the nations, and can never be lost. In the spiritual famine with which this mechanized age is now confronted, men will turn once more hungrily to the written word in the hope of finding that guidance which they have discarded or taken for granted.

The main distinction between the democratic and totalitarian points of view is, we are told, that the former rests its expectation of the permanence of the benefits it confers on the fact that ideas alone have power and their Principle persists, while the latter frankly bases its right to predominance on the fullest possible accumulation of mechanized force, the direction of which is vested in a single human personality.

* * *

As has often been pointed out, in the totalitarian state the citizen exists for the purposes of the state. He is not expected to think for himself, but to dedicate himself to whatever uses the state may call him. In the democracies, on the other hand, the state exists as the expression of the collective wisdom of its individual citizens, and its purpose is to protect and forward those ideals of freedom and duty, as between man and man, which men have come to regard as more desirable than all else. It is interesting to recall that the Greek Commonwealth is the earliest example of a system of society founded on man's duty to man.

Mainly as the result of taking for granted the system of government which he has inherited, the citizen of a democracy finds himself today threatened by his totalitarian neighbor, who proposes to relieve him of some of the accumulated material advantages that he has come to think of as his by right. This has proved a great shock to his self-esteem, and he now very rightly has to ask himself whether his perception of the rightness and power



Courtesy of Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock, Boston, Mass.

STAINED GLASS PORTRAYALS OF PROPHET DANIEL IN STATESMEN'S TRANSEPT OF WASHINGTON CATHEDRAL

attaching to his ideal has kept pace with the efficiency of his highly mechanized neighbor, and if not what is there that he can do about it. It is useless now for him to spend time criticizing his neighbor. It is his own house that he must put in order. Now is the time when he must judge for himself what is really important and worth preserving and what he should throw into the discard as unworthy and unimportant.

* * *

A well-known writer has offered his definition of the Kingdom of God as "an organization of human society based on realities." It stands to reason that in a world where unreality predominates as the criterion for thought and action, nothing short of great watchfulness and consecration will suffice if one is to grasp the realities on which human society is to base its efforts to establish the Kingdom of God. Nothing must be taken for granted from now on.

It is noticeable that the Scriptural warning in the quotation which closes this article is directed at "that servant"; a single individual is the responsible person, not a community of persons. Mass propaganda can never accomplish in the community that which is required of each single individual. However much the use of propaganda can be made to manipulate men's minds in the mass, the effect cannot be lasting, since men must still remain individual thinkers. Emerson says, "A mob is a society of bodies voluntarily bereaving themselves of reason." Yes, but reason will finally assert herself and the individual will in the end respond to her promptings when he is sufficiently awake to throw off the false influence.

Democracy, then, is a form of government which can be established and maintained only by those who have learned to govern themselves on a moral and spiritual basis, who have learned to think in terms of the greatest good for the greatest number.

The writer likes to think that democracy was born in the garden of Gethsemane in that hour when the Master cried, "Father, if thou be willing, remove this cup from me: nevertheless not my will, but thine, be done." In that hour the complete surrender of self-will and self-interest for the good of humanity was achieved. If the democratic countries in this age may reiterate that prayer in the dark hour when war threatens, they must also remember that he who first gave it utterance was called upon to face that from which he asked deliverance. Had he not done so, we would have no record of the resurrection and the ascension.

Democracy will fall short of its ideal if its adherents now fail to put the general interest before their own. There is a new assessment of values going on in international affairs. It is the mastery over self-interest that must be gained, and faith in divine Principle must be proved stronger than fear of mechanical contrivances for destruction. Then, and not until then, will there be no more war.

One asks himself, Can the Kingdom of God ever find establishment here on earth? Yes, if each "servant" will stop taking for granted the benefits he enjoys under democracy, preferring rather to take up his own particular share of the burden and watch. In the Manual which Mary Baker Eddy gave to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, in 1895, occurs the following passage:

"Without a proper system of government and form of action, nations, individuals, and religion are unprotected; hence the necessity of this By-Law and the warning of Holy Writ: 'That servant, which knew his lord's will, and prepared not himself, neither did according to his will, shall be beaten with many stripes.'"

Government and Business

State Partnership in Business Might Yield That Wise Control That Would Enable Industry to Find Stability and Expanding Production

By William Y. Elliott

IT IS IMPERATIVE that a democracy should find a way of industrial order and production that is compatible with the true meaning of democratic responsibility. Such an order will not permit the development of chronic warfare between the employers and the employees. Equally, it cannot permit the unchecked control of the great sources of economic power to be lodged in a too limited concentration of private individuals, particularly where those individuals have not adequate responsibility either to effectively organized shareholders or to the code of a ruling class. It cannot permit the malfunctioning of industry to generate large areas of controlled and rigid prices and at the same time almost equally large areas of flexible prices to fluctuate violently to the distress of all concerned. It cannot permit the public utilities to be exploited against the public interest nor the natural resources of the country to be exhausted under no other criterion of use than that of immediate private profit.

How is it possible for democracy, where planning is difficult if not impossible, to achieve such an industrial order? What will be its basic beliefs and how may they be symbolized effectively so that the people may infuse once more a positive faith in their own institutions?

It is clear that there is a sort of contemporary defeatism about the power and efficiency of the Fascist control system that has very little relation to anything except successful bluff and the recognized inefficiencies of the democracies in organizing their defensive positions with respect to armaments. The whole effort of the dictatorships has gone into the production of these weapons, for on a superiority of force they have staked their all. In the meantime the rest of their economy has suffered drastically and continues to suffer. Planning of this military character has not only not added to the standard of living of the economies concerned, but threatens to reduce the whole human race by enslavement to the useless production of materials of destruction. We need not, therefore, in any sense accept the superiority of a planning mechanism or its necessity for the production and the distribution of a potential maximum of useful things to consumers.

* * *

Taking up the objectives in order, it appears obvious that the first duty of a democracy in the industrial order is to secure those conditions of social justice which do not leave a feeling of rancor and bitterness on the part of either Labor or so-called Capital. The recent reports of the Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain and in Sweden, of which Gerard Swope was chairman, indicates the lines of solution on which this problem may be attacked in the democratic state. Primarily, it will depend upon having an organized and responsible labor movement which is prepared to assume the sacrifices necessary to its position in the producing order. That means that collective bargaining must be a two-way affair in which a real flexibility through voluntary negotiations is possible. Some democratic nations have gone farther in the extension of the principle of arbitration than even these two. This was notably the case, and successfully so, in pre-Hitler Germany, and it is also true today in Australia and New Zealand.

The weaknesses of the democratic order in the United States in industrial relations lie in a labor movement too suddenly and too irresponsibly brought into being. There has been, however, sufficient wisdom on the part of American labor leaders not to inject violence or the class issue, up to this time, violently into the van of their own claims. As long as general strikes are outlawed more by the wisdom of labor than by the pressure of public opinion, the class issue is not a dominant one and the labor situation presents no grave threat to democracy.

There is, however, a claim which was widely heralded last year by the speeches of Robert Jackson, the head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, and by Secretary Ickes, that the concentration of control over the industrial order lay in dangerously few private individuals. Mr. Ickes went so far as to speak of "The Sixty Families." The same sort of claim has been made from the most various camps. It was one of Hitler's points against "das Systeme" in Germany.

It is, of course, a standing Communist indictment of capitalistic society: "The big fish swallow the little ones until none but the big are left."

* * *

That mere size alone does present serious problems in the concentration of power there can be no doubt. At the same time from the economic point of view the method of organizing efficient production in the heavy industries and those in which methods of mass production and large capitalization seem to be required would seem to indicate the need of something comparable to the giant corporations so often assailed. Both National Socialists and Communists have simply transferred the control of these corporations to the state, indirectly or directly. Democracy has proceeded on the assumption in the past that it could control such giants best by negative restraints, that is, the anti-trust laws, the Clayton Act, the Federal Trade Commission Act, etc. In England, there has been no objection to the size so long as free foreign trade was practiced.

Today, the case for "unscrambling" these gigantic aggregates such as the United States Steel or the Aluminum Company leaves no certain answer to the question as to what would supplant the advantages of large-scale organization. No one would, for example, feel that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has not improved the organization of such a service by its nation-wide scope and planning. There may be some unnatural and uneconomic aggregations of industry that would not suffer by being split into smaller units. The movement toward mergers has gone, perhaps, unnecessarily far sometimes in order to escape the restraining features of the Sherman Act against agreements among several individual firms.

But, in any case, what the Government will need to secure in the way of effective production and distribution can better be attained by controlling or influencing the policies of these giant corporations than by attempting to split them up into units not economically compatible with the type of markets they serve. Such a control can probably best be introduced under the conception of the Government as a partner in business with some ownership of stock and with Government directors who are in a position to keep informed on the policies of the corporations, in a way not presently possible to the regulatory commissions.

Where government controls such effective sanctions as it does through its purchasing power on public contracts and its ability to supply capital on advantageous terms, it has powerful sanctions to add to those that it might already possess as a shareholder in such concerns. Its voice would be, at the least, very influential in shaping the price policies of such organizations, though it would not necessarily be controlling. In a world in which it would seem that the adjustments of price economics are no longer adequately made by the automatic factors of a "free market economy" the need for governmental intervention of a wise sort is now admitted in areas like farm production, natural resources, public utilities, and possibly to this list could be added those areas of economy in which great corporations are in a position to "administer" prices within wide limits. We cannot avoid imposing burdens of this sort on government. The democratic way must be to make responsible government more adequate to its new burdens, through a career service and through better political leadership.

* * *

It has long been a matter of settled national policy that the exploitation of American public utilities for unregulated private profit should not be permitted. On the whole, however, the effort to achieve this end by regulatory commissions, both state and federal, has not been a brilliant success.

It would seem to be possible that here again a leaf from the British book would be a useful one to take. England has, under conservative governments, experimented in varying degrees of state control of her utilities.

One of the most successful forms, once more, is the joint ownership in which state participation is that of a shareholder and state influence can be made effective from within. This does not tend to destroy, to anything like the same degree that the regulatory commission does, the freedom of private initiative to meet changing conditions.

Few voices can be found today to question the need that every nation has to conserve its great exhaustible natural resources. For democracy this is peculiarly important, since it may well be that democracy cannot exist if the pressure of severe economic depression is too long continued and inevitable.

A New Faith for Democracy

Such organizations as the American Manufacturers' Association and others have in the past been groping for a way to defend what they consider to be "the American way." It seems to me that for industry the relationship toward which government must work in a democracy is that of a partner, and this word symbol, in the simple language of the frontier, carries all the associations of true democracy—sharing both responsibility and risks.

For it is true that government

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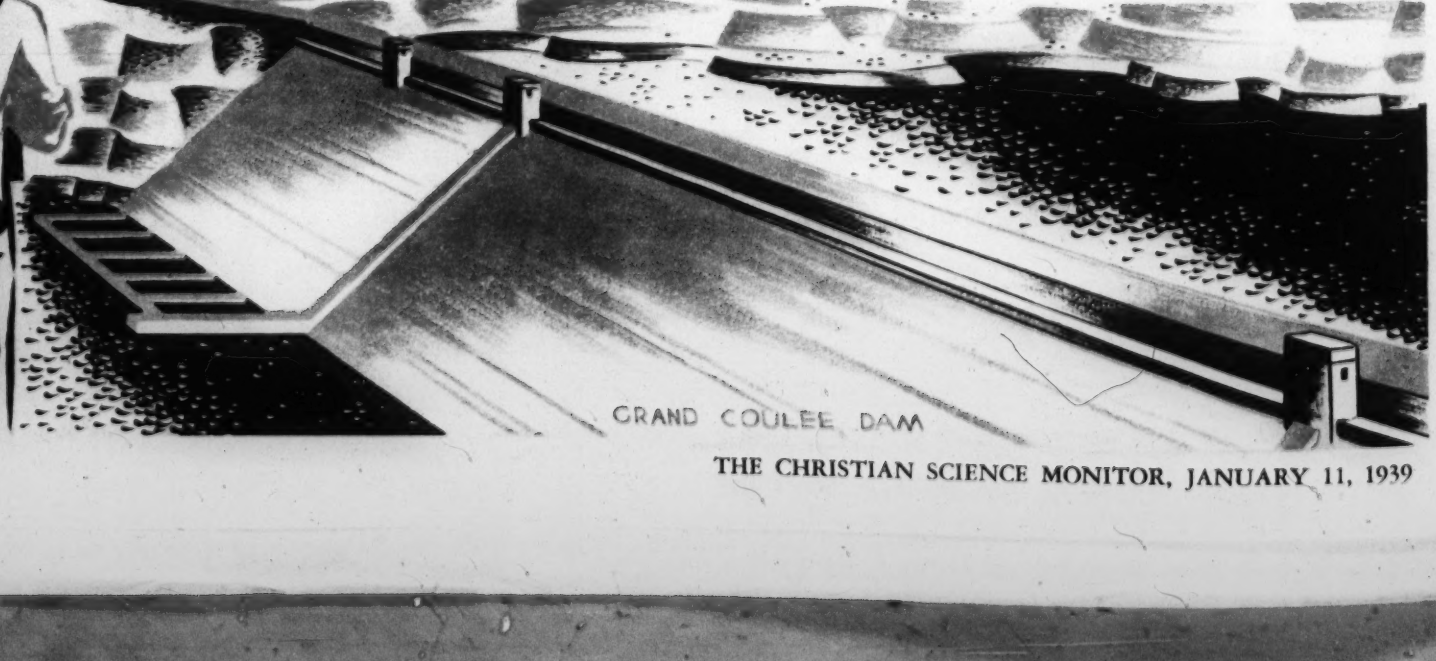

Differences Yield Dividends in a Free Land

Complexities of the Moment Demand More Than Ever the Watchful Criticism Possible Only Under a System That Allows Opposition

The Administration Program

By Tully Nettleton

DEMOCRACY TENDS too easily to be put on the defensive. Democracy is working and has worked for centuries. When dictators assert that democracy is a failure, the burden of proof is upon them. Democracy has "failed" in countries that failed it, or among populations so engrossed in personal points of view that they lost sight of national aims. Even a democratic nation must have a certain unity or some group will attempt to impose unity by violence. There are persons who thought that the United States was in danger of revolution when the New Deal came into office in 1933 after several years of economic stress.

The Roosevelt Administration believes the way to make democracy work is to direct the benefits of government toward the bottom of the mass on the theory they will work their way up, rather than toward the top of the pyramid on the theory the benefits will trickle down.

"Ours was the task," said President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on Jan. 6, 1937, "to prove that democracy could be made to function in the world of today as effectively as in the simpler world of a hundred years ago. . . . The times required the confident answer of performance to those whose instinctive faith in humanity made them want to believe that in the long run democracy would prove superior to more extreme forms of government as a process of getting action when action was wisdom, without the spiritual sacrifices which those other forms of government exact."

Where the New Deal differs essentially from its critics is in the degree to which it would use government as "a process of getting action" and as to when it considers action wise. The Administration holds it is vitally important to get ahead of social pressures and to make reforms and adjustments before it is too late. Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers would rather overshoot the mark in social legislation and let these programs settle and shake themselves down by amendment and revision than to follow always a little behind the procession of changes in modern ways of living.

They began with a revamping of the banking system which fell into their laps through the bank holiday, they continued the recovery-spurring activities of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, inaugurated the Public Works Administration, devalued the dollar as a means of debt relief and aid to farm prices, established the HOLC to bail out directly home owners in distress, set up the Securities and Exchange Commission to protect investors, decreed the regulation of public utility holding companies and began to develop waterpower at cheaper rates to consumers.

After the NRA, which was an effort to work with business toward raising the purchasing power of the employed, came the Wagner Labor Relations Act, which aimed at increasing industrial democracy; the Labor Standards or Wages and Hours Law, which was designed to protect the poorest paid levels of workers; and now the investigation by the National Economic Committee of possible monopolistic tendencies in industry.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was an effort of Secretary Wallace and his collaborators to evolve what he termed a democratic process for adapting farm production in the United States to a constricted world market which had left heavy surpluses of wheat, cotton, and other commodities depressing the American price level. It has developed into the soil conservation program, alongside of which is continued the work of the Farm Security Administration to help turn farm tenancy into ownership, and of the Farm Credit Administration to ease farm debts.

Relief of unemployment, of course, has been a major sector of Administration policy from CWA through FERA down to WPA. To this must be linked the popular Civilian Conservation Corps. Then, looking toward permanence in the provision against unemployment and old age is the huge program of the Social Security Act with unemployment compensation, old-age assistance and old-age insurance.

In all these is to be seen the solicitude for the underdog which is characteristic of the New Deal, the interest in improving the lot of that one-third of the nation which Mr. Roosevelt has described as being "ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-fed." In this direction does the Administration believe lies the recipe for the truest national unity—and, after all, national unity is what dictators strive

(Continued on page 19)

The Opposition Recipe

By Erwin D. Canham

IT IS MORE THAN a little difficult to say briefly how the opposition in the United States would amend present New Deal policy in an effort to make democracy work more adequately here. For there are so many oppositions. But for practical purposes we need to consider only the opposition which might, after another election, become the Administration. In other words, we are concerned with the present and the likely future balance of forces within the Republican Party, or with the somewhat similar critics of the New Deal within the Democratic Party.

This opposition could come into power either through a straight Republican victory, or through a recapture of the Democratic Party by anti-New Dealers. It is likely that the latter group would be somewhat more conservative than the Republicans. But essentially the amendments to New Deal policy which either of these groups favor are the same.

The balance of forces within the Republican Party is now poised somewhat to right of center. The extreme Old Guard made its influence deceptively evident at the recent meeting of the Republican National Committee. Undoubtedly there is a powerful group of conservative thought within the party, a group which thinks it would like to turn back the hands of the clock. But that is a nostalgia unlikely to be satisfied in practice. Actually the Republican Party accepts nearly every piece of permanent legislation enacted since 1933, but would amend in greater or lesser degree some of the more vital laws. And the Republicans would administer some of these same laws in different fashion. What, then, are the principal Republican doctrines:

(1) The Republicans do not believe that government should play as large a role in the lives of citizens as it has in the past six years. They do not think government should shoulder or seize the responsibility for individual citizens. They say they would provide a favorable atmosphere in which citizens may meet their own problems, rather than attempt to solve the problems for citizens. This viewpoint they would apply, in greater or less degree, to most of the acts of the Roosevelt Administration. Calvin Coolidge once said: "The business of this country is business." The New Deal, in effect, says: "The Government is everybody's business." While 1939-model Republicans abjure the Coolidge philosophy, they still lean in that direction. Government, to them, is a helpful bystander and not a prime mover in the working of economic and social democracy. In concrete application of this theory, the Republicans would alter in a possibly fundamental sense the application of many laws they would not think of repealing.

(2) The Republicans would check and set back the recent growth in power of the Chief Executive. They would restore the positions of Congress and of the Judiciary. They would end blank checks and they would abolish rubber stamps. They would encourage Congress to use its power to legislate in detail on matters that for six years have been left to Executive discretion. From their viewpoint, they would restore representative democracy.

(3) The Republicans would encourage the business and financial communities of the nation, after a period of regulative and reform hammering. They would, in Vice-President Garner's attributed phrase, "Let the cattle put on fat." What this amounts to is that they really believe in "percolated prosperity": in money-making at the top, from which advantages trickle down to the bottom. They believe that a lean and gaunt economic system, harried by regulation and drastic taxation, cannot furnish prosperity for anybody.

(4) One important phase of New Deal policy is challenged directly by Republicans. They would end deficit financing as rapidly as possible, in the belief that a balanced budget is an important feature of a sound national economy. The New Deal seems to be drifting more and more toward the notion that government borrowing for pump-priming, or "compensatory spending," in the new phrase, may be a sound permanent policy. The Republicans would balance the budget largely by economies, in the feeling that business would respond and furnish enough tax revenue to complete the task of balancing.

(5) And then, in many specific categories, the Republicans would alter New Deal legislation. They would

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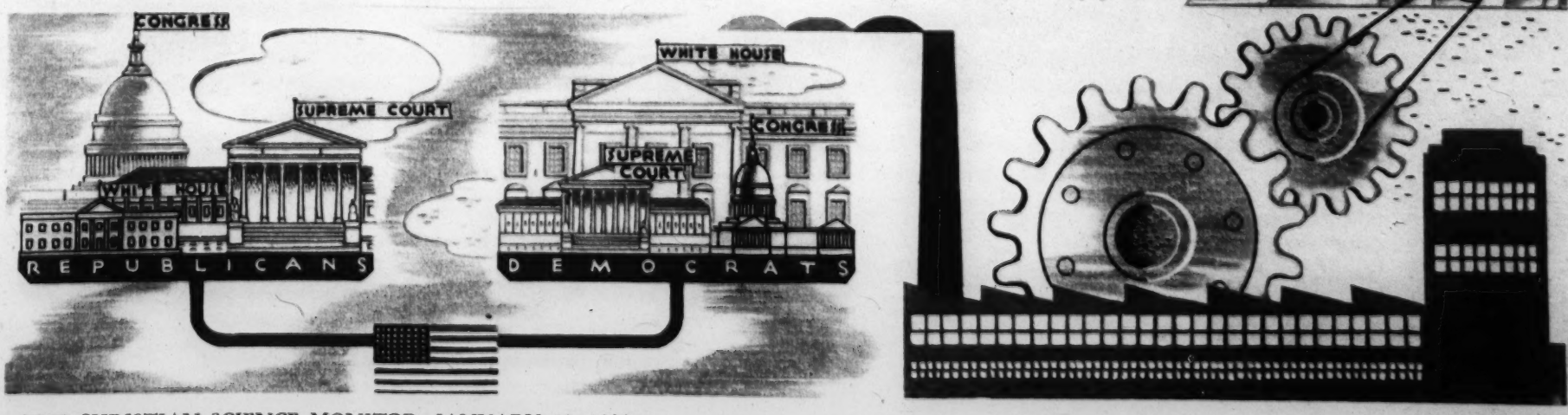
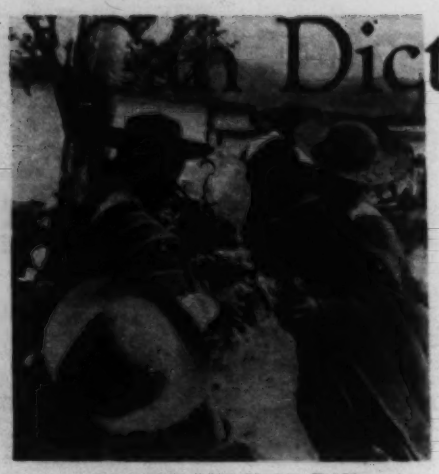


Dictatorships and Democracies Live To

Barter Methods Called Devices of Emergency That Have No Basic Relationship to Political and Cultural Modes of the Dictatorships

By Paul Scheffer



TRADING THE HARD WAY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has deserved well in starting a discussion like this—a discussion full of perplexities, it is true. It would be tempting to take refuge in working out certain very general, very theoretical conceptions like "liberty" and "discipline" to be attributed to "Democracy" and "Totalitarianism" respectively, as their essence, and then to proceed to an inevitably very abstract examination of their compatibility. But this lofty technique will lead almost infallibly to disaster. It is an undisputed privilege of new and vigorous ideas to be formulated in sharp and specific contrast to what are time-honored adages.

There lies one very important reason why all historical conflicts in their acute period appear outrightly irremediable, though the underlying facts are not. History evidently likes to circumvent such desperate deadlocks in human minds: history happens even to ignore them totally, in her ultimate decisions. Granted this, and in the face of the present furious and apparently interminable controversies, I dare say the answer to The Christian Science Monitor question—Can the autocracies and the democracies live together?—will be Yes.

I shall discuss here two primary and very concrete aspects which today cause very many people to say emphatically "No." The first concerns the prevalence of economic regimentation in the totalitarian countries. Germany is singled out for that criticism because the repercussions of her economic methods are felt most in international trade. Secondly, there prevails all over the world a very adverse opinion with regard to the foreign policy of totalitarian states, and again Germany is in the focus of those apprehensions and those attacks. And this being so, what are the chances for democracy and German totalitarianism to live in peace in this world, in spite of "everything"?

There is much economic control in Germany. It will increase further. Stern control of her foreign exchange payments by the Government forms the basis of all other regulations. It is reputed generally to be an integral characteristic of the totalitarian system. It is not. It is not considered by the rulers of the Third Reich as serving a political-economic ideal as in Soviet Russia. The German economic control is a measure of emergency. No country could act otherwise, facing a constant and huge need of raw materials, both for food and industry from foreign regions, facing a heavy debt to foreign countries, and having a lack of capital as Germany does.

What generates direct hostility against Germany are her methods of handling German foreign trade, as they have grown out of foreign exchange control, to wit, the use of quotas and compensation agreements, or the creation of a bewildering jungle of different Reichsmarks partly designed to stimulate export. They are indicted for obstructing the free flow of trade in its accepted forms, as for instance trade conventions or the basis of the most favored nation's clause or even exportation of cereals fostered by premiums.

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These respectable agencies of international trade movement are in fact the forerunners of the now condemned practices. When these prior forms of regulated international trade were introduced, amidst acrid protests of those who did not choose to apply them, soon a period of mutual adaptation started, which was effectuated rather by individual enterprise than by bureaucratic policies.

Germany ranks second among the industrialized countries of the world. She is compelled to sell her products wherever she can, be it even in South America. For many of her goods she has no other means in order to sell them but those rather complicated ones. Is she alone in doing so? Not at all. Nor is Germany alone in her plight. Today the United States of America, England, and France are warding off the decline of their currencies by very unorthodox appliances, for instance, exchange equalization funds.

Germany does not wish nor need help. What she needs is comprehension of her motives by her competitors and prospective clients, and recognition of the necessity of co-operation on the basis of facts as they are, combined with a general willingness to create new ways of making profits. This is no impertinent demand. Since the Mercantilists raised their voice in the eighteenth century, the United States and Europe have lived repeatedly through problems like the present one. But in the present decade too much thought and willpower have been lavished by denouncing the German "innovations" or by leisurely figuring out when they must collapse.

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Too much of a morose inclination has become visible in a type of businessmen, expecting their government to act instead of trying themselves to meet business facts in a businesslike way. Individual initiative would help much more than criticism to bring international trade back to smoother functioning, to foster the exchange of goods instead of sterile arguments; practical courage would straighten out ideological contrasts more than anything else.

Critics say that things would be much better for Germany's economy if she had never entered upon her huge armaments. This shifts the discussion to the political field. The reader knows why the National Socialist Government insists on a strongly armed Germany, interlocked as she is at closest range between powerful states who have not reduced their armaments during a long period of absolute German weakness. In fact, public opinion, not adulterated by what has been said in the open, has given proof of understanding quite well the initiative taken by Germany to rearm, after all conferences for general disarmament had failed mysteriously.

You can argue that Germany is dynamic and that the saturated states are sedate, that Germany is a one-man's-land and other countries are swayed by parliaments, and that it is generally better for the world that every state be sedate and parliamentarized,—but it is difficult to prove that Germany is Napoleonic and others have domesticated governments. Germany has not shown any indiscriminate Caesarian acquisitiveness. Czechoslovakia still exists. She could have easily been swallowed. The principle of racial unity is the outright opposite of sheer lust of conquest.

The populations of the new German territories have met Germany more than half way. No blood has been shed. In 1916 Lord Lansdowne wrote a famous and tragic letter to the London Times to the effect that a Europe without a strong center would be unhappy, would be restless. What has happened during this year 1938 is the fulfillment of the demand of that wise old man; true, he had pleaded that the Austro-Hungarian Empire be spared, but history has its own devices in order to be fair and logical.

There is a last stronghold for the prophets of an inevitable clash between democracies and authoritarian states: the method by which Germany has reached her goal. There was pressure. There was armed pressure. Many have deplored this, who for the last 20 years have indicted profusely the map drawn at Versailles. But almost nothing has been done to remedy those mistakes.

Now it is possible to create again a balance of power in Europe; in fact, the basis for it has sprung into existence during 1938. Europe can find its equipoise again. In fact, it has found it.

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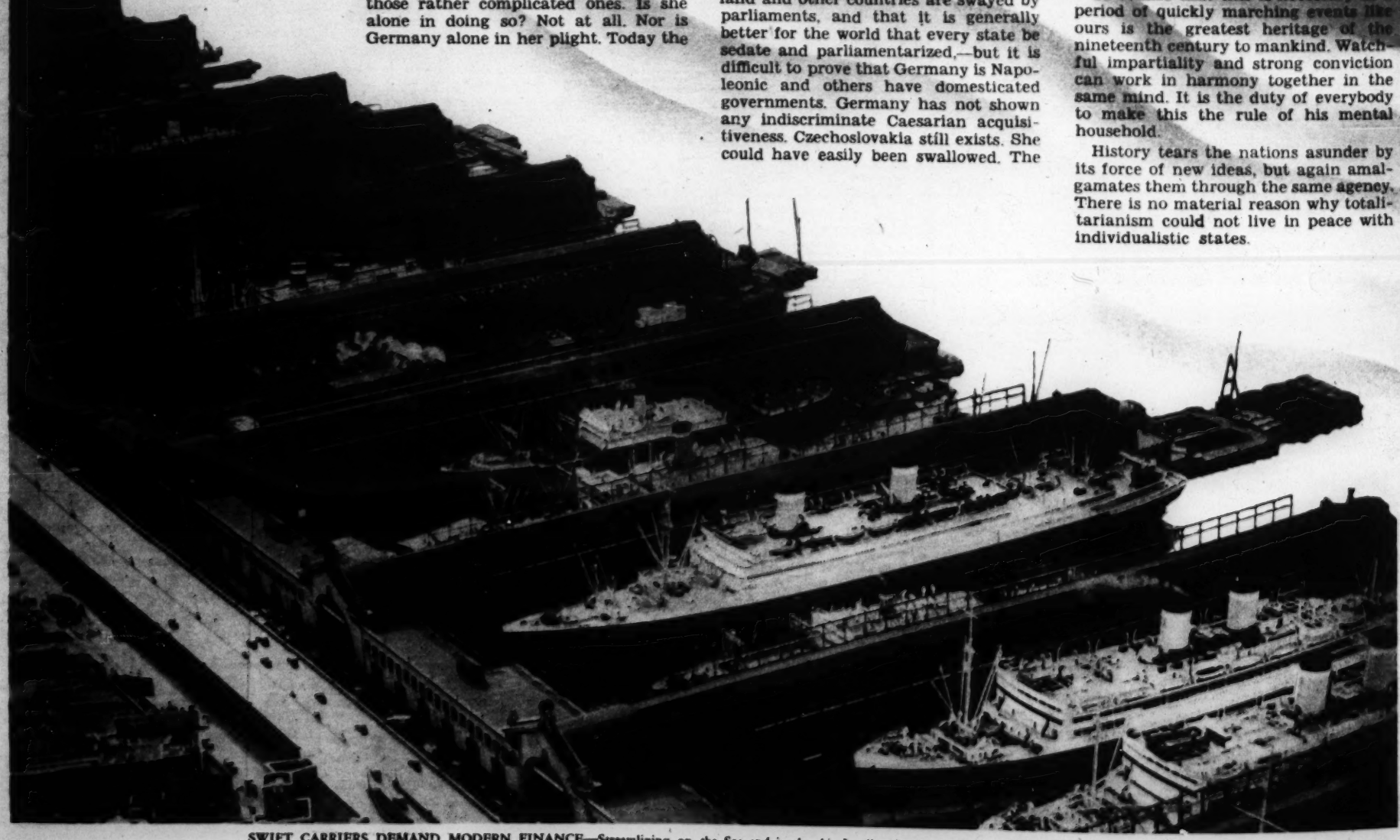
What Germany has done is no proof that she is as unlimitedly and phantastically dangerous as is attributed to her by many who disapprove passionately of her inner policies. It follows that neither the readjustment along the southeastern border of Germany nor the fact that it has been performed with all energy do augur so evil that democracy and totalitarianism should dispute each other the right to dwell together on this globe.

Ultimately, the answer depends on what resources our civilization can count under present conditions in order to show herself truly civilized.

Europe is not quietistic like Asia. It always has been the victim and the creator of ideas, the typical inventions of the Western World, the grand vehicles of its progress, and its stumbling blocks.

To realize that this is necessary in a period of quickly marching events like ours is the greatest heritage of the nineteenth century to mankind. Watchful impartiality and strong conviction can work in harmony together in the same mind. It is the duty of everybody to make this the rule of his mental household.

History tears the nations asunder by its force of new ideas, but again amalgamates them through the same agency. There is no material reason why totalitarianism could not live in peace with individualistic states.



SWIFT CARRIERS DEMAND MODERN FINANCE—Streamlining on the Sea and in the Air Implies Credit and Money, Not Wampum or Barter — Wide World

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WHERE TRADE CATCHES THE MODERN TEMPO—The Wheat Pit of the Chicago Board of Trade, Where Transactions Outstrip the Fastest Plane — Wide World

World Economic Conference Viewed as Possible Means of Extricating Nations From Primitive Trade Restrictions

By H. B. Elliston

MAKING A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY is one of the oldest characteristics of mankind. Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, recently gave a superb demonstration of it. He asserted proudly that German barter is a "new system of economics." To me the speech, made before the German Academy's Economic Council, evoked a memory of contrary Schacht declarations. I hunted through my files. And lo! I discovered another Schacht comment on German barter. It was made three years ago to a French interviewer when the system was in its infancy. Dr. Schacht then demanded, "Do you really believe this is a normal state of affairs? We are forced to calculate the equivalent of exported goods with the brutality of the Middle Ages, and to replace the normal play of exchange and credits by a dreadful bureaucracy which is just as hard for those to endure who are at the head as for those who are its victims . . . unspeakably barbaric." Dr. Schacht has one of the most resilient minds of his generation. But this volte face is sheer acrobatics, not resiliency.

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Barter, obviously, is just as barbaric and medieval today as it was three years ago. I have seen it in operation on the Mongolian border of China. Some Mongols have nothing but sheep to pay for the gimcracks of western civilization. Accordingly, traders take out the goods they want and accept sheep in exchange at a laboriously computed exchange value. Another example of barter was given in the newspapers when President Roosevelt breakfasted recently with the Governor of South Carolina. The meal was served on china which was bought in England for President Monroe. It is said that the President felt he could not afford to buy it, but eventually arranged for the transport from America of 1,500 bales of cotton, which the china manufacturer accepted as payment. The two illustrations will strike the reader as very awkward and time-consuming methods of exchanging goods.

Expeditious trading is as essential to high living standards as efficient production of goods, and nothing has contributed so much to modern living standards as the development of markets where prices are quoted in a common medium of exchange.

The barter "system" that Germany has adopted as a state in the purchase of foreign goods has had a profound repercussion on world relations. An individual's "swapping" makes little difference to trade. It interferes very little with the normal processes of the markets because it is relatively infrequent or confined to areas where markets are either non-existent or have broken down. A state engaged in barter on the German scale, however, is engaged in smashing markets. This will be clear from a description of the commercial operations conducted by Germany.

In Brazil, to take one Latin-American country, the Germans obtain raw materials in exchange for "aski" marks. This is a kind of German currency which is not marketable money, being unusable for the purchase of goods available on world markets. It can be spent only in Germany. In consequence, the "aski" mark device is an attempt to freeze out competition for the supply of Brazilian requirements.

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The unfairness of such competition is apparent when one considers how American trade, for example, operates. Americans buy enormous quantities of Brazilian coffee. They pay dollars for it, and these dollars have a purchasing power anywhere in the world. Thus the Brazilians with the proceeds of American purchases can buy goods from other suppliers.

In Eastern Europe the Germans make a practice of buying up as a state an entire surplus of one commodity after another. It may be Turkish raisins or Bulgarian wheat or Greek tobacco. Payment is made into accounts set up in the Reichsbank in Berlin, and the Turks and the Bulgarians and the Greeks can "unfreeze" the proceeds only by taking German manufactures. And the Germans then turn round and sell the raisins and the wheat and the tobacco on the world market for negotiable money. With this money they are consequently able to buy goods in which they stand in need at the world price. But in the process they may have ruined the competitive market in Turkey and Bulgaria for the exporters of other countries.

The situation is as bad for the parties at the other end of the German barter system as it is for Germany's competitors. The goods they obtain in exchange for their surpluses are not necessarily what they want. Germany has her own surpluses to get rid of. Accordingly German aspirin has been dumped in Yugoslavia, German typewriters in Rumania, and German mouth organs in Greece. They are not wanted. Yet these are the only goods that the Germans will give them for the money accumulated in Germany in payment for their surpluses. All three countries are looking at these forced imports nowadays with mixed feelings.

It may be asked: Why in these circumstances do these countries do their part in making the German barter system a success? In Eastern Europe, of course, there is a political pressure. Germany has become the Titan of continental Europe, and is bent upon tying the smaller countries into a German system. It is a refined form of conquest. In Latin America, however, there is no such political pressure. Why, then, do they co-operate? Doubtless the prospect of getting rid of surpluses lured them in the first place into barter deals. Moreover, they seemed to get a higher than world price for them. That was another persuasive influence. It is only of recent times that the barter parties have realized that they have been getting the short end of the bargain, that the apparently high price is an illusion. Not only are they apt to receive goods for which they have little use. They are apt to get them at a price which is so excessive as to render meaningless the high price offered in the first place for their surpluses. Germany's methods can be successful only as long as it can either browbeat customers or find new customers who have not already been bitten. They must eventually be self-defeating because of their very disingenuousness.

Meantime, however, the entire world market structure is upset. Take an example in Mexico. The Germans have recently been selling typewriters at a fourth of the cost of American typewriters. This trade is not a tribute to German productive efficiency. It is merely the transfer to international trade of the "loss-leader" principle in domestic retail trade. What the Germans lose on the swings, they gain on the roundabouts. As a state they can do this. But a manufacturer who only has typewriters to sell obviously cannot compete with a metabolistic and hydra-headed state-in-business which can recover from, say, agricultural machinery its losses on typewriters. And he is likely to lose a market as the result of such unfair competition.

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The opposite system is the one espoused by Secretary Hull. Indeed, this alone deserves the name of system, for it is equipped with rules. Secretary Hull contends that the only method of world-trading which will develop commerce and foster peace is the method of the free field and no favor. That is to say, there must be no favors accorded by one party to another which discriminates against a third party. This makes for multilateral or world-wide conditions of trade in place of bilateral or two-party conditions of trade, German style.

It is surprising that the Hull principle of trading is often overlooked in appraising the Hull program. I come back to it time and again because it is the vital alternative to the jungle-like lack of rules of barter trading.

It is clear, I think, that the two methods of world trading are antithetical. They are more than that. They are bound to lead to conflict as they are at present conducted. Barter dealing was practised by nations before Germany took it up, but Germany's method is so relentless that the fair traders of the world are incensed.

It is significant in this connection that the bluntest speech in Britain after the Munich settlement came from Robert S. Hudson, Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade. He announced the British Government's determination to resist to the utmost whatever German methods were "commercially unfair." There was a threat that in this kind of race weapons might be matched against Germany's. In America such a weapon has already been fashioned. Testimony to the present bitterness of feeling is the almost insensible reference to "black-listing" as reprisals. America grants to everybody equal treatment in her markets, but there is a qualification, and the qualification excludes those who discriminate against American commerce. On this black list appears only one nation, Germany. Bilateral barter put Germany in this category.

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The picture I am painting is a picture of economic war. All persons of good will, realizing that economic war leads eventually to physical war, are exploring methods of economic peace. Peace cannot be won by avowing that different systems of government cannot live together. It is simply to strangle oneself with ideology to think in such antithetical terms. Different systems of government have lived together before, and they can live together again. Democracy, as a matter of fact, has always been based upon the principle of livability, of tolerance and freedom. It is a healing word. But a nation obviously cannot live peaceably with another nation which acknowledges no rules of common conduct in its foreign relations.

Mr. Hull behind his urbanity has come to acknowledge this. In a recent speech he said, "Without extension of international trade, based upon fair dealing and equal treatment for all, there can be no stability either within or among nations." But Mr. Hull, I believe, would be the first to say that Germany was forced on her present path by the insensible nationalism of the postwar nations.

Her case is only one of out-Heroding Herod. When she has acknowledged that there is no virtue in the necessity, but only a reversion to what Dr. Schacht called "barbarism," the world should take up again the project of an economic conference which would lay down anew common rules of conduct and keep to them, instead of simply rendering lip service to them.

Can Democracy Live in Isolation?

Democracies Will Find Their Strength Bolstered by the Mass Welfare of the World That Follows Logically From an Interchange of Wealth Among Nations

By Malcolm W. Davis

DEMOCRACY APPEARS in many controversies nowadays to mean little more than absence of dictatorship. This is the kind of negative opposition to which dictators to right of us and dictators to left of us, volleying and thundering, tend to restrict our thinking. So it is advisable at the outset to explain the meaning, in a personal and positive sense, with which one uses the word:

Democracy is the evidence of a people's responsibility for themselves. Belief in human individuality, along with convinced disbelief in human infallibility, are elementary foundations of freedom. Through all the different representative state systems, there appears this common principle of the people's right to rule themselves. Along with the right go risks, because it includes the right to be wrong—a prerogative of rulers. Hence it implies that any majority will keep open for its opponents the opportunity to state their views, to organize parties, to elect legislators, and by persuasion to form a majority in turn.

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The essential freedom is the freedom to modify opinions and policies. This principle is more important than any program. It provides the method indispensable to intelligent judgment. The reason lies in the required testing of truth. Life being a venture, in which all discovery is experimental and all enlightenment evolutionary, the members of such a society guarantee to each other the liberties and the safeguards that they together want. Their first requisite is peace by social understanding, so that the group may move in orderly progress, whatever reformations it may seek from time to time.

Can institutions of this sort be preserved in isolation? Again definition is needed.

If isolation implies independent existence in an unfriendly world, clearly democracy may be preserved so. Proof may be found less in the American experience, favored by a fortunate geographical position, than in the record of Switzerland. Exposed to perils on all sides, for a longer period of time than the United States, the Swiss have managed to preserve their system and themselves. It may have been due in part to the fact that their neutrality was useful to their great neighbors, but at the same time it has been due to their own political skill and will.

This is not to say that independent security for any state is sure. Obviously it is a question of strategy and strength. More often than not, democracies have had to hold their ground against odds; and they may have to discover how to do so again. It was only a short time during which they held the power to control the course of events after the World War. By the way they chose to exercise it, and chiefly by divergencies among themselves, they have lost that control—at least for the present. Instead, they are being pressed to give ground, and not only in terms of territory but also in terms of thought. The issues are joined on all levels, and most passionately and persistently in the fields of ideas.

If isolation implies insulation from the rest of the world, then, segregation and separation of this sort are evidently not possible. In this sense democracy has never been isolated and, more than that, has not been designed for isolation. On the contrary, its advocates have aimed at co-operation, at cultural exchanges, at a gradual growth of liberty in all realms. For illustration one needs only in passing to recall its history and spread, in the Anglo-Saxon and French and Germanic regions, by the development of institutions and laws, and by the interplay of minds—Locke, Rousseau, Jefferson, Kant, to name but a few. Community of ideas, interchange of experience and methods, are inherent in the nature of the democratic enterprise.

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In our world today, when communications of all kinds are expanding and interlacing at a speed that challenges imagination still despite familiarity with the fact, any democracy is less isolated than ever and the degree of its isolation is diminishing steadily. Meanwhile the costs of any effort at segregation and self-sufficiency, in adjustment of commerce and industry and in lowered living standards, are being made plainer and plainer to see. The impoverishment of intellectual life is less measurable, but it is nevertheless sure.

Adapting themselves to basic changes introduced by science and technology is the difficult task with which people in most nations are struggling—and not least in the democracies, where people maintain their preference for making their own mistakes and rectifying them rather than accept the arbitrary decisions of any man for which in the end they would equally have to pay.

A French engineer, M. Detoeuf, put it very well recently to a meeting at the University Club of Paris, in saying that variation has shifted from space to time. Formerly, people differed greatly from locality to locality, and the inhabitants of one province could be distinguished from the inhabitants of a neighboring province by their clothing and customs and implements. They were almost independent of each other's fortune or misfortune, and they kept their ways from generation to generation. Now there is less apparent difference between people of separated countries than there used to be between those of adjoining provinces; but on the other hand, last year's car and last year's clothes are out of style, and a business depression in a single state leads to losses throughout the world. The fact of interdependence conflicting with the habit of independence makes the puzzle of these times.

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This puzzle begins at home, but extends across frontiers. It is complicated by the machine methods of modern production, with their attendant difficulties of distributing employment and income so that power to purchase will keep industry running and avoid crises of depression. Mass production, it has been said, necessitates mass welfare. Otherwise the markets are overstocked and the machines are stopped.

In Russia a solution has been sought through one type of dictatorship—the proletarian formula of class domination. In Italy and Germany, solutions have been sought through another type of dictatorship—the totalitarian formula of state domination. In many other nations there have been attempts along more or less similar lines; and in the democratic countries exactly the same issues have to be faced. So far in these lands the people have not accepted or desired government of a party, by a party, for a party.

The preservation of democracy obviously begins likewise at home. We have to seek our national and social solutions in our own ways; and these have to hold out to a large majority of the people the possibility of reasonable satisfaction in order to rally support. Yet almost everyone now knows that, in a time when articles of common daily use are likely to be made of materials from many parts of the world, satisfactory social welfare calls for more than our own national resources.

All the arguments of economists and industrial leaders prove that the chance of a good life for the greatest number of people is advanced best by a broadening exchange of goods and materials and services, by lowering the obstacles to trade.

Here the issue for the democracies crosses the borders of their home-lands and relates them to the rest of the world. Among them they control by far the largest proportion of the monetary reserves and natural resources. An extending network of reciprocal trade treaties is bringing them closer together. All this offers an opportunity of immense potential significance. By consolidating these genuine interests and reinforcing this situation they can safeguard their future far better than by dubious isolation. More than that, they can fairly and fearlessly offer opportunities to other states which are not now acting along these lines to join with them in opening out profitable and reasonable relationships in trade. In that manner they may be able to turn the race to rearm into the road of recovery.

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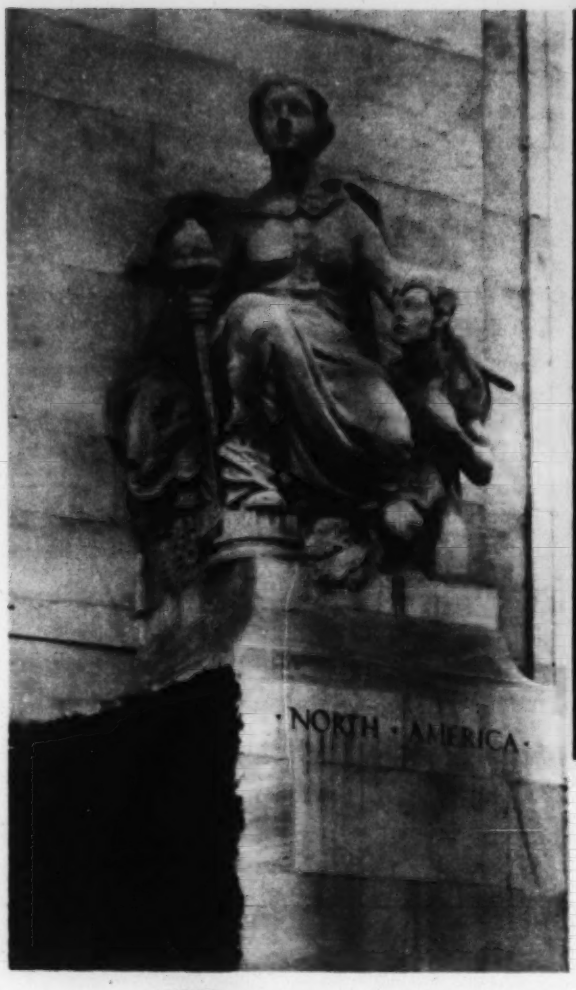
The need is urgent—for if mass production implies mass welfare, it is to be remembered that failure to find the methods of providing real welfare may lead instead to ruinous warfare. There is no quicker way to dispose of unexchanged materials and unemployed men than by the mass waste of war. Despite reason, such is the tendency of the time, unless the democracies which have the initiative and the power promote a reconciliatory and reconstructive solution. No combination for conflict is involved, but only collaboration for common principles and purposes. While they guard the independence that they prize, the democracies have to recognize that in today's world isolation is weakness and in inter-relation is strength.

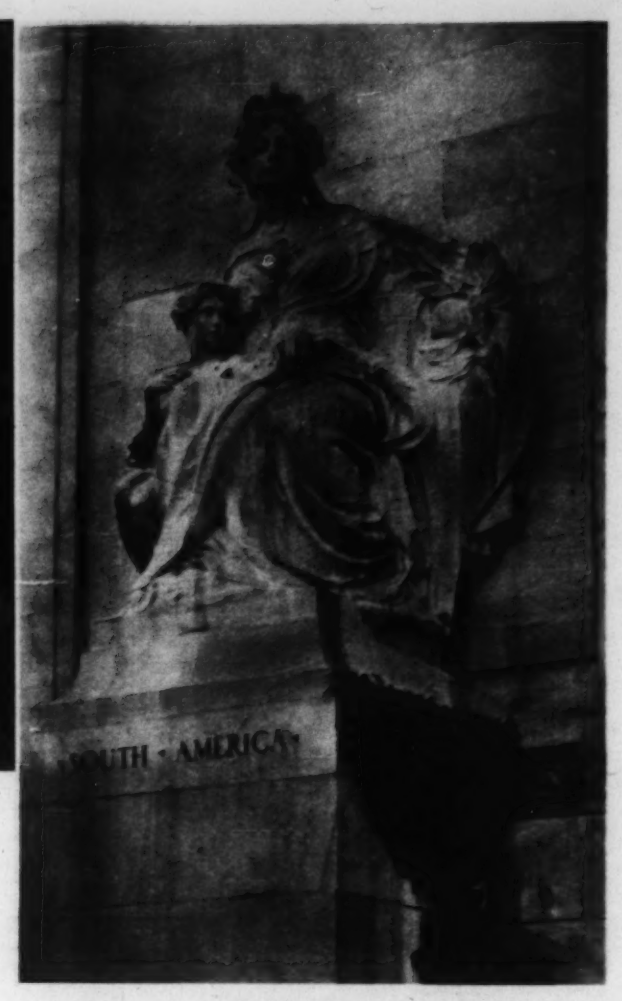
Left Corner, by Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway; Right Corner, Ewing Galloway; Center, Wide World

SUSPENSION OF UNITED ACTION TODAY MAY OPEN DOORS TO FAIRER AND STRONGER UNITY TOMORROW—League of Nations Sessions Such as Those During Italo-Ethiopian Crisis Typical of Those That Preceded Withdrawal of Italy, Germany, and Japan, Scenes From Whose Capital Cities Appear Above in the Order of Rome, Berlin, and Tokyo



Harris & Ewing, International News

THE NEW WORLD STRUGGLES TO REDRESS THE BALANCE OF THE OLD—Left: Statue of North America Before the Pan American Building. Above: Solidarity Was Promoted as Century-Old Chaco Dispute Between Bolivia and Paraguay Was Settled. The Three Men Are, Reading Left to Right: Dr. Diez De Medina, Foreign Minister of Bolivia; Dr. Jose Cantilo, Foreign Minister of Argentina, and Dr. Cecilio Baez of Paraguay. Right: Statue of South America Before the Pan American Building



Democracy's Role in the Americas

Nations Still Align Behind Their Practical National Interests Rather Than Behind Ideologies, Making Talk of Common Fronts Against Dictatorship Unrealistic

By F. R. Scott

NOW THAT the European League of Nations has ceased to be a factor of political importance, and the European democracies have accepted the conditions of life under a Pax Germanica, a great increase of attention is being paid in the Western Hemisphere to the Pan American Union. Many people can agree that in common action among the American nations lies the hope of a regional security system which will at least establish peace and freedom in one portion of the globe. Some people also see in such action the possibility of establishing a kind of intellectual Monroe Doctrine—a protection of the Americas from the aggressive invasion of alien creeds. A systematic campaign of political propaganda financed from abroad and aiming to overthrow existing American governments bears considerable resemblance to a foreign armed force invading a piece of American territory. May not joint action through the Pan American Union provide a barrier to the fascist drive now being made in many parts of Central and South America, and help to preserve democracy in the whole of the Americas?

These questions raise some difficult problems. No progress can be made in solving them unless the nature of the present world struggles is analyzed closely and unless certain principles of international behavior are followed. There are easy but false assumptions underlying much current talk about the fascist menace. This is not to deny the danger that fascism may spread in the Americas. It may, however, come from within rather than from without. Nor is it to deny that there is much utility in joint measures between American powers to strengthen democracy—if they are sensible measures, which do not attempt the impossible.

Let us look first at the danger to be met. There are two main conflicts going on in the international world today One is the struggle of Japan for the mastery of the Western Pacific. In this she is opposed by the amorphous mass of China, which is helped by the Soviet Union. The other is the struggle of Germany, through the Rome-Berlin axis, to dominate the continent of Europe. Here France and England constitute the main opposition. Italy's private struggle for control of the Mediterranean basin is at present not in open conflict with German ambitions.

These two major international conflicts are frequently spoken of as though they represented a single battle between two concepts of government—fascism versus democracy. This explanation is extremely superficial. The similarity of the present European line-up, with that which has existed time and again in the past, should put us on our guard against such oversimple pictures. The most democratic states in Europe—the Scandinavian countries—are maintaining their usual neutrality. The age-old European rivalries, which antedate our modern terminology, have not been fundamentally altered by any ideologies. France versus Germany, Germany versus Russia, Germany (plus Austria) and Italy versus France and England, these are familiar groupings. Mr. Chamberlain sacrifices the struggling democracies of Spain and Czechoslovakia in preference to any actual battle for an abstract idea. If the Spanish Government had said in 1936, as Mr. Chamberlain did in 1938, only with some justice, "We cannot fight, we have no weapons," Spain would be entirely fascist today. There is no clear issue of democracy versus fascism represented by existing European and Far Eastern tensions.

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When, therefore, the American nations discuss the problem of finding ways and means of strengthening democracy by mutual action in the western hemisphere, they must understand that what they are facing is not so much a conflict of ideologies as a struggle for allies in a power-politics world. In this struggle both sides of the European balances are angling for support. Mr. Eden, despite his apparent criticism of the British National Government, is a pleader in Mr. Chamberlain's cause. It was an English statesman in the early nineteenth century who "called the New World into existence to redress the balance of the Old," thus treating the Americas as part of his European foreign policy. Similarly, Hitler and Mussolini today are attempting to influence certain American nations as part of their search for friends and in order to forestall united action that might be turned against them. There is nothing new in this struggle, save its intensity and the new means of communication which make long-range propaganda more easy. This condition of affairs is an inevitable characteristic of a world where there is no collective system of security round which all nations can rally and in which they can all find allies so long as they obey the rules of the system.

If the powers of the western hemisphere are wise they will resist all these blandishments and go about their own business unafraid. It would be dangerous, indeed impossible, to attempt any complete isolation of an economic or cultural sort; it would be folly to appear to be "ganging up" against a particular power or group of powers outside the Americas. The Pan American Union has a great field of useful work in aiming, (1) to secure peace between the nations of these continents by providing machinery for arbitration of all inter-American disputes, (2) to provide mutual assistance in case of armed attack on any member by any non-American power, (3) to improve economic relations among themselves, to open up new resources and to promote the flow of capital and goods in order to raise the standards of living. In these endeavors, the democratic idea finds both an end to work for and a means to adopt.

Nevertheless, for the Americas to appear to be interfering in regions where there is no equivalent peace organization would be altogether a mistake. Who in America is to decide the justice of foreign disputes? If a new European League emerges, as it may, the Pan American Union should at once co-operate with it; until it does, taking sides in external conflicts might easily wreck the Pan-American structure. The internal politics of American states must also remain outside the sphere of action of the Union. Freedom to try out any system of government must be tolerated, so long as the particular state does not seek to expand its territory by force. If democracy is to spread, it must do so by example and by peaceful suasion.

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For this reason the new armament program of the United States is perhaps ill-timed. If its sole purpose is to protect the Americas, then neither its occasion nor its magnitude seems called for. Defense plans would have been better if they had succeeded Lima and been in accordance with its findings, rather than preceding that meeting and seeming to force the pace. The expansion does not seem to be required by any new danger of actual invasion of the Americas, for Japan is as fully occupied in China as ever, and Germany has no navy that could for one moment contemplate trans-Atlantic ventures even if German policy were not largely concentrated in Eastern Europe. The Pan American Union has always been difficult to develop because of the small nations' fear of United States domination; any unnecessary increase even of the appearance of that possible domination probably hampers rather than helps united action.

What then of fascist propaganda? Of this two things may be said:

First, no power in the world, short of adopting complete dictatorship and then for a time only, can prevent the dissemination of ideas. Certainly a body aiming to promote democracy cannot begin by a strict censorship. The deliberate fomenting of rebellion is another matter, but this can only be properly met by the criminal laws of the individual countries. The Pan American Union can, however, affirm the principle of inviolability of all American territory from cession to or occupation by an outside power. It can also, by fostering intellectual co-operation and by setting up positive ideals, provide alternative and more attractive outlets for the peoples of these continents to work for. Positive, progressive action is the best antidote to foreign infiltrations.

Secondly, it must be remembered that ideas, like goods, will never be exported unless there are consumers ready to absorb them. The real dangers to democracy come from within and not from without. The Pan American Union must not be used as an instrument for keeping South Americans a closed preserve for exploitation by United States capitalists. Economic fascism is not just a "foreign" idea introduced by "propagandists"; it exists to some extent here and now, without Hitler or Mussolini having to promote it. Democracy, in the sense of establishing greater economic equality and a fairer distribution of wealth, has to fight on the home as well as on the foreign front. The Pan American Union can function no better than the old League of Nations unless the member states are themselves constantly improving their internal democracy and removing the causes of social unrest.

As for Canada, she still continues her political isolation from her American neighbors in the Union. But public opinion is changing rapidly. Such a move is no more a withdrawal from the British Commonwealth than is Britain's alliance with France. It is natural, and in the long run inevitable.

Democracy Begins at Home

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

IF YOU ARE ONE of those who believe in the democratic way of life, and all that it demands and implies, you are probably facing today the realization that democracy as an ideal in the world must be better understood, better lived, and better explained to our youth, if it is to exert a positive influence now and down future years. But many of you have said to me, "Of course I believe in democracy. I would not want to live under any other form of government. Yet what can I, as one unimportant individual, do to safeguard it?" Many of us have felt that way. What little we think we can do seems such a drop in the bucket. As often, however, when we are tempted to feel the most ineffectual, the necessary task lies right at hand.

It is this: How truly are we expressing the ideals of democracy in our everyday life? How thoroughly are you and I, and the young people in our charge, living the democratic way in our homes? For the democracy practiced by a nation is only so strong and permanent as the measure of the intelligent democratic living within its homes.

First, though, we must become actively conscious of democracy. No more may we passively and unthinkingly accept it. Here is a special way of thinking, a way of living. What is it? As parents, as children, as uncles and aunts, let us think it out together over the dinner table, around the hearthfire. Let us find out what we believe in. Let us list the qualities of democracy—each member of the family down to the youngest, contributing and explaining one or more of these qualities—then let us, through further discussion, translate these qualities into everyday relationships in the home. Not alone once, but many times, let us do this. And not alone as an entire family group, but also when two or three are gathered together. We cannot live what we have not discovered.

* * *

If democracy means to us liberty and freedom, if it means equality of opportunity and the right to self-expression or individual unfoldment, it is essentially that form of government or organized activity which is co-operation for the highest good of every individual—meaning no favorites, no special privileges. How accurately this fits the need of the family! For the highest good of the individual is inseparable from equal opportunity and intelligent self-government; and the highest aim of most parents is usually that children progress in the power intelligently to govern themselves.

The ideal of co-operation for the good of all and of each automatically, then, discards the home that is a petty dictatorship, or even a vest-pocket oligarchy. When everything is handed down from above, as in such homes, all may seem smoothly running, but the children do not learn self-government through home practice. They are not encouraged to think for themselves. They are molded into yes-men, not allowed to differ with the governing powers any more than citizens of a dictatorship, nor to work out their differences intelligently and sincerely under a wise and tolerant leadership that seeks to have them grow in understanding.

We all know that there is no general pattern which the home can follow. The democratic way is essentially the thinking way. And as citizens of a democracy must learn to think independently that they may work collectively for the good of the individual, so every family and every member of the family must do likewise if democracy in each home throughout the land, any democratic land, is to be lived.

Inseparable from an active consciousness of democracy, however, is the recognition of the dignity and beauty of individuality—the sacred right of man to be his highest self. The home that sincerely holds to this truth as a conviction of human relationships and makes an honest effort to live it in regard to every member, big and small, is bound to practice the democratic way. Tolerance and kindliness, regard for another's rights, and an encouraging attitude toward one another come only through mutual respect and reverence. Here there is no danger of a petty tyranny with either parents or children the absolute rulers. Such a home, as one of many in a community, makes for a neighborhood, and in turn a town, which is actually practicing the democratic way of life—a bulwark of strength that cannot be underestimated.

Hand in hand in any good work with children in the home must be the work with children in the schools. Just as the most democratic of classroom procedures is sorely handicapped by autocracy in the home, so the home is seriously handicapped where the schools have not waked up. Today we know that it is not merely universal education—important as this is—which indicates the presence of the democratic ideal. It is the kind of education offered.

* * *

Well do we realize how deeply the old autocratic methods of teaching were entrenched in our educational setups. Rows of fixed desks, the lecture system, dictatorial rules and grading, a refusal to brook disagreement or interference from inferiors; indeed, a strong emphasis on superior and inferior, even when the superior was only "head boy"—yes, our schools have not practiced democracy. In the years leading up to our present international problems, we have not always prepared our young people to grasp realities and think for themselves as we now realize we should have. Faced with the mass youth movements in totalitarian states, we now see that young people in a democracy must be given an education that will enable them to gain through daily practice a workable understanding of the democratic way of life.

In spite of our failures, however, there are thousands of schools in which young people from their earliest school attendance are being guided into practical experience through serving on committees, through taking responsibility, and through being encouraged to thrash out their problems with one another and with their teachers. Classrooms in such schools are the scenes of intelligent discussion; they are settings for very real attempts to deal with actualities rather than theories.

But much remains to be done. Are the teachers in your schools free to introduce good ideas to their superintendents? Is there an ease, an informal family feeling among the school staff, be it elementary school or college? And the relationship of teacher and pupil—is it that of formal superior and inferior, or is it more like that of two students, the one more experienced than the other, studying and learning as comrades together? Is the child of an inquiring mind encouraged to evaluate his own thinking? Are discussions marked by mutual tolerance and respect, and by absence of fear? Is the same ideal that obtains in the truly democratic family the aim in the schoolroom and academic hall as well: Namely, co-operation for the highest good of all, adjusted to achieve the highest good of every individual? With such a program, the subject matter taught in the schools cannot be remote from human life and thought. Boys and girls will be aware of the world beyond the classroom, keenly awake to its needs and to their contribution—a contribution of thought as well as action.

None of us are exempt from participating in this great work. In one way or another we all of us in democratic countries have influence upon home and school—or can have. Let us each—meaning you, and you, and me—who are convinced that democracy is a right way of living, make it a reality in every phase of home and school thinking and practice. And in so doing, let us become actively conscious of the thrilling challenge it has for each of us—a challenge to match up our everyday ways of living with a concept of man—of man, woman, and child—as the image and likeness of his Maker, and to co-operate with one another that this concept may be realized by every individual.

H. Armstrong Roberts

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Today's Faith, Tomorrow's Reality

By JOHN RITCHEY

"HISTORY," said Aristotle in his great but unfinished definition of poetry, "draws things which have happened, but poetry things which may possibly happen." And it is from one word of his definition that the text for poetry's challenge to Democracy may be taken. "Possibly," says Aristotle; "possibly," echoes the poet again and again.

For the poet is forever occupied with the possibility of man—his ever-present possibility. Let us go back to that wise and lonely man, Walt Whitman. Speaking of his poetry, a current biographer says: "Enough and more than enough remains to fortify the writers and men of our time in their struggles against a dark barbarian reaction, and to interest and animate the peoples of a near future in their work of building a just society." In 1881 this poet was writing:

Courage yet, my brother or my sister!
Keep on—Liberty is to be subserv'd whatever occurs;
That is nothing that is quell'd by one or two failures, or any number of failures,
Or by the indifference or ingratitude of the people, or by any unfaithfulness,
Or the show of the tushes of power, soldiers, cannon, penal statutes. . . .
When Liberty goes out of a place it is not the first to go, nor the second or third to go,
It waits for all the rest to go, it is the last.

Thus Whitman, out of the past, speaking of the possibility of the future. But what of these poets that were yet to come when those words flowed from Whitman's pen; these poets now here? What does poetry of today say of Aristotle's "possibly"? Carl Sandburg looks upon the possibility of the future and says:

Sleep is a suspension midway
and a conundrum of shadows
lost in the meadows of the moon.
The people sleep.
Ai! Ai! the people sleep.
Yet the sleepers toss in sleep
and an end comes to sleep
and the sleepers wake.
Ai! Ai! the sleepers wake!

And in between Whitman and Sandburg the vast procession of poetry moves and cries out to all. Archibald MacLeish's Democracy is the Democracy of brotherhood:

The brotherhood is not by the blood certainly:
But neither are men brothers by speech—by saying so: . . .
Brotherhood here in the strange world is the rich and
Rarest giving of life and the most valued:
Not to be had for a word or a week's wishing.

The veteran poet, John Hall Wheelock, sees the possibility of freedom through a love of the broadest possible kind:

You are armed with love, with love,
Nor all the powers of Fate
Can touch you with a spear,
Nor all the hands of hate.

Such a young poet as John Holmes envisages poetry, saying:

Then write it. Balance this dark against this light.
Say that the lost innocence is wisdom now.
Say in the poem that only the whole is true: . . .
Load it with wonder. Fire it with right rage.
Make it, if not for now, then later. Urge;
Exult; delight in the simple, sensuous fact;
Believe that this poetry will be heard; but act.

In what way, in light of what has just been said and quoted, is this poetry of possibility a challenge to the crisis that faces Democracy? In the most accurate sense there is no struggle between Democracy and some vague form of political belief or economic necessity. The present times bear sad and eloquent witness to such a mistaken view. Like Don Quixote, we joust with windmills when we make this the issue. The issue is not one of politics or states but of men.

Poetry knows this and says: What we believe today is tomorrow's reality. The crisis, as the poets know, is simply this failure to believe. It is a crisis of spiritual indifference. There is no such failure in poetry—when there is, there is no poetry. Poetry awakens men's thoughts to the possibilities of a world that must be. Poetry is the seer that affirms what it sees. No great and lasting society has ever been formed without the aid of this kind of vision.

In these times we, the people, need what poetry offers—not merely the thought but the quality of its thought. The early Biblical poet said: "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light." That light is needed today and poetry can and is opening man's eyes to it. It says:

The free are never free within their freedom.
To be free is to know no will but freedom for a word;
To make no bargain, being ever bound.
Having no way to bind.
To go unseeing, yet be not blind.

Democracy cannot fail until the last believer has failed—and even after that poetry will go on affirming the possibilities of belief.

We know that it takes time to adjust government to the needs of society, but modern history proves that reforms too long delayed or denied have jeopardized peace, undermined democracy, and swept away civil and religious liberties. — Constitution Day address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Sept. 18, 1937.

Our goal is democracy for the people and among the people. . . . It is necessary that the nations should understand that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a people.—Albin Hansson, Sweden's Prime Minister in 1935.

That government is best which governs strongly enough to protect liberty and not so strongly as to destroy it.—Daniel Webster.

CARL SANDBURG
"Let us make pioneer prayers.
Let working clothes be sacred."

The Map on Page 3

The specially prepared map on page three of this issue illustrates the extent of democracy and authoritarianism in the major countries. The method by which the classifications are made may be of interest to many readers.

No completely conclusive division is possible. The purpose of the map is to provide a general impression rather than specific information. Nevertheless, it was prepared with the greatest of care and in consultation with the most authoritative sources.

Some of the classifications differ from those which individual governments themselves assume—a divergence necessary in the interests of reasonable realism.

A significant factor is the direction toward which governmental institutions are moving. Where the trend is toward political liberty, a country might be in a more favorable column than a similar administration where the trend is toward further restriction.

One of the most difficult classifications is that of the colonial or other less-than-self-governing-units under the control of democratic powers. Regardless of the specific position of such administrations, it is borne in mind that the ultimate appeal of these units is to a government wherein the concepts of individual liberty and constitutional procedure still prevail.

Similarly, as in Japan, where a semblance of parliamentary form still exists, it has been necessary to recognize the existence of totalitarianism in practice.

In many instances, the classification is necessarily a compromise between divergent views of authorities of equal merit.

Tolerance and the Artist

By E. C. SHERBURNE

WITHOUT TOLERANCE there can be no co-operation between individuals or between groups. Democracies measure their advances by their successes in free co-operation. Surely the artist can survive only under conditions of tolerance. For it is of the essence of art that it shall be individual in its expression. This is impossible if it is brought under an official regime which seeks to "uniformly mold the will of artists." An official art is necessarily limited to service of the state, and all paintings, sculpture, music, architecture and literature that do not serve the state may be banned. The artist who tries to maintain the integrity of his vision, when it runs counter to the state program, is banned, too. On the other hand, art that is free may perform a world service.

* * *

Artists have ever been among the leaders of men in maintaining as a social ideal the dignity of the individual. Such artists evoke truth and beauty, which provide many forms of pleasureable response, of inspiration and laughter, as well as means of self-development through increased human understanding. In the theater, for example, democracy may be as truly served by comedies that satirize private and official prejudices as by dramas that gravely restate the timeless civilizing theme that the strong should protect, not exploit, the weak. Calderon's Mayor, in "The Alcade of Zalamea," meted to a member of the Spanish military caste the same penalty for an offence against a civilian that the caste applied to civilians but not to its own members. Ibsen's "A Doll's House" outraged the established social order in Norway by showing that women had a weak position in the man's world of that day. Ibsen had to seek haven in the liberal Germany and Italy of his time. For declaring that Russian serfs were people, Dostoievsky was exiled to Siberia. Official wrath forced Zola to leave France when he dared champion a Jew's right to a fair trial on charges pushed by anti-Semitic zealots.

Often the artist is exiled if he continues to oppose those who hold their power through abritrary measures. Occasionally he survives to return to his own country, honored as a prophet, when the intolerance that drove him out has subsided—as Ibsen, Dostoievsky, and Zola returned. More often he remains in his adopted country to enrich its culture with his plays, books, poems, pictures, statues, architecture or music.

* * *

When intolerance creeps into the processes of democracy, injustice inevitably follows. Each generation has reason to regret the preceding generation's failure to evaluate fairly its artists, its seekers for social justice. Our own time should learn from that lesson of regret the need for self-examination, that intolerances of the future may be lessened. It is well to recall Kipling's tribute to tolerance in the arts:

There are nine and sixty ways of
constructing tribal lays,
And — every — single — one — of—
them—is—right.

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.. The Ends of Government ..

(Continued from Page 5)

liberty. Finally, though this is only implied and not expressed in what Colonel Rainborough says, equality and liberty can only exist in the common life of the members of society. The business of the state is to foster that free voluntary common life, to provide the conditions necessary for its growth: to remove the disharmonies and injustices which threaten to disrupt it, but above all to serve it as something different and other than itself.

Contrast with this the authoritarian creed. That holds that men exist for the purposes of the state: that it is the business of the government to impose its will upon all members of the community: that the government knows, as the people cannot know, what the life of the community ought to be: that therefore it must control their culture.

If in a democracy the purpose of government is to serve and help to make possible the free common life of the community, it does not follow that government in a democracy is an easy matter or needs no skill.

* * *

Now to talk of the common life of a society which it is the business of government to serve is to talk optimistically. Common life there is. It is made common in the good sense by there being countless men and women and there being many associations of good will and public spirit, the upholders of ordinary decent conduct and common concern. If it were entirely a harmonious common life, government would be hardly necessary: if it were nothing but a conflict of selfish individuals and selfish interests, government would be impossible. The aim of democratic government is to give scope to the men of good will and restrain the evil influence of the selfish interests.

* * *

The object of the machinery of democratic government — popular voting, elected representatives, and all the rest of it —is to make the government sensitive to the disharmonies in the common life of society and to ensure that the government will be able to enlist the influence of men of good will behind its attempt to remove these disharmonies. The right to vote is not based on the assumption that the ordinary man is as able and intelligent as those whom he chooses to govern him, but on the well-known truth that only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. To which perhaps may be added that people who make shoes—political or other shoes—are apt to be a little impatient when they are told that their shoes will not fit. They will often, if they are allowed, pinch people's toes rather than admit their shoes are not perfect.

There is no perfect pattern of democratic government: different kinds of machinery will produce the desired result in different circumstances. There must be responsibility and authority and power in a government if it is to do its job properly and there must be machinery to make it sensitive to the disharmonies of society if it is to have the necessary knowledge of what it has to do. In a complicated society like that of Britain, government must have also a skilled administration to insure the carrying out of the decisions of the government which democratic devices have made properly sensitive.

Discussions and criticisms and free speech and oppositions are essential in a democratic society. The free common life cannot get expressed without them. The suppression of criticism and opposition is the first thing the authoritarian statesman effects. His purpose is to impose his ideas on others; not to help other people to live their lives.

* * *

Variety and difference are also the marks of a democratic society. For a common life is made by different people with different capacities and in a sound society there is room for differences to tell. The democratic belief in equality is not the silly belief that all people are the same, but the belief that it takes all sorts to make a world or a good society. It is the authoritarian, not the democrat, who wants all the members of society to think the same and be the same. It has sometimes been thought that democracy has some relation to anarchy and that the less a government governs the more democratic it is: as it is sometimes said that a democratic socialist is a contradiction in terms. But this is nonsense.

All democrats are individualists because they believe that government exists to promote the free common life of individuals, and beeause the fundamental tenet of their faith is the supreme value of human personality. They are all socialists because they know that freedom is only possible in a society, that social control is necessary to check the disharmonies of society.

It may need far-reaching and extended social control to keep a society free if the disruptive processes arising in society or attacking it from without are strong: it may need very little in a simple and harmonious society. If the purpose of democratic government is firmly kept in mind by government and people alike, these problems will be solved on their merits. If it is forgotten, no rules defining the limits of government action will be of any use.

H. Armstrong Roberts

"AS GOOD AS ANYBODY AND BETTER, MAYBE"
Democracy Will Stand When Upheld by Rugged Individualists Like the New England Farmer

.. Oriental Looks at Democracy

(Continued from Page 5)

They would let the government alone so long as the government let them alone. When a king got too "unreasonable," they rose up in revolt and chopped off that king's head, until they found one who would leave them alone. Then they went back to their fields.

It should be clearly understood that we are talking of social democracy and not political democracy, especially its political machinery and electioneering, the things that the Chinese have never learned and will find perfectly useless when they have learned them. Democracy is an end of living, as well as a means to secure protection for civil rights that will make that end more easily attainable. This democracy as an end of human life has been stated best by an American poet and seer, Walt Whitman, as consisting of an ideal of "free men and mothers." "And, if we think of it, what does civilization itself rest upon—and what object has it, with its religions, arts, schools, etc., but rich, luxuriant, varied personalism?"

"And, as an eventual conclusion and summing up (or else the entire scheme of things is aimless, a cheat, a crash) the simple idea that the last, best dependence is to be upon humanity itself, and its own inherent, normal, full-grown qualities, without any superstitious support whatever." There Whitman was talking somewhat involved Chinese.

I have stated in "The Importance of Living" that "The reason why I think dictatorship is wrong is a biological reason. Dictatorship and cows go well together, but dictatorship and monkeys don't." Neither monkeys nor men will submit to dictatorship for long.

Let us be disciplined, yes, but not too well disciplined. I have still faith in the "cockey" New England farmer, standing on his rights and proclaiming himself to be as good as anybody and "better, maybe." When is that rugged individual going to turn into a regimented and disciplined cow? No chance of that.

That is why I am still optimistic.

Philosophy of Liberty

Liberty as a form of political government is a difficult experiment, and it is not without its dangers, as I have pointed out. But it is, at any rate, less dangerous than its alternatives, and under modern conditions it is probably the only political system that promises to endure. . . . Bolshevism and Fascism, which are the current alternatives to democratic liberty, may be defended as a way out of intolerable situations, but they are temporary expedients, often tried and discarded before, and they will be discarded again after the present trials. The only political philosophy which holds the field is that which recognizes the fundamental ideals of human life in human government and of these the greatest is liberty.—Gen. J. C. Smuts, "Africa and Some World Problems."

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Democracy and Natural Science

By Herbert B. Nichols

The ideals of natural science and democracy need us, but we need them more. Our stake in each is so great that losing either we lose both. Without natural science, technical progress would again stagnate, while without democracy, research would become the slave of the state wherein the Einsteins, Eddingtons, Newtons or Lavoisiers could not lift their voices and live. Research can degenerate as surely as did art in ancient Egypt when the priesthood dictated form.

How do we know?

Experience. Democracy and science were both born in their modern form with thinkers like Aristotle, Archimedes, Euripides, and Plato, who gave them expression and cradled their extreme infancy. Then, like unwanted Spartan children deserted on a cold hillside, both suffered hardships, almost ceased to exist from the time Rome's glory waxed, through the Dark Ages and feudal days. Not until parliamentary government was born under England's Plantagenets was it possible for democracy and natural science to blossom.

* * *

Because democracy is scientific and science is democratic, both have gone far toward establishing the highest expressions of human happiness so far known in lands where democracy is best entrenched. But there are those so calm in the belief that neither can be lost they forget the centuries that have gone by when all common people were under the veil of feudal lords. In so far as the present day struggle goes, though democracy is powerful, it is still confined to strict national boundaries behind which the thought of nationalism is but a new word for modern-scale feudalism.

Let us suppose for a moment that eventually the pursuit of might, makes dire plight for autocratic sovereigns, and that ultimately democracy like natural science finds itself limited by no boundaries. (For who dares assert any scientific discovery is wholly American, German, or any nationality?) Then it is quite possible to visualize a world citizenry where men no longer use race, color, education, creed or boundaries as excuses for seeking gain at another's loss. New peacemakers are arising daily as research makes it harder and harder for nations to maintain the monopolies for which wars are fought.

Once the world was dependent upon Chile for farm nitrates. Now most of the nitrogen comes directly from the air. It was dependent upon Formosa for the camphor used in synthetic ivory, upon Germany for dyes, upon the Far East for silk, and upon Brazil for rubber. Now all these things and many others come

"Research Makes It Harder and Harder for Nations to Maintain the Monopolies for Which Wars Are Fought"

directly from chemical treatment of earth elements common to every nation.

The momentum of society like the momentum of the physical world is the product of mass times velocity, and there is no reason for supposing the present down curve in the graph of democracy's progress signifies any permanent trend. Instead of continuing slaves to an arbitrary monetary standard which is at least partly responsible for much of civilization's present difficulties, when the velocity of the few overcomes the inertia of many, it is quite probable we will have effected a happy marriage of democracy and wider social welfare wherein the individual produces at capacity and receives (beyond a guaranteed minimum standard of living) a share of the world's goods based on a higher evaluation of services rendered. It is reasonable to assume that technical advance will continue to make it possible for mankind to produce abundantly.

* * *

But in order that such progress shall be steady, it is most necessary that freedom of the individual to work, talk, and cooperate with other thinkers all over the world, be preserved. Modern research and engineering has become so complicated and specialized that such cooperation is requisite if the youngsters of tomorrow are to gain the vital new truths needed in fields like cosmic rays, nuclear physics, solar power and social ethics.

Just as research so far has demonstrated the unsoundness of many age-old beliefs, so will it continue to toss aside obsolete, accumulated mental-rubbish in accelerated seeking after new knowledge—not solely for the sake of knowledge, but under a growing ethical code, for the sake of humanity. And then as now, it will continue to be the student who "doesn't know any better" who will discover ways of doing the things that can't be done. Experience will show that the ultimate truth in either research or government is neither simple nor complicated. It is.

You remember that it was the anarchy of conflict among citizens which led to mass movements against liberty.—Daladier. Radiocast to people after unsuccessful effort to stage general strike.

True democracy represents a social state in which the citizens are conscious of possessing equal rights, and at the same time are willing to carry an equal burden of the duties.—Eduard Beneš.

. . Government and Business

(Continued from Page 8)

and business have a direct share of interest each in the success of the other. Unless democracy can infuse into industrial relations that sense of good will and of natural interest which is conveyed by the term "partnership," the American system tends to degenerate into the unbridgeable chasm of class war. The road from that time forward is likely to be similar to that of the lion's den in Aesop's Fables—nulla vestigia retrorsum.

It is therefore imperative that democracy should find in the economic order a way in which the state may, without trying to coerce industry or plan its detailed management, or take over the enormous problem of hiring and firing, still set the conditions of the economy in the interests of social justice. Democracy does not need to insist upon economic equality, since the talents of men are unequal and their contributions unequal, though all may be valuable and necessary. But it does need to set limits upon the play of private interest that will prevent the selfish exploitation of economic power. The best vantage point for fufilling this rôle without being forced into Communist planning or Fascist dictatorship would seem to be as an insider and a co-sharer in the profits as well as the losses of industry. Up to the present time the evidence is overwhelming that democracies have usually been content to socialize losses. Where they have attempted to apply a tax policy that would socialize gains they have often destroyed the whole confidence on which private investment must rest. How can they better share gains than as partners?

Day-to-day management is not for the government. To the degree that private capitalism takes this decision off the back of government and puts it on the choice of consumers it is a great protection against the drift toward really Fascist centralization. That, therefore, must be the democratic objective—to keep the dynamic of individual responsibility alive without permitting the abuse of economic power. Partnership as a way both implies and begets the mutual trust that is the basis of all democratic cooperation and community activity.

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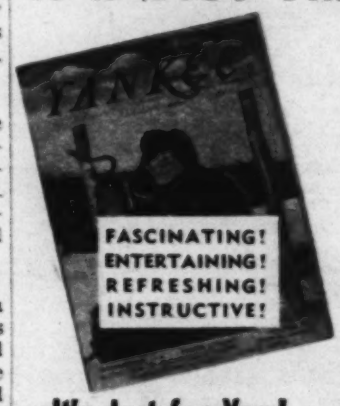

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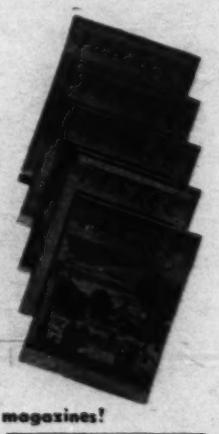

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. . Toward a Better Democracy

(Continued from Page 6)

meet the pension problems of industrial concerns, and companies which had plans in effect before the Act was passed have generally adjusted their plans to provide benefits supplementary to those paid under the Federal law. Other companies have adopted supplementary plans since the Social Security Act was passed.

A well rounded industrial-relations program also provides for facilities to help employees to save, and for personal loans in case of emergency, which can be repaid on easy terms. Many plans include vacations with pay for factory workers as well as for office workers.

Profit Sharing

Some companies have found that it is desirable not only to provide these basic essentials and protection against major hazards, but also to share profits with the workers. The current investigation by the sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee has revealed the large number of profit-sharing plans in force and the successful results obtained. The plans vary widely, but the experience generally indicates that they have been effective in bringing about better co-operation between the workers, the management, and the stockholders.

Under some of these plans, the workers become stockholders of the company on a favorable basis. Under other plans, the workers participate, by means of a wage dividend, in the earnings of the business after expenses have been met and a reasonable return has been paid to the stockholders. In all these plans, the additional payment is made over and above the worker's regular wages. The success of these plans in the companies which have tried them will undoubtedly lead many other companies to consider similar plans.

Government Security Plans

Many individual companies have adopted plans of the type described above to provide greater security for their workers, and the number is steadily increasing. To afford widespread protection, however, a governmental plan is necessary. Through the Social Security Act, plans for unemployment compensation and old age benefits now cover the great majority of persons employed by business and industry. These social insurance plans, necessarily differing from private plans, should seek to provide the basic minimum protection for the working population.

Certain practical and desirable changes in the old age insurance sections of the Act have recently been recommended by the Advisory Council on Social Security, appointed by the Senate Finance Committee and the Social Security Board.

The state unemployment compensation laws also need revision. In most of the states, the administrative systems are too complicated. It is also important that merit-rating systems be adopted by all the states. Not only is it fair to tax each employer in accordance with the amount of unemployment which he causes, but also this variation in rates will serve indirectly as an incentive to the employers to stabilize their employment.

There has been considerable interest in recent months in governmental health insurance plans. Until the administrative problems in connection with the present Social Security plans have been met, it would not seem feasible to have the government enter this field. Adoption of group hospitalization plans and group medical care plans by local communities on a voluntary basis would be helpful in pointing the way toward the means of meeting this problem. A start has already been made in several communities.

Other Governmental Plans

The experience so far under the Wage and Hour legislation indicates need for revision. Although the great majority of employers pay wages well above the minimum established under this law, such a law is desirable to prevent unreasonably low wages and to set a reasonable upper limit on hours. There should, however, be a certain amount of flexibility in the hours provision. Otherwise plans which now assure workers continuity of employment may have to be abandoned. This, again, is a problem in which business men can cooperate with the Government in order to bring about desirable changes in the law.

Tax legislation has an important effect upon business prosperity. Several aspects of the present tax structure hold back business recovery. In order to afford permanent benefit, a nonpartisan tax commission should be set up, like the Royal Commissions of England, which could give broad study to the taxation problems of the country and make long-term recommendations. Unless thorough study of this sort is made, business will continue to be upset by frequent changes in the law, with all the resulting uncertainty.

Business men, generally, see the need for government regulation in certain well-defined areas, but they also see a need for the Government's adoption of an impartial attitude. Co-operation between any two groups cannot be forced, but must come as a voluntary method.

More and more it is being recognized that it is simply a matter of good business to bring greater security to the individual workers and greater co-operation between management and workers. At the same time, business men and government are realizing that, for a solution of the general problems now facing industry and the country as a whole, co-operation between Government and business must be obtained.

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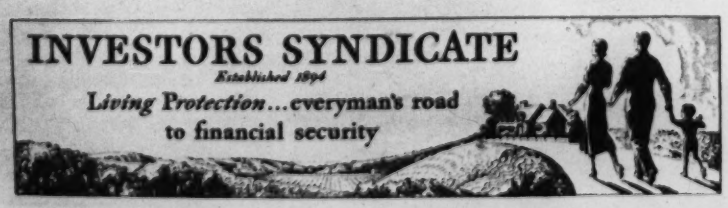

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Freedom

By J. R.

Behind a door deep in the night
I sit and watch the gray and red;
The gray ash where the fire has gone,
The red hard flame where logs are new.
Bathed in a pool of glowing light
I sit and hear what friends have said
And will say as the night wears on.
I know that somewhere there are rooms
Where hunted men wait in the dark
And tremble as the dawn winks through.
I know that there are other lands
Where freedom is the dimmest spark
And no man sits, as I, and hears
The words I hear and feels the glow
Of such a fire as mine that looms
Its boldest light through window glass.
Freedom is living without fears
With those that Freedom understands,
Is knowing as the hours pass
That men are free by being so.

. . Served Man

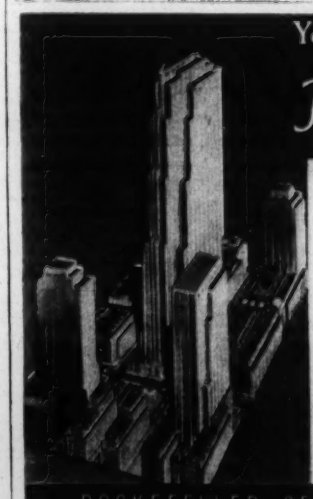
(Continued from Page 4)

cule and scorn. The systematic persecution of minorities on racial and religious grounds has properly merited the indignation of the entire civilized world. All races and all creeds have joined in a co-operative effort to mitigate the misery of the victims of bigotry.

To do so is consistent with our history. Equally important is it that this challenge to every instinct of humanity be met by a renewed devotion to civil and religious liberty; a devotion manifested by a zealous public opinion alert to any encroachment on personal rights.

Too prone are many of us to take for granted the civil and religious security we daily enjoy. Particularly is this true of those commonly labeled as conservatives. It is anomalous to find civil and religious liberties being urged only by those associated with progressive movements. Nothing is gained by condemning defenders of liberties as radicals. The zealous guardianship of those principles of democratic government which for so long have stood the test of time and which have been called by Elihu Root "the chief contributions of the Anglo-Saxon race to the political development of civilization" is the task not only of the liberal and the progressive but of the conservative capitalist too.

American history has demonstrated the practicability of personal and economic freedom. A true democracy has been achieved. But the struggle to preserve that system of government is a continuing one. And it is a struggle in which every citizen must actively participate. For, in the last analysis, it is the people in a democracy who decide their own destinies. Public opinion has become the final determinant of economic and political action.



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Over the Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

FOR THIS Democracy issue of the Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor has drawn upon a wide field of contributors as a means of securing a variety of views on a many-sided subject.

ADOLPH A. BERLE, JR., Assistant Secretary of the U. S. Department of State, is one of the American delegates to the Pan-American Conference at Lima.

An Eastern view on democracy is presented by LIN YUTANG, Chinese philologist and author of "My Country and My People."

CHARLES POLETTI, Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, tells his own story of opportunity under a democracy.

DR. ALEXANDER DUNLOP LINDSAY is Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and Master of Balliol College.

Labor's approach to the problems of free government is represented by ROBERT J. WATT, Mr. Watt is the American Workers' Delegate to the International Labor Organization.

M. B. FOLSOM, who presents a business man's view of democracy's problems, is treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company. He is also a member of the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce, a member of the Advisory Council on Social Security.

JOHN SIDNEY BRAITHWAITE, who contributed the editorial, is managing representative in Europe for The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The problem of co-operation between government and industry is discussed by WILLIAM Y. ELLIOTT, Professor of Government at Harvard University.

ERWIN D. CANHAM and TULLY NETTLETON are Monitor staff writers. Mr. Canham is head of the Monitor's Washington bureau.

MALCOLM DAVIS is European director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. F. R. SCOTT is professor of political economy at McGill University in Canada.

PAUL SCHEFFER is correspondent for the Berliner Tageblatt in the United States. Until 1936 he was editor of that paper and at one time represented it in Moscow.

Possibility of harmonious trade relations between the democracies and the dictatorships is discussed by H. B. ELLISTON, financial editor of the Monitor.

Other Monitor staff writers are MILLICENT J. TAYLOR, education and women's page editor; E. C. SHERBURNE, editor of the Magazine Section; HERBERT B. NICHOLS, natural science editor, and JOHN RITCHEY.

The Cover

The cover of this issue of the Magazine Section is a reproduction of one of the nine mural panels which Violet Oakley painted for the Senate Chamber at the Pennsylvania Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa. The scene represents the signing of the Constitution of the United States during the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787. These panels, and other murals by Miss Oakley in the Governor's Reception Room at Harrisburg, are reproduced in "The Holy Experiment" (of William Penn), a subscription portfolio designed and illuminated by Miss Oakley.

She has also issued a portfolio in two parts, entitled "Law Triumphant." The first part contains "The Opening of the Book of the Law," reproducing in color her mural paintings for the Supreme Court Room of Pennsylvania. They point out William Penn's contribution as a lawgiver, "showing its relation to the codifying of international law today, and to the vital problems of security and disarmament." The second part consists of 55 plates of "The Geneva Drawings," made by Miss Oakley during the Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Assemblies of the League of Nations, representing the delegates, members of the permanent secretariat of the International Labor Office; visitors and observers. These drawings were presented by Miss Oakley through the American Committee of Donors to the Library of the League of Nations at Geneva.

..Differences Yield Dividends..

(Continued from Page 9)

By TULLY NETTLETON

to achieve through force and repression. When the great mass of the people are convinced that the government is devoted to their good, their loyalty and devotion to national ideals is correspondingly heightened and intensified.

The heartening fact is that Americans of whatever party are largely agreed on national objectives. Their political differences are mainly differences of opinion as to method or pace rather than as to fundamental purposes. We may cavil at the absence of clear-cut distinctions between major parties, we may berate the New Deal or its opposition for being a hodge-podge of strange bedfellows, but this situation illustrates the strength of the American system, the ability to compromise.

It is profoundly significant that Administration opposition, liberals and conservatives, Democrats and Republicans, continually vow adherence to one Constitution, one Bill of Rights and one set of national traditions, including particularly the ideals of liberty and democracy. That the Administration has suffered political reverses without attempting to curtail freedom of expression is an earnest of its respect for democratic processes and lends dignity to its claim of having maintained democracy through one period of testing.

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

broaden the National Labor Relations Act to place legal responsibility on organized labor. They would turn the administration of relief back to the states. They would change farm policy away from crop restriction and toward a two-price subsidy system. They would amend the Social Security Law to abolish the immense reserve fund, possibly to provide larger individual payments, and they are committed to a pay-as-you-go policy. They would take the Government out of most of its enterprises that compete with business, amending the TVA, redesigning the public power yardstick, and eliminating activities in which a government agency, as in NRA, tells business how it should be managed. Certain regulatory activities would, of course, be retained but the idea of Government being a partner in the industrial framework—the notion, somehow, of a corporate state—would be removed.

In short, any summary of the opposition case in the United States comes back to one note: the Republicans and those who agree with them feel that the New Deal emphasis on Government's role leans in the totalitarian direction. For it is the old problem of the relationship of the individual and the state. Which shall be enthroned? Where lies the greater freedom?

Social reform is not to be secured by noise and shouting, by complaints and denunciation; by the formation of parties, or the making of revolutions; but by the awakening of thought and the progress of ideas. Until there be correct thought, there cannot be right action; and when there is correct thought, right action will follow. — Henry George.

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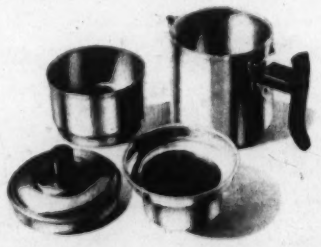

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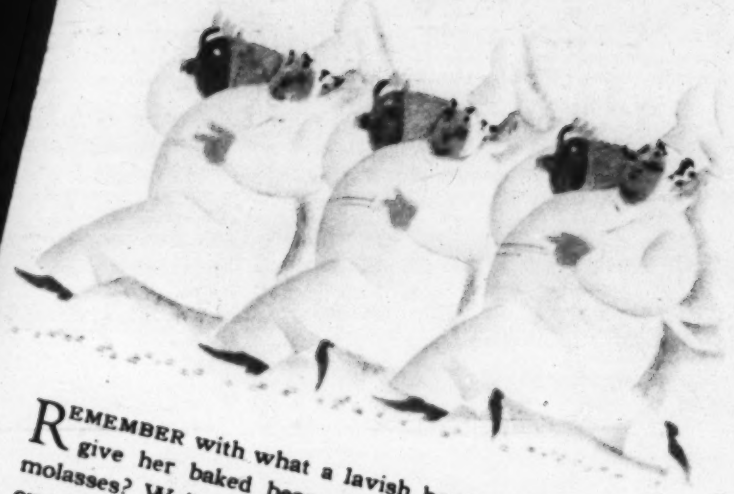

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